

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the export of cashew-nut kernels comes within the purview of the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The corporation has so far handled 11 items of import and 18 items of export. Cashewnut is not one of them. It is exported through normal trade channels.

Mr. Speaker: Is there no literature relating to the State Trading Corporation, its constitution, functions etc.?

Shri Satish Chandra: The State Trading Corporation was formed about a year ago. The First Annual Report is now being prepared and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the State Trading Corporation does its business through the Trade Missions abroad or do they do it independently of them?

Shri Satish Chandra: By both methods. In certain countries, especially East European countries, the transactions are mainly done through the missions set up by those Governments.

Mr. Speaker: I will suggest to the hon. Ministers in charge of various Corporations to make available to the Library the memorandum and articles of association, the regulations made from time to time and other things so that I can easily tell them that they are available in the Library. These details cannot be gone into here. There are 18 items. What are they? When a new item is included that should be notified.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): That has been done. If it has not been done we will do it in any case.

Shri Tyagi: Are the accounts of this Corporation auditable by the Auditor-General?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir.

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir; the accounts for the first year are being audited at present.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether the State Trading Corporation has any specific power to take over the foreign trade in respect of commodities the prices of which are fluctuating because of monopoly purchases by certain countries and also by cut-throat speculative competition in India.

Shri Satish Chandra: This is exactly one of the objects of the State Trading Corporation. For instance, it has taken over the imports of caustic soda and soda ash and raw silk where prices were fluctuating considerably. Those prices have now been stabilized.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They are import articles; I want about export.

Textile Prices

***889. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the price structure of various kinds of textiles in the home market;

(b) whether there has been any tendency in prices to rise or fall to an appreciable extent; and

(c) what is the present position with regard to production offtake and stock of textiles in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 19.]

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that there has been no appreciable fall in prices in the different categories of cloth. I would like to know whether Government have taken any steps to just reduce the prices of cloth in this country?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member will see that there has been

downward trend in the cotton textile prices, in spite of an increase in the excise duty in September, 1956

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Due to the increase in excise duty, what was the extent to which the prices rose?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): From the statement the hon Member will notice that actually the prices ruling now are 5 per cent lower than in September when the excise duty of 2 annas per yard was levied on all cloth

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is large accumulation of cloth with the Mills. Do Government think that this accumulation will go in the usual way during Puja and Diwali or do they propose to take some special steps to remove this accumulation of cloth?

Shri Satish Chandra: The stock with various mills is 3 to 4 weeks' production and it is expected that much of it will be cleared in the coming festive season. This is the normal slack season.

Shri Heda: May I know if it is a fact that in the case of certain kinds of cloth the quantum of excise of duty is higher, that is, as much as 50 per cent of the cost of the cloth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. But it is somewhere over 33 per cent in coarse varieties.

Shri Damani: May I know the stocks with the mills by the end of July, 1957, as compared with the stocks of the same period last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present stock position is only 3,19,000 bales with all the mills which compares very favourably with 1955 when it was 2,54,000 and in 1954 it was 1,38,000. The present stock position is not at all one which would cause anxiety looking to the very great expansion in production that has taken place during the last two years.

Rural Housing

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Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Keshava:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 *890. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. B. Patel:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress made so far in the direction of the Rural Housing Programme of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister for Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The broad outlines of an integrated scheme for village housing projects have been finalised. The important features of the scheme are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 20]. The details of the scheme are being communicated to the State Governments which are primarily responsible for rural housing.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government promised to give some amount for the purpose of rural housing schemes and, if so, how many State Governments have submitted their schemes for the approval of the Government of India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: If the hon. Member had followed closely the answer I had given, she would have noticed that the scheme is about to come into operation. As such, we have received no schemes from the State Governments as yet. Hereafter the State Governments will have to send their schemes which will have to be considered and approved or otherwise.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know the initial allotment for Rajasthan in this direction?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Statewise allotment has not yet been made.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: This Ministry has set up a Rural Housing Cell with the object of constructing houses in the rural areas. I wish to know whether the Madras Government has such a unit as this and if so how many houses have they built?

Shri K. C. Reddy: According to the scheme, one Rural Housing Scheme will have to be started in the States. As far as the Centre is concerned, we are agreeable to pay 50 per cent for the working of the Rural Cell but the remaining 50 per cent will have to be met by the State concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of the eight items mentioned, may I know how many have been implemented and whether the five regional research-cum-training centres have been set up or when they will be set up?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This scheme has just been finalised and it has not been communicated to the State Governments. I am afraid the hon. Member is expecting too much.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there are two other schemes—the low income housing scheme and the scheme for building houses in rural areas and whether they are different from this or they are also included in this?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is in the borderline, if I may say so. For instance, the loans, subsidies and grants given by the Home Ministry for Harijans, etc. will be dovetailed into the rural housing scheme and the scheme will be worked on those lines.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government will consider the question of allotting separate amounts in the rural housing schemes for the Harijans and agricultural labourers?

Shri K. C. Reddy: As I indicated, there are some other schemes apart from the rural housing scheme which

will cater to the needs of people living in the villages. For instance, the Ministry of Home Affairs have a scheme and allot funds for the housing of Harijans and backward classes. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has a scheme for allotment of funds for building houses for handloom weavers, etc. One or two other Ministries have also got some schemes. So all these schemes will be co-ordinated and there will be a sort of an integrated execution of the schemes.

Shri Mohamed Imam: May I know whether the State Governments have sent their comprehensive programmes for rural housing? How many houses have been built in each State?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No State Government has sent a comprehensive scheme so far as rural housing schemes are concerned. They have to send the schemes hereafter. The question as to how far they have been implemented does not arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that during the visit of the Finance Minister to Bengal, he went to visit the housing programmes in some area near Burdwan and assured the West Bengal Government that the Central Government would meet the full cost of rural housing, especially that part of the area which has been affected by floods? What is the policy of the Central Government in this regard and may I know whether this concession will apply to all the State Governments?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not exactly know what my colleague said at Calcutta. I have read certain newspaper reports. I do not know under what circumstances and in what context he said something. I have not seen what he said to the West Bengal Government. Regarding the policy, I think we will have an opportunity in the debate today, I need not anticipate that discussion now.

First Five Year Plan Expenditure

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891 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay a statement showing the reasons for the shortfall in the First Five Year Plan expenditure in respect of each State?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Attention is invited to Chapter II of the Review of the First Five Year Plan Performance in different sectors in the States as well as at the Centre has been assessed in this Review and reasons for shortfalls have been given as far as possible. Shortfalls in actual expenditure as compared to provisions made in a five-year plan may arise on account of a variety of reasons, such as delay in the training of personnel, non-availability of personnel, non-availability of equipment, inadequacy of financial resources, time taken to complete negotiations changes in details of programmes etc. In relation to specific shortfalls in expenditure, specific reasons can be furnished.

श्री रघुनथ सिंह क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बयान दिया है जिसको मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेट्समैन में देखा होगा, कि रुपया न मिलने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में योजना का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सका, यह ठीक है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र मैं ने उस बयान को ग्राज देखा है, लेकिन वह तो प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना के बारे में है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das. A number of reasons have been enumerated by the hon Parliamentary Secretary. What steps have been taken to see that in future, in the Second Plan, these things do not stand in the way?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some concrete measures have been taken to guard against these things I may state some of them. The planning machinery has been better organised in the different States and better co-ordination between the departments of finance and development has been achieved to expedite sanction of schemes as quickly as possible. The procedure of obtaining Central assistance by the States has been rationalised. Prompt steps are taken for investigation, etc of the major irrigation projects. Some other measures are under contemplation.

Shri Hoda. What is the State that has done best and what is the State that has done worst in showing results so far as the expenditure on the First Plan is concerned?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The States of Bihar and PEPSU are reported to have done very well. It is difficult for me to say the States that have not done well.

श्री लुहादशन राय उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की जो बात कही गई क्या मैं उसके बारे में जान सकता हूँ कि उनका बयान इस वित्तीय वर्ष के बारे में है और उन्होंने कहा है कि जितना रुपया खर्च करना है उतना उनके पास नहीं है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र यह तो उन्होंने प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के बारे में कहा था, लेकिन जहाँ तक १९५७-५८ का सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो देने का वायदा किया है वह देगी ।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भविष्य में काम में रुकावट न हो और योजना पूरी हो, इसके लिये कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि यह देखा जाये कि क्या रास्ते अस्तित्व में किये गये हैं और प्रति वर्ष खर्च पूरा होता है या नहीं और अगर नहीं पूरा होता है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं । क्या इस सब की रिपोर्ट करने के लिये

और जो कारण रूकानटें डालते हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा कि पंच वर्षीय योजना के भीतर एक वार्षिक योजना भी बनायी जाती है जिसके द्वारा हर साल के काम की जाच की जाती है और देखा जाता है कि कहा तक प्रगति हो सकी है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में किस स्टेट में प्रखल दर्जे का काम हुआ है, किस स्टेट में दूसरे दर्जे का, किसमें तीसरे दर्जे का, किस में चौथे दर्जे का और किस स्टेट में सब से ज्यादा खराब काम हुआ है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अभी मैं ने देखा साहब के सवाल का जवाब दिया है उसको माननीय सदस्य ने सुना होगा ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उस उत्तर में तो केवल यही बतलाया गया है कि वेप्पू और बिहार में प्रखला काम हुआ है । लेकिन कहा पर खराब काम हुआ है यह तो नहीं बतलाया गया है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जो पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना की रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें माननीय सदस्य पायेंगे कि दो तीन स्टेटो में काम प्रखला नहीं है और एक दो स्टेटो में काम प्रखला है ।

Retrenched Personnel

*892. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state.

(a) whether alternative appointments to all the retrenched personnel of Ordnance Factories under the Ministry of Defence and for those retrenched from the river valley projects have been found, and

(b) if not the number still to be employed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No

(b) Out of 5,356 persons retrenched from the various Ordnance Factories under the Ministry of Defence and 2,808 retrenched from the Damodar Valley Corporation, there still remain 275 and 187 persons respectively who are in need of employment assistance.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that many of the persons who were offered alternative employment have refused and whether there is any political bias behind it?

Shri Abid Ali: That has not come to our notice. Some have refused but for other reasons.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the remaining persons who have not been given alternative employment are likely to get any Government job?

Shri Abid Ali: Efforts are being made to find alternative employment.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Of the people who have been given employment, how many have been given employment under the Government? How many have been shown employed in private firms?

Shri Abid Ali: Some got employment in non-Governmental institutions also but their number is very small.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When these people are given alternative employment in Government service, are their previous services taken into account?

Shri Abid Ali: I want notice.

Dr. K. B. Menon: May I know—if my question is not outside the scope of the present question—whether the Minister is aware that this question is much more widespread in other departments also and whether he is sympathetically considering the placing of these displaced persons to whom assurances have been given?

Shri Abid Ali: I did not quite catch the question.

Mr. Speaker. He is travelling beyond the scope of this question

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Just now the hon Minister said that some of the employees refused alternative employment May I know the reasons given by them for refusing such employment?

Shri Abid Ali. The offer which was made to them was not considered suitable and they got more suitable employment outside

Indian Nationals in Malaya

*892. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a reported official statement that 107 Indian nationals have been killed by British Security Forces in Malaya during the last eight years,

(b) whether the information of Government tallies with the report, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to prevent such killings of Indian nationals and/or to secure compensation for the families of the victims?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon).

(a) Yes According to the statement issued by the Government of the Federation of Malaya, 107 Indians or persons of Indian origin were killed by the British or Malayan Security Forces in the nine years since the Emergency began in Malaya, that is, from June 1948 to the 30th June 1957. It has not been possible to make a distinction between Indian nationals and people of Indian origin who have become Malayan citizens

(b) Yes

(c) There have been internal disturbances in Malaya since the middle of the year 1948, caused by certain elements in that country who were endeavouring to overthrow the

existing regime by force. These Indians are among the casualties sustained in the course of armed clashes between these forces and the forces of the British or Malayan Government

Our Commissioner in Malaya has kept a close watch over all incidents. In cases where a civilian has been killed accidentally, compensation has been paid to his dependants by the Malayan Government

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether our Commissioner in Singapore has helped Indian nationals involved directly or indirectly in the disturbances in Malaya to safeguard their rights, or whether we conceded the British claim that whoever was involved in those disturbances was more or less beyond the pale?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon Member's question contains certain presumptions in it, and it is difficult for me to deal with it. These casualties that are referred to have occurred—all of them, so we are informed—in armed clashes. If there is an armed clash and casualties occur the Commissioner can do nothing in the matter, more especially when it is not quite clear that those persons are Indian nationals at all. There have been a number of other cases, not of armed clashes but where they have been arrested and proceeded with. In every such case the Indian Commissioner has taken steps and helped them to the best of his ability, the matter has come to us too and we have tried to raise this matter with the UK Government

Shri Kasiwal: The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that it was difficult to make a distinction between Indian nationals and Malayan nationals of Indian origin. I understand that there are about 10,00,000 Indians in Malaya. May I know what is the percentage so far as Indian nationals are concerned and so far as Malayan nationals are concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not know, Sir, for the simple reason that in all these areas, which might be called British colonies, this is always a vague thing. Some people register themselves as Indian nationals, and we know definitely they are so. Others do not. The fact of non-registration does not mean necessarily that they are not Indian nationals. Of course, in a case like a colony becoming an independent territory, this vagueness cannot last very long. Then something has to be done; they have to register within a stated time this way or that way.

Shri Kastiwal: May I know whether our Commissioner in Malaya has been asked to register Indian nationals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of asking, they have books for registration.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Indians who were killed there were ordinary peaceful citizens or partisans of a political party?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They belonged to both the groups—ordinary civil citizens as well as participants in terrorist activities.

Shri C. D. Pande: Were they partisans of any party?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Both groups.

Mr. Speaker: Political and non-political.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India has received any representation from the relations of these persons, whether Indian nationals or Malayan nationals of Indian origin, about compensation or about high-handedness in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are dealing in this question with a period of nine years since 1948. There have been many representations, action taken, many times action taken naturally in Malaya itself, action taken in London and sometimes appeals to

the Privy Council. We have been interested in all these matters throughout these years.

Price Page Schedule

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*894. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the steps Government have taken so far with regard to the introduction of price-page schedule for newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): As required under Section 3(4) of the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956, the views of associations of publishers etc have been ascertained on the various points concerning the proposed schedule. A meeting of such representatives was again held on the 4th and 5th of August when various alternative schedules were discussed. Government have noted the opinions expressed by the various interests and is at present engaged in finalising the schedule.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is a very big disparity between the views represented at the conference and, if so, what measures the Government is taking to bridge that disparity?

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid the disparity mentioned by the hon Member is a little confusing, because as far as the question of price of newspapers is concerned it is obvious that there are two or three very distinct and different points of view depending upon the size of the paper and its economic position in the newspaper world, and it might not be possible to reconcile all these two or three different view points completely, of course, they can be narrowed down to some extent.

जी भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय जो प्रत्यक्ष इस सम्बन्ध में

। चला रहे हैं, उनके अनुसार देर से देर कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

डा० केशकर : मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले दो तीन हफ्तों में यह निश्चय किया जायेगा और वह शायद भी हो जायेगा ।

Shri Khadlikar: In view of the piecemeal implementation of the Press Commission's recommendations, may I know whether the Government is considering to give effect to the other recommendations regarding the news agency rates as well as the Government advertisements, and if so when?

Dr. Keskar: This question of the recommendations of the Press Commission has been dealt with extensively many times. I am afraid the hon. Member was not here when all this was discussed, but if he wants I can give him the last statement that we made on this subject which is quite extensive.

Government Presses

*895. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether any governmental committee was appointed to go into the cost of production in Government presses,

(b) if so, what was their finding as regards rates as between Government and private presses, and

(c) whether cost accounting system has been introduced in the printing and stationery departments?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) An expert committee on printing was set up by the Government in 1950, which *inter alia* examined the cost of production in Government Presses

(b) The Committee came to the conclusion that printing at private

presses generally costs the Government 30 per cent more than at Government presses.

(c) A Cost Accounting system is in existence in the Government Presses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that in private presses the cost is more. May I know whether the different departments who are not regularly supplied with printed materials have been asked whether they are ready to have private presses for their use?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not quite sure if I have understood the question. So far as the capacity in Government presses is concerned, it is not adequate to the governmental requirements, and we have been continually increasing the capacity of Government presses. For instance, in 1950 we could handle 5.62 lakh manuscript pages, in 1952 it was 6.10 lakh manuscript pages and in 1956 it was 9.62 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department cannot supply forms to rural and sub-offices and, if so, whether the Government would allow the Posts and Telegraphs Department to have recourse to private presses?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In fact we do take recourse to the private presses considerably. As I have already indicated in my answer just now, our press equipment is not quite adequate for Governmental requirements.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government can give us any idea of the working cost per page in the private press and the working cost per page in the Government Press and the difference between them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a very detailed question, but it all depends upon the nature of the printing involved. But, as I have indicated, generally speaking, it costs 30 per cent more in the private presses.

Industrial Co-operatives

*896. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 439 on the 2nd March, 1955 and State the progress made so far in the formation of industrial co-operatives in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 21.]

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if there is any scheme in the Centre to scrutinise the schemes of development of industrial co-operatives by the State Governments and also to weight the considerations upon which the grants and the loans are sanctioned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the general policy of the Government to encourage the formation of industrial co-operatives particularly in the small-scale sector, and as the hon. House knows, as far as the handlooms are concerned, we channel all our aids and financial assistance, loan etc., through the co-operatives.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: What I wanted to know was whether there is any basis on which the loans and the grants are sanctioned.

Shri Manubhai Shah: 75 per cent is given as the share capital for a period of ten years' loan, and 75 per cent for the working capital on a two-year loan.

Shri Heda: How far it is true that these industrial co-operatives are not able to show better results because there are no similar co-operatives to help them in purchasing and marketing?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would beg to differ from the hon. Member. It is not true to say that the industrial co-operatives are not doing good. As a matter of fact, some of the co-operatives are doing very well. It is

true that in some cases due to lack of trained personnel some co-operatives lag behind, but we constantly watch the progress of all these industrial co-operatives and a continuous bias in their favour is being maintained.

Second Five Year Plan

*897. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have printed 1,00,000 copies of the Second Five Year Plan in the major South Indian languages;

(b) if so, how many of those copies have so far been sold; and

(c) how many have been distributed free?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Official Summary of the Second Five Year Plan was got printed in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada at the instance of the Planning Commission. 50,000 copies were printed in each language.

(b) The number of copies sold up-to the end of June, 1957, is:

Tamil	7,331
Telugu	15,356
Malayalam	2,345
Kannada	17,746

(c) The number of copies distributed free in the same period is:

Tamil	1,089
Telugu	631
Malayalam	386
Kannada	1,073

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how the copies are printed? Is it on a population basis or according to the demand?

Dr. Keskar: Generally, it is based on demand naturally.

Shri Mohamed Imam: May I know how many copies were printed in the major North Indian languages and how many were distributed?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice.

Shri Ranga: Two separate editions have been prepared—one is a complete report and the other is a summary. If this is so, how does the hon. Minister account for such a poor distribution of these books? Is it because the price is too high?

Dr. Keskar: The price is not very high. I think the price is very reasonable and very low. This agency for distribution is really State-wise and probably that might be the reason.

Shri Ranga: Is there any effort being made to make use of the machinery of the NES in order to see that these books are popularised or even given free?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir. Now we are doing it not only through the Community Projects Division—not regarding this particular book but regarding the summaries, the readable summaries, for the masses, of the Five Year Plan—but in all ways possible. All the things are being sold and distributed much more widely than this particular book mentioned here.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: How many copies were printed in Marathi and other languages such as Gujarati and, if not, why not?

Dr. Keskar: The question is regarding South Indian languages. It is obvious that the hon. Member knows that the summary has been printed in all the languages, and the copies printed in Marathi will not be less than those printed in the other Indian languages.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether Maharashtra is not included in South India?

Documentary Films

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*898 { **Shri Ansar Harvani:**
 Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreigners are at present engaged in

producing documentary films for the Government of India; and

(b) if so, under what terms?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A well known European producer Mr. Roberto Rossellini has been asked to produce a few documentaries for us side by side with other production work that he might be carrying on for himself. For that purpose the Government is giving him certain facilities and staff. The terms under which Government will take over these production are being finalised.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Damani: May I know the reasons for inviting foreign producers to produce documentaries because their knowledge about India and about the living conditions in our country is limited?

Dr. Keskar: We employ all sorts of specialists and we do not bar foreigners from doing that work, but probably there have been one or two instances when we have done this. It is obviously because he is a very experienced and well-known producer and a person who is known for his specialisation in nature studies.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know if Indian directors and producers were consulted?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ansar Harvani, I called on Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I am Ansar Harvani.

Some Hon. Members: He is Shri Ansar Harvani.

Mr. Speaker: I first called Shri Ansar Harvani. The difficulty arises this way. When I called Shri Ansar Harvani, that gentleman got up. Hereafter I shall insist upon the hon. Members sitting in their seats. I have arranged the numbers. I do not want to commit mistakes of this kind hereafter.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I am in my seat.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, the others are not sitting in their places. That is my difficulty. I shall insist on the Members sitting in their seats.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They are in their own seats.

Mr Speaker: You may be, but others are not in their seats. I shall enforce on Members being in their seats

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know if Indian producers and directors, many of whom have distinguished themselves abroad, were consulted before these contracts were given to this person?

Dr. Keskar: There is no need for us to consult Indian directors. The House is aware that we produce dozens and dozens of documentaries here on different subjects. We give a large number to private and well-known producers in India also. We give a few to some others also. In every case, it is neither necessary nor desirable that Government should consult all the Indian producers or important directors.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how long will this foreign expert be in India and is it a fact that he has been postponing his departure from India?

Dr. Keskar: The fact is that the producer mentioned is here, also for his own purpose. He is producing a film of his own and because he was here, we thought we might benefit by getting a few documentaries prepared from him about certain aspects of production in which he is well known.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has provided an adviser and a script writer on fabulous salary on the staff of Mr. Roberto Rossellini?

Dr. Keskar: I do not know what staff he has, but as I said, we have given him certain facilities and equipment for producing our documentaries, but not for anything else.

Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Kallai, Kerala.

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*899. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Kallai, (Kerala) have closed their weaving section;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mills are finding it difficult to sell their coarse cloth;

(c) whether the Mills have approached the Central Government for any aid; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Mills have applied for a loan to the National Industrial Development Corporation for purposes of rehabilitation of their plant and machinery.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Kodiyan: What is the nature of assistance sought by the company apart from financial assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The company has asked for technical assistance as well as financial aid to the extent of Rs. 17 lakhs.

Shri Kodiyan: Does Government intend to take steps under the Industries Regulation Act to prevent the mills being closed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise out of this question. The matter of industrial policy has been stated on the floor of the House several times and we have indicated in what cases we take action under the Industries Act, 1951.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know the estimated monthly loss of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present position is that the mills have indicated that they will restart the particular weaving section by September. The loss incurred would be to the tune of only 2 to 3 months production. It will not be more than 36 lakhs yards.

लेठ अबल निः : क्या माननीय मंत्री को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से सूती कपड़े के मिल बन्द पड़े हुये हैं ?

श्री मन्भाई शाह : यह तो मलाबार के बारे में है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो हमने इतर-वीन किया और कानपुर की मिल को बन्द होने से रोका।

Manufacture of Gases

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'900. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri M. Elias:

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

(a) what is the total production at present in India of (i) oxygen gas, (ii) dissolved acetylene, (iii) nitrous oxide, (iv) electrodes and welding requirements, and (v) rare gases;

(b) whether it is a fact that one foreign company in Calcutta produces more than 90% of the total production in India;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that this company is a subsidiary of M/s. British Oxygen Ltd., Birmingham, about which the British Restrictive Practices Commission in the U.K. have recently made certain comments; and

(d) whether any steps are contemplated to check foreign monopoly and profiteering in this vital industry?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):—
 (a) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 22].

(b) Yes, Sir. It is so in the case of Oxygen gas and Nitrous oxide. It is 81% in the case of Dissolved Acetylene and 65% in the case of welding requirements and electrodes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Of the products mentioned, only the manufacture of electrodes and welding requirements is classified as a scheduled industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Two other firms already exist in this field and one of them has made substantial progress.

The manufacture of industrial gases is not a scheduled industry. New schemes for the expansion of the other existing units or for the establishment of new units will be sympathetically examined in order to facilitate competition.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I find from a Press report that the British Restrictive Practices Commission reported that the British company's profits were between 23 and 25 per cent. and they had concealed the ownership of three companies and the Commission had urged certain action against it. May I know if Government has got any figures about the Indian affiliate of this British company and if Government is going to take any steps if every high profits are being extracted?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that there has been some report in the United Kingdom by a Commission, but the company has disputed the findings of that Commission. Anyway, in India a subsidiary of the parent company in England is functioning and it is undoubtedly one of the biggest producers of industrial gases. Indian companies are gradually

coming up and more will be encouraged if local enterprise is prepared to expand or start new units

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that most gas cylinders are imported from England from the British Oxygen Company and that only in the Tata Iron and Steel Company, we have very small production of gas cylinders, may I know what steps Government are taking to make up our deficiency in this regard?

Shri Satish Chandra: About half a dozen schemes for manufacturing gas cylinders are already under consideration and we hope to be self-sufficient in gas cylinders

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is reported in the *Statesman* of 3rd January from Calcutta—that was *Reuter's* news—that the British Monopoly Commission observed that this company in UK had concealed the profits, also with a view to conceal the ownership of three companies which were ostensibly in competition with it. I would like to know whether, in view of that and also in view of the fact that welding and other works are so essential for the defence industries and for our projects, Government consider it desirable to allow this company to continue ***making these excessively high profits?

Shri Satish Chandra: This company is doing good service in India and meeting our requirements. The present position is that it wants to expand its capacity and we are asking the company to convert itself into a rupee company with a new name and to accept Indian capital, so that part-ownership of the company is at least Indian. At the same time, other Indian companies are being encouraged to put up similar plants

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to ask another question. Can I have some idea of the capital structure of this company and how much of it is foreign-owned? May I also know whether it is a fact that only one

Indian is associated as Associate Director only and not as a regular director?

Shri Satish Chandra: The present authorised capital of the company is Rs 4 crores, out of which Rs 1.32 crores has been subscribed and fully paid up. The entire capital has been subscribed by the parent company in the United Kingdom. Now the company is contemplating to raise its paid up capital to two crores 60 lakhs worth of shares will be allotted to Indian shareholders. 30 per cent will be thus allotted to Indians and the balance will belong to the British concerns

Mr Speaker: What about the director?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that only one Indian is associated with the management and he is associated only as Associate Director and not as regular Director?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): That is true. But as my hon. colleague has mentioned, we are going to change even the name of the company and there will be more Indian directors, that is a condition which is stipulated, with the introduction of Indian capital

Shri Dasappa: Is it a fact that the quantity of electrodes manufactured by this company is insufficient to meet the demands in the country and also that the quality is not up to the mark?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not true, the quality is very good. Over and above this company, there are three companies which manufacture electrodes. Many more schemes for manufacturing electrodes are going to be taken up, which will make the country self-sufficient, those schemes are also coming up

Shri Dasappa: Is it a fact that a certain quantity of electrodes are now imported from abroad mainly because the electrodes manufactured here are not up to the standard?

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs 35 lakhs worth of electrodes and welding apparatus come to this country, but not on account of bad quality, but because of the gap between demand and supply. We are trying to bridge that gap.

अमृतसर में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

६०२ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या पुनर्वासित तथा घर-सम्पत्ति का कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोहाट के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के कुछ परिवार अब भी अमृतसर में शिविरों में पड़े हुये हैं और उनको बसाने के लिये अब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोहाट अबवा सीमान्त प्रादिम जाति क्षेत्रों से आये हुये शरणार्थी अब भी लाहौर के भारतीय शरणार्थी शिविर में रहने हैं और उनको अभी तक भारत नहीं भेजा गया है ?

पुनर्वासित तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर बन्ध सन्त): (क) और (ख). कोहाट के कई परिवार अमृतसर और लाहौर के ट्रांजिट कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं। लाहौर में रहने वाले परिवारों को भारत में लाकर बसाने और अमृतसर में पहले से आये हुये परिवारों को बसाने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: यह लोग कितने दिनों से लाहौर में पड़े हुये हैं और अब तक यह लोग हिन्दुस्तान क्यों नहीं लाये गये ?

श्री मेहर बन्ध सन्त: जहां तक कोहाट के शरणार्थी परिवारों का ताल्लुक है वह शायद कोई ३६, ४० परिवार हैं और जिनमें कि रह रहे प्रादिमियों की तादाद २०० के करीब है, कुछ तो पिछले साल से हैं और बहुत से इस साल से हैं लेकिन अभी बन्द एक दिनों में वह १८ या २० परिवार तो हिन्दुस्तान आ चुके हैं और २०, २२ परिवार लाहौर में बाकी रह गये हैं।

Foreign Trade Board

*903. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government of India have recently constituted a Foreign Trade Board, and

(b) if so, what are the duties and functions assigned to the Board?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Board is intended to bring about an integrated approach towards the country's commercial problems and to secure co-ordinated and cohesive working of the organisations dealing with matters having a bearing on the country's commerce. The Board is mainly concentrating on measures to promote exports and save foreign exchange.

Shri V. P. Nayar. May I know whether the Board will take into consideration the possibility of export with a long range view or whether it will have only the years immediately following in view?

Shri Satish Chandra. The purpose of the Board is mainly to co-ordinate the work of the various agencies which deal with various aspects of export and import trade so that the work may be done in a more cohesive and systematic manner.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that the Foreign Trade Board which met recently held the view that the targets fixed by the different Export promotion councils for the coming years was rather on the high side, whether they themselves have fixed any target and if so, what is the target that they have fixed?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Board has met only once so far. It considered some problems about export. It also looked into the recommendations of the various Export promotion councils. It has suggested a series of intensive studies of potential foreign markets where our goods can be

pushed. It has not yet had sufficient time to go into the details.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any persons from trade and industry have been taken in this Board? If not, are the Government thinking of taking some from trade and industry?

Shri Satish Chandra: This Board consists of the officers of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A Joint Secretary is the Chairman. He has also been designated as the Director General of Foreign Trade. The Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, and the Managing Director of the State Trading Corporation are among the Members. The purpose of the Board is to co-ordinate the work of various departments and agencies of the Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Board proposes to enquire into the question of price fluctuations as a result of the operations of monopolists and also by cartels?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): The Board will go into all relevant questions.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this Foreign Trade Board will take up the responsibility of covering export risk or whether the Government propose to have a different corporation altogether for export risk, and if so, when that corporation is coming into existence?

Shri Satish Chandra: An Export Risk Corporation is being set up for that purpose.

Needles for Hosiery Manufacture

*905. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of non-Sinker 18 Gauge G.M.F. Needles of Japanese make used in hosiery manufacture has been restricted or banned by Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Indian Manufactured Needles are unsuitable for use on knitting machines of Japanese origin which are widely used in South India;

(c) whether the Government of India have received any representation from the hosiery manufacturers of South India in this connection; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During January-June, 1957 general licences were issued to Established Importers at 60% of past imports for 18 Gauge G.M.F. needles used in hosiery manufacture. The licences issued were not valid if the C.I.F. value was less than Rs. 100 for 1000 needles. During July-September '57, the issue of quota licences to all Established Importers has been suspended.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representations are being enquired into and appropriate action will be taken while formulating policy for the next period.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Is it not a fact that representations were made that these needles are not being manufactured in India or that the ones that are being manufactured are totally unsuitable for use and as a result of the banning of import or non-granting of licences during the last period, the prices of needles that were available in India have gone up considerably?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I may break up the question into three parts, firstly, it is not quite true that the quality of the present manufactures in this country is not up to the mark. There are certain other specific varieties for the hosiery industry which are not yet taken for local manufacture. Also, due to lack of imports to which the hon. Lady Member referred, there has been no appreciable or sizable increase in prices. What we are considering is whether representation

regarding shortage of this needle is correct and if so, what should be the policy in the next period.

Cooperative Textile Mills in Andhra

*996. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills proposed to be started in Andhra Pradesh on cooperative basis and by private enterprise;

(b) whether any licences have been issued by Government; and

(c) if so, the arrangements made by Government for the import of necessary machinery including spindles?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) One Textile Mill is proposed to be started in Andhra Pradesh on a co-operative basis and two mills by private enterprise. Licences were also issued for establishing two spinning mills during the years 1953 and 1954. Partial capacity has already been installed.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 23]

(c) The import of the machinery necessary for these mills, where not available indigenously, will be allowed by Government subject to the condition that payments for these imports will be in accordance with the policy prescribed from time to time.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know the quantum of financial aid that would be given to these textile mills either by this Government or by the Finance Corporation?

Shri Satish Chandra: All the four mills, two of them new and two which are being expanded, are in the private sector. As regards one co-operative

mill, we received a proposal from the State Government that Rs. 20 lakhs will be contributed by the Handloom weavers' co-operative society and the other Rs. 20 lakhs should be contributed by the Industrial Finance Corporation. The State Government has been informed that it should also find some money for this purpose.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from the co-operative mills that are being started by the handloom weavers' society, may I know whether there is any proposal to start other textile mills on a co-operative basis?

Shri Satish Chandra: The proposal must originate from the State Government. There is no other proposal now.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know where this co-operative mill will be established? May I know whether the State Government is willing to give monetary help to the handloom weavers' co-operative mill?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have suggested to the State Government that they should also participate to some degree in this mill. The present proposal is that the society and the Industrial Finance Corporation at the Centre should only contribute.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Where will it be located?

Shri Satish Chandra: They have proposed the Telengana area.

Shri Heda: In view of the huge consumption of yarn by the handlooms in Andhra Pradesh, will the Government consider that the proposed capacity of the mill at Secunderabad, which is too low and therefore it should be increased?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As far as spindlage is concerned, the House is aware that we are not sanctioning new spindlage in any sector. There are 3 million spindles already approved.

Improvement of Malnad Area

*908. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 27th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Government of Mysore for the improvement of Malnad area; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (**Shri L. N. Mishra**):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have provided a total sum of Rs. 222.24 lakhs in their Second Five Year Plan for the development of transport and communications in Malnad. Of this a provision of Rs. 51.38 lakhs has been made for 1957-58.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the Government of India have accepted the establishment of a statutory body known as the Malnad Development Board to fulfil the aspirations of the Malnad people who have been urging for the development of that area for a long time?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This Board was recommended by the Ramanathan Committee constituted in 1950 by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Due to financial conditions, it was not possible to accept the recommendation for the constitution of this Board.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the Government will reconsider the question of setting up such a body?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (**Shri S. N. Mishra**): May I add, Sir, that although the Ramanathan Committee had recommended the establishment of such a Board, it was found that since such a Board would cut across four States in which Malnad area is distributed, it would not be proper to give it authority to incur expenditure. It was also felt that

since those States had already plans for the development of this area, not much useful purpose will be served by the setting up of such a body.

Shri Dasappa: I heard the hon. Minister saying that because the Malnad area was distributed among four different States, the Board was not found necessary. Now all these units have come into one State. Will he revise his opinion and constitute a Board?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Now the very basis for the constitution of such a board is not likely to arise because all the areas have come under one State.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

*904. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to locate a plant for the manufacture of Marine Diesel engines at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Industry (**Shri Manubhai Shah**): (a) and (b). The Government have invited offers from six foreign firms for establishing a plant to manufacture marine diesel engines in the country. The offers are awaited. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the plant.

Arrest of an Indian National in Pakistan

*907. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person claiming to be associated with the Indian High Commission in Pakistan has been arrested by the Pakistan Police and Rs. 40,000 in Indian currency were found on his person;

(b) whether Government have enquired into this case; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?