

Mr. Speaker: Is the interpreter that the Dalai Lama uses the Government interpreter or his own?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Both, Sir. I mean to say, either. The Government have an interpreter. Indeed to deal with him we have an interpreter there, a competent person. He is a Tibetan himself in Government service; and the Dalai Lama has his own personal interpreter. Sometimes one is used and sometimes the other.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if at any time any journalist has been prevented from meeting the Dalai Lama, Indian or foreign journalist?

Mr. Speaker: By the Government?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that I know of. Right at the beginning, that is, over a year ago, when he had just come, there were some limitations. Of course, there were special circumstances, but then, I am not aware of anyone being prevented.

Manufacture of Intermediate Dyes and Chemicals

*245. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1023 on the 22nd March, 1960 and state the progress since made in connection with the setting up of a project for the manufacture of basic chemicals and intermediates in collaboration with a consortium of West German firms?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The agreement with the consortium of West German firms for the setting up of a project for the manufacture of basic chemicals and intermediates is expected to be signed shortly.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know the nature of the participation that is under consideration? Is it only the technical knowhow or will it imply money?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is about ten to fifteen per cent. money participation—it is really the free share for the engineering services, the technical knowhow, etc.,—in all the payments due to the West German consultants.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the geological and zoological surveys that were needed for the plant for the manufacture of glandular products and the various other products have been completed, and whether the people will get really the full data about it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a slight misunderstanding in the mind of the lady Member. This is not the plant which requires either a geological or a zoological survey. This is a plant purely for organic chemical intermediates. The other one is the Russian project for the manufacture of glandular products. As far as this plant is concerned, all the formalities, technical and financial, have been completed. Only the legal document has to be finalised, and that has also been finalised and initialled by the Government of India this year and we have sent it to Germany. Very soon the agreement will be signed. The location also has been determined; it is near Panvel, in the Kulaba district of Maharashtra State.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any parties approached the Government for showing their willingness to start such factories and, if so, may I know the name of the parties with their foreign collaborators?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this project is concerned, it is a public sector project being established by the Government of India. There have been so many proposals for the manufacture of organic intermediates in the private sector, and every time, on merits, whenever a dye-stuff or plastic or pharmaceutical firm came forward for the manufacture of the organic intermediates, we have freely allowed a licence.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Government of Madhya Pradesh put up a very strong case for the location of this factory near Bhilai and may I know why that site was not selected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, I may say for the information of the hon. Member, the Government of Madhya Pradesh never proposed this particular factory near Bhilai. Otherwise also, we are wedded to the dispersal of industries in every part of India, and this particular site was very suitable in Maharashtra State. Therefore, in consonance with our general theory of distributing particularly the heavy industries in every part of India, we selected this site there.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the name of the West German firm collaborating in this project and the actual equity capital which is ten per cent. according to the Minister?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Messrs Bayers, Basf, Hoechst and UHDE. These are the four firms. The percentage will work out to 10 to 15 per cent. or Rs. 1.2 crores.

Export of Artificial Silk Yarn to East Africa

*248. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan is meeting 75 per cent. of the total requirement of artificial silk and rayons of East Africa and India only 5 per cent. i.e., 500,000 yards, whereas the total intake of East Africa of the above cloth is more than ten million yards; and

(b) if so, whether Sir Ganesh Narayan Podar, the Leader of the Indian Silk and Rayon Textiles Delegation who visited East Africa has submitted any report to Government?

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

(a) Japan is the main supplier of artificial silk and synthetic fabrics in

the East African markets and India's share is almost negligible.

(b) The Report has been submitted to the Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council and is under their consideration.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ईस्ट अफ्रीका में दूसरे देशों से करीब एक करोड़ गज वस्त्र का इम्पोर्ट होता है और उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का शेयर केवल ५ लाख गज है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक्सपोर्ट अतिक्रम करने के वास्ते हमारी सरकार क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : पहली बात तो यह है कि ईस्ट अफ्रीका में बाहर के देशों से ६ करोड़ गज कपड़ा जाता है, एक करोड़ नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान ने अभी हाल में वहाँ कपड़ा भेजा शुरू किया है। अभी हम केवल पांच लाख गज भेज सके हैं। कोशिश की जा रही है कि और भेजें। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने खुद जिक्र किया है एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल का एक डेलीगेशन वहाँ मार्केट का अध्ययन करने गया था। दिक्कत यह है कि वहाँ स्पन फाइबर से बने कपड़े की मांग है और हमारे पास फिलामेंट फाइबर है। जिस फाइबर की वहाँ ज्यादा मांग है वह हमारे पास कम है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापान और हिन्दुस्तान से जो रिस्क का कपड़ा ईस्ट अफ्रीका को भेजा जाता है, उसके दाम में क्या फर्क है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह सवाल तो सिल्क के बारे में नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरा मतलब रेयन सिल्क से है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जहाँ तक रेयन का सवाल है जापान में यह काम बड़े पैमाने पर होता है, काम बहुत दिनों से हो रहा है और उनके यहाँ इसके बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, इसलिए उनकी कीमत कुछ कम है, लेकिन जहाँ तक रेयन फिलामेंट फाइबर का ताल्लुक