

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just now we have exported to Rumania. But there is a great field to send it to Burma as also to Ceylon and other Latin American countries including Argentina.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : शूगर मिल्स के लिए मशीनरी और प्लांट्स बनाने के लिए कितनी जगह कारखाने खोले गये हैं ? क्या इन की संख्या एक है या दो है और इस काम में किस किस देश से हमें कोलेबोरेशन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक दो नहीं २४ हैं । उन में से सात बहुत बड़े पैमाने के कारखाने हैं और १७ मध्यम श्रेणी के हैं । जहाँ तक कोलेबोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है, वह चकोस्लोवाकिया से, जर्मनी से, फ्रांस से, अमरीका से और स्वीडन से प्राप्त हुआ है ।

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the whole machinery, cent per cent., manufactured in India, or does this industry still depend on foreign machinery?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Of a plant costing Rs. 84,00,000 Rs. 68,00,000 worth is indigenously manufactured and Rs. 16 lakhs worth per plant is imported. This will be further reduced.

Shri Biswanath Roy: May I know whether India has got self-sufficiency regarding the manufacture of different parts of sugar machinery manufactured in India?

Mr. Speaker: That is what has been asked just now. He has answered that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (a) of the question, may I know what the target was and how much has been produced?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House knows, machine building industry has been developed in the last three years. Therefore no targets as such were fixed. But in the Third Plan, the target is Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores per year.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are all these newly set-up plants working efficiently, or are there any derelict plants among them which are not coming up to the expected standards?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Is there any doubt that India cannot produce the best machinery?

Shri Thirumala Rao: My question is simple. It is not of general theory. What is the percentage of inefficient factories among these that are set up under this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not a single one that I know of. Actually, six co-operative sugar factories have gone into production this year and they are all reported to be working very efficiently and to the guaranteed performance.

Shri Tyagi: As the sugar machine building capacity seems to be many times more than the local requirements of machinery, may I know if these plants are being set up with a view to export machinery outside India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I said. But more than that, the House will be glad to know that we are diversifying the production. The sugar machinery manufacturers will not confine themselves only to making the parts and machines of the sugar mills, but they will go to cement, paper and other types of machinery.

Death of Shri Hammarskjöld

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*623-B. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:
Shri N. E. Muniswamy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conclusions of enquiries made in respect of the plane accident resulting in the tragic death of Shri Dag Hammarskjöld; and

(b) what interest, if any Government of India took in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Investigation Board set up by the Federal Government of Rhodesia & Nyasaland has *inter alia* concluded that aircraft carrying the UN Secretary-General, late Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, and his party, crashed 9 miles from Ndola and was destroyed by impact. But the investigation has so far failed to determine any positive cause of the accident. The Government of India was in no way associated with this enquiry.

The UN General Assembly adopted a Resolution unanimously on 26.10.1961 calling for the immediate holding of an international investigation in the air crash. India was one of the sponsors of this Resolution.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know from the hon. the Prime Minister whether it is a fact that information about the flight of the aeroplane in which the late Secretary-General was to travel was conveyed by some U.N. official to the Katanga authorities from the Congo capital; if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): How can I answer that question? I have no information. Whether information was conveyed by somebody to the Katanga authorities—I am unable to say anything about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. My difficulty is this. Are we going into this matter? When an enquiry committee has been appointed, when some investigators have been appointed by the U.N. on a resolution sponsored by us and they have not been able to find the cause, shall we go into the details now? I mean, are we having a super enquiry committee here?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartti: The question is at what stage is the enquiry committee. The report which has been given is the report of the committee set up by Rhodesia and Nyasaland. But according to the

United Nations resolution there was to be an international enquiry. We would like to know what is the result of it, whether that has been formed or it is starting or whether there is any difficulty in the way.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Lots of people have appointed committees, not only Rhodesians. But the United Nations under a resolution appointed a committee, presided over by a Burman judge and representatives of three other countries. They have reported, and that report will come up for debate in the United Nations.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government of India will demand that this report will be discussed in the United Nations, or will the report be shelved and the discussion not take place, as happened in the case of the murder of Mr. Lumumba?

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of this? It is hypothetical. Wait and see. The hon. Minister has stated that it will come up for discussion. If it does not, he will certainly note the hon. Member's desire that it should be discussed.

Shri Tangamani: May we know when it is going to be discussed.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: Let us know the reactions.

Mr. Speaker: When is it likely to be discussed?

Shri Krishna Menon: The general opinion is that it should be discussed. The reason why it has not been discussed immediately is that the Congo matters were being discussed before the Security Council, and the Delegations concerned thought it was better to take it up a little later on account of the developments in the Congo. The report has to be discussed. It will be discussed, unless such discussion is turned down by a majority or something like that. We cannot control the decision of the General Assembly, but our Delegation will

support the demand for the discussion of the report.

पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

६२४. श्री हेम राज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने पंजाब के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की उन्नति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष अनुदान की मांग का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में विशेष अनुदान के लिये कितनी रकम निश्चित की है ; और

(ग) १९६१-६२ में केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी धनराशि पंजाब सरकार को पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की उन्नति के लिये दे रही है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). राज्य की तीसरी योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विशेष लाभ की विकास योजनाओं के लिये साढ़े बाइस करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। तीसरी योजना बनने के बाद से अब तक राज्य सरकार ने किसी विशेष अनुदान के लिये नहीं लिखा है।

(ग) राज्य की सालाना योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने १९५ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की है इस सालाना योजना में से ३१ करोड़ रुपये पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये है।

श्री हेम राज : जो पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उनकी स्थिति भी वैसी ही है जैसी कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की है। ऐसी सूरत में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को डेवेलप करने के लिये पंजाब सरकार को भी उतना ही रुपया देगी जितना कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में कर रही है ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : दोनों पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तुलना करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा क्योंकि पंजाब में और क्षेत्रों के लिये जो काम रखे गये हैं उन से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को भी सहायता मिलती है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश का तो करीब करीब सारा ही इलाका पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है इस लिये किसी अन्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम से उन में सहायता जाने की ज्यादा सूरत नहीं है।

श्री हेम राज : जहां तक कम्प्यूनिवेशन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र एक दूसरे आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं इस लिये अगर एक क्षेत्र में सड़कें बनाई जाती हैं और दूसरे में पैसे की कमी की वजह से नहीं बनाई जाती, तो क्या उन क्षेत्रों को मिलाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब सरकार को कुछ पैसा देगी ?

श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र : यह सवाल भी हम लोगों के पास नहीं आया और इस की विशेष जानकारी भी मुझे नहीं है कि याता-के लिये वहां क्या सूरत होनी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर इस की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी समझा गया तो फिर हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री श्या० नं० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हुकूमत के पेशे नजर कोई ऐसी स्कीम है जो कि पहाड़ी रियासतों हैं और उनका जो सिलसिला है, जैसे कि कश्मीर कांगड़ा का, जिस के लिये पहले मोगल रोड के नाम से सड़क थी, उस को अब सरे नौ चालू किया जाये और रियासतों को मिला दिया जाय।

[شہی ع - م - طارق : میں نے
جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا حکومت کے
پیشے نظر کوئی ایسی اسکیم ہے کہ جو