

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** In view of the fact that in the final report of the Committee it has been stated that while there are 10,000 foreign patents, there are only 700 Indian patents, do the Government contemplate taking any steps to break this foreign monopoly?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think he raised the question during the discussion on the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The point really seems to be that the hon. Member wants us to manufacture Indian patents and put them up, so that there may be parity between foreign and Indian patents.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** That is not my intention. I wanted to know whether Government are taking any steps to break the monopoly of foreign patents here, because it is admitted that it is injurious to the local industries.

**Shri Karmarkar:** Our Bill which became law the other day is one of the methods of stopping foreign patents, and I remember the hon. Member opposed it.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Has any administrative change been recommended by the Patents Enquiry Committee?

**Shri Karmarkar:** That is under consideration, and we have postponed the administrative change till after the amendment has been introduced in accordance with their recommendation.

#### HINDUSTAN TELEPHONE CABLE FACTORY

**\*407. Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the total authorised and paid-up capitals invested in the Hindustan Telephone Cable Factory?

(b) How much of this is foreign-owned?

(c) What are the Government of India's interests in this, if any?

(d) What is the total production capacity of the plant and the actual production every year?

(e) Are there any foreign technicians working in the factory and if so, in which posts?

(f) How is the cable that is produced in the factory being used?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The authorised capital of Hindustan Cables Limited, is Rs. 3 crores. The exact amount of capital invested so far is not yet available. Expenditure booked upto the end of

September, 1952, however, amounts to Rs. 2,49,032.

(b) Nil.

(c) The entire capital of the Factory will be owned by the Government of India.

(d) The production capacity of the Factory will be 469 mile length of cable per annum. Production is expected to start about the third quarter of 1953.

(e) No. The technicians of the technical advisers, Messrs. Standard Telephone Cables, of the U.K. are however on the spot supervising the erection of buildings and machinery.

(f) As I have said in reply to part (d), production is expected to commence only about the third quarter of 1953. It is expected that the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will absorb all the production.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know who are the Managing Director and the General Manager of this Factory, and what their qualifications, particularly with regard to experience of telephone cable manufacture, are?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** There is no Managing Director for the Company. The General Manager, however, is Mr. Mitter, and he has had, according to our information, considerable experience in this line.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Has any Indian been sent abroad for training, to be absorbed in this factory?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Six young men have been sent abroad for training in the Standard Telephone and Cable Factory.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** How many foreign technicians are now working in the factory?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The answer is already given.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Am I to understand that the General Manager has special experience of telephone cable manufacture?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yes, sir.

#### INK FACTORIES

**\*408. Shri Nambiar:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether permission has been granted for the Parker Inc. Ltd. to start an ink factory in India?

(b) If so, where is it to be situated, when will it start production and what will be its total capacity of production?

(c) What are its authorised and paid-up capitals?

(d) Is there any Indian participation in the firm and if so, what is the percentage of Indian investment?

(e) Who are the Indians on the Board of Directors, if any?

(f) Do Government propose to place on the Table of the House a statement giving the number of Indian-owned Ink factories in the country, the capital invested in each of them and the production capacity of each of them?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co., (Madras) Ltd., Madras, have been permitted to manufacture Quink ink in collaboration with Messrs. Parker Pen Co. Ltd., London, under certain conditions through a private limited company formed for this purpose.

(b) The proposed factory will be located at Madras. The machinery for Quink ink manufacture is expected to arrive in India by the middle of 1953 and production is expected to commence soon thereafter. Production during the first year of operation is estimated to be 10,000 gross bottles of 2 oz. each.

(c) and (d). The capital of the Company will be Rs. 2 lakhs, which will be subscribed by the Indian and the U.K. firms in the ratio of 1 : 2.

(e) To the knowledge of this Ministry, Mr. R. K. Murthe and Mr. Norman Beauford, are the directors of the Company.

(f) There are about 70 firms manufacturing fountain-pen ink in India. Information regarding rated capacity is available only in respect of 23 firms. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 44]. The capital invested in these units varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2 lakhs and most of the factories have a capital well below Rs. 20,000.

**Shri Nambiar:** In view of the fact that it is mentioned in the statement that 15,86,000 bottles of ink are produced by Indian firms, what is the necessity to give permission to a foreign firm to produce 10,000 bottles?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In the first place, the inference which the hon. Member has drawn from the statement is not accurate. It is the rated capacity that is mentioned there, and the rated capacity, unfortunately in our country, does not always mean the amount of goods manufactured.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know if ever Government conducted any negotiations with any Indian firm before giving permission to this foreign firm to manufacture ink?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Government do not conduct negotiations.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know, Sir, if in the ink industry, the ink manufactured has to be tested for 10, 15 years before it can be called proper ink that will last when written on paper?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a matter of opinion, and I am not an expert. All that I know is that at times when I buy ink manufactured in this country, it sticks in my fountain pen, and I am not able to use it.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Is the Government aware that indigenous ink manufacturers are in a precarious condition, and this will only aggravate the situation?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. No answer need be given.

**Shri Nambiar:** Why did Government invite foreign investors in this consumer goods industry when there is enough ink manufactured in India?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is arguing the whole question again. It is only another way of putting the question.

**Shri Kelappan:** May I know how many foreign firms are already in the field?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have given the list here which the hon. Member might see. I do not know how many are foreign, and how many are Indian.

#### CONFECTIONARIES

\*410. **Shri Nambiar:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether permission has been granted for the starting of a factory in India by Messrs. Cadbury's Ltd.?

(b) If so, where is it to be situated, when will it start production and what will be its total capacity of production?

(c) What are its authorised and paid up capitals?

(d) Is there any Indian participation in the firm and what is the percentage of Indian investment in it?

(e) Who are the Indian Directors on its Board, if any?