

the utilisation of molasses produced in either the factory or near about. It happens that some of the factories have closed down because they have not got molasses.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know why these power alcohol factories are not working to their full capacity? What is the reason?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a question of the off-take of power alcohol. As the hon. Member knows, power alcohol cannot be consumed by itself. It has got to be mixed with petrol. The price at which power alcohol can be purchased and mixed with petrol depends very largely on the amount of freight payable on petrol from the port towns. There is that factor which is very important. If the freight is high, then power alcohol can be mixed. If the freight is low, then the price of alcohol acts as a deterrent. We have also thought of a pool price, but so far, the State Governments have not agreed to it, and even the Government of India finds that there may be a little difficulty in working the pool. The basic factor is really the price factor.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** May I know whether there is any scheme to utilise the molasses that is available in the six or seven sugar factories in Madhya Bharat by constructing power alcohol factories there?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If the hon. Member gives me notice, I will find out.

**Shri Bansal:** May I know if Government are aware that the lack of adequate mixing facilities provided by these foreign petroleum interests in this country is one of the main reasons why our distilleries are not working to their full capacity?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am unable to confirm that impression.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala:** What is the economical price of power alcohol at which it can be purchased?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It all depends upon the area. The economics of power alcohol is dependent on the railway freight that has to be paid for petrol in that area. I can perhaps expand on the economics of power alcohol in any particular area, the hon. Member has in mind, if he will give me notice.

#### कागज

\*१३०६. श्री गणपति राम : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कागज उत्पादन के विषय में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक आत्मनिर्भर होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) भारत में किन किन स्थानों में चिकना कागज तैयार किया जाता है और देश की आवश्यकता का कितना भाग देश में तैयार हुए कागज से पूरा होता है ; और

(घ) किन किन देशों से यह कागज मंगाया जाता है ?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) and (b). It is difficult to answer precisely questions framed in this manner. The Planning Commission has, however, estimated that the requirements of paper and paper boards excluding newsprint in the country would increase from about 175,000 tons in 1951 to 200,000 tons in 1956. The current production is about 140,000 tons per year. As a result of the expansion schemes now on hand, the production is expected to increase to about 215,700 tons in 1956.

(c) Transparent paper is at present produced at one place only viz., Rayonpuram in Travancore-Cochin State. The indigenous production during 1953 was 355 tons as against the total estimated demand of 1000/1200 tons a year.

(d) Precise information is not available, because transparent paper as such is not specially listed in the Customs records.

**Shri Ganpati Ram:** What steps have been taken by Government to help this industry to enhance the production of rough as well as transparent paper?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** No steps have been taken.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know the quantity of hand-made paper produced during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 in the country?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Notice. \*

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** May I know whether it is a fact that no proper help has been given to the Madhya Pradesh State Government for the production of paper? If given, how much?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The Madhya Pradesh State Government's paper factory is like King Charles's head, but that happens to relate to newsprint, not ordinary paper.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra:** May I know whether Government is giving any encouragement to the hand-made paper industry in the Aurangabad area which was used by Mahatma Gandhi himself? Are Government aware of the hand-made paper industry there?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Notice.

**Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah:** Is the Government aware that there is plenty of raw material in Tehri Garhwal for the manufacture of paper?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Government are aware there is plenty of raw material in Tehri Garhwal but they are not yet aware whether it is economical to process that raw material.

**Shri Ganpati Ram:** May I know the number of paper mills working in U.P.

and what loans have been advanced to this industry by the Industrial Finance Corporation?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That does not arise out of this question.

**Kumari Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether the industry in Travancore-Cochin is run by a foreign company?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon. Member means the one at Rayonpuram? It is run by an Indian company.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the percentage of the total production of paper, which is controlled by foreign companies?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am very sorry I could not hear the hon. lady Member, because other people are speaking behind.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members will kindly cease talking, excepting those that have got up, caught my eye, and have been allowed to put questions.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the percentage out of the total production of paper in the country, which is controlled and produced by totally British firms?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have got the names of twenty mills here. They are all registered in India, and therefore I should say they are all Indian firms.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Is it a fact that 62 per cent. of the total production is under the control of the Titagur Paper Mills, which is a predominantly British concern?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It all depends on how one looks at it. The glasses through which I look at it do not show any differentiation. It is a case of *samadrishiti*. So far as I am concerned.