

payment of royalty giving in each case the details, if any; and

(d) the amount of royalty paid or likely to be paid in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing investment of foreign capital sanctioned during the years 1948 to 1951 was laid on the Table of the House on the 12th June 1952 in reply to Starred question No. 756. Figures of actual investment are not available.

(b) A list of the principal industries in which investment of foreign capital was sanctioned during the years 1948-1951 was placed on the Table of the House on the 12th June 1952 in reply to Starred question No. 756. These industries are situated all over India.

(c) and (d). Industrialists mainly from the U.K., U.S.A., France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands and Switzerland have displayed interest in imparting technical knowledge to Indians on payment of royalty. Details, including rates of royalty, differ from case to case.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	1948	1949	1950	1951
U.K.	466.35	596.6	22575	1160.45
U.S.A.	...	6.16	11.75	0405
France	{	12.00	9.10	2.50
Switzerland			47.75	21.95
Sweden	60.00	5.00	...	0
Austria	14.00
Pakistan	25.00	..
Other countries	1.60	14.78	15.42	1.30
	527.95	634.61	334.77	1504.55

DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS FOR INDUSTRIES

***922. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Development Councils, if any, which have come into being under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951;

(b) whether any one of them has started work;

(c) if so, where;

(d) whether any Reports interim or otherwise have been received;

(e) if so, the recommendations in the Reports and how the recommendations have been implemented;

(f) whether the Central Government have conducted investigation of any industrial unit so far; and

(g) whether there has been in any Scheduled industry any unjustifiable fall in production, or deterioration in quality or an unreasonable rise or fall in prices?

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

(a) No Development Councils have yet been established. Steps are being taken to constitute Development Councils in respect of the following industries:

(1) Heavy Chemicals—acids and fertilizers.

(2) Heavy Chemicals—alkalies

(3) Leather and Leather goods.

(4) Paper including newsprint and paper board.

(5) Bicycles and parts thereof.

(6) Internal combustion engines and power driven pumps.

(7) Glass and Ceramics.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

(f) Under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Government have ordered an investigation by the Textile Commissioner into the circumstances of the closure of a textile mill situated in Madhya Bharat State and his report is awaited.

(g) No, Sir.

BIHAR-EAST BENGAL BORDER

***923. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Bihar-East Bengal border;

(b) whether there is any natural boundary such as river or mountain to demarcate it, if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any part of the aforesaid border is not demarcated by any natural boundary; and

(d) if so, whether there is any permanent fixture to exhibit demarcation of the boundary?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) About 100 miles.

(b) and (c). About 20 miles of the boundary lies along the river Mahananda. About 40 miles is land boundary. The remaining 40 miles lie along the river Nagar. As this river has been shifting its course, the actual boundary cuts several times across the river and will have to be demarcated.

(d) No. Permanent boundary pillars will be erected when the boundary has been demarcated.

COAL SHORTAGE IN WEST BENGAL

***924. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to remove coal shortage in West Bengal?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Due to inadequate wagon supplies, shortage of coal, especially to low priority consumers, sometimes results, but such shortages are not confined to West Bengal. The supply position can improve with improvement in the general transport position.

When specific cases of shortage in particular industries are brought to notice, special action is taken by the Coal Commissioner to arrange *ad hoc* supplies.

MARKING OF CLOTH

***925. Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of officers appointed to mark and fix the prices and specify the quality of Indian made cotton cloth with their respective jurisdictions?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, fixes prices of cloth and yarn. No officers have been appointed to mark prices separately and specify quality of cloth.

TOBACCO

***926. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to grow sufficient tobacco in India and especially in South India;

(b) whether Government are aware that Jaffna tobacco is sold at a high price in India;

(c) whether Government propose to stop the import of Jaffna tobacco into India; and

(d) whether Government have entered into any agreement with the Government of Ceylon for the import of Jaffna tobacco and if so, what are the conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The import of Jaffna tobacco, a variety of unmanufactured tobacco, may be imported from Ceylon under our normal import regulations

TOBACCO (IMPORT)

***927. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tobacco imported into India from Jaffna (Ceylon) year by year;

(b) the price per bale or pound;

(c) the rate of import duty; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the rise in price quite recently to ten rupees and more per pound?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 8,90,346 lbs. in 1950-51 and 3,54,245 lbs. in 1951-52 of tobacco were imported from Jaffna. Details of imports for previous years are not available.

(b) The average price per lb. (exclusive of import duty) was Rs. 1-10-2 during 1950-51 and Rs. 1-11-4 during 1951-52.

(c) Chewing tobacco imported from Jaffna (Ceylon) into India through Alleppey Port (Travancore) is assessed to duty at Rs. 300 per candy, i.e., annas eight per lb. Other unmanufactured tobacco imported into India is assessed to duty at Rs. 9/6/- per lb. plus 5 per cent. of the total duty.

(d) No, Sir.

औद्योगिक गृह-निर्माण

***९२८. डा० सत्यवादी:** क्या निर्माण,

गृह व्यवस्था तथा रसद मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :