

- (9) Hacksaw machines.
- (10) Power presses.
- (11) Double ended tool grinders.
- (12) Lathe chucks and Drill chucks.
- (13) Lathe Centres.
- (14) Machine vices.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are there any tools produced in these factories which conform to Grade I recognised by international standards?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have about 14 different categories of tools which fall within Grades I, II and III which, according to the report of the Inspecting Officers of the Directorate-General of Supplies, conform to international standards.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that there was a very great setback in our manufacture of these tools after the cessation of hostilities, and have we recovered from that setback?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It would not be correct to say that the setback occurred immediately after the cessation of hostilities. I think our production in 1949 was Rs. 47 lakhs. But from that date onwards it has been tailing off, though our production again went up to Rs. 47 lakhs in 1951. There are many difficulties facing machine tool manufacture in this country, for instance, the question of the high cost of locally manufactured steel and the low cost of foreign manufactured tools. Certain factories have slowed down their production; some are almost on the point of closing. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government. As the hon. Member is aware, it has been the subject of a report by the Tariff Board.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What was the highest production in 1946, immediately after the war, and what is the production of tools now?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry I have not got the figures for 1946, except that it says here that the production in 1949 compares favourably. If the hon. Member wants the information, I shall give it to him later.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I would request the Speaker to tell me what remedy a Member has got when the Minister himself contradicts the report that is supplied to us.

Mr. Speaker: I believe I once said that, if there appears to be a contradiction—I will not admit that there is

necessarily a contradiction: it may appear to the hon. Member that there is a contradiction, but the Minister might contend that there is no contradiction—but if there appears to be a contradiction, the best course is not to raise a debate in the House, but to invite the Minister's attention outside the House. And I am sure that, if the Minister is convinced that there was a contradiction, he would make a statement on the floor of the House correcting his previous wrong statement. That would be the best procedure, to my mind, consistent with maintaining the dignity of the House and avoiding any kind of unseemly dispute.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any foreign expert has been invited to supervise the erection of this factory?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The factory, as my hon. colleague, the Minister of Production would be better able to inform the House, is being set up by a Swiss firm called Oerlikons. I believe they are training some people to work in this factory.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I answer the question, Sir? Four foreign nationals have recently been appointed to work in the Machine Tool Factory.

EVACUEE LANDS IN PAKISTAN

*1187. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government proposed to give provisional permanent rights over evacuee agricultural lands to those refugees whose claims had been verified;

(b) whether the Government of India have considered this proposal of the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, what steps do Government propose to prevent such confiscation of property?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) We have no official information to that effect, but a Press report has appeared in some papers.

(b) and (c). Agricultural land has already been allotted on a quasi-permanent basis in Punjab and PEPSU. Pakistan Government propose to confer similar rights on Muslim evacuees in Pakistan.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has there been any communication between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan on the subject?

Shri A. P. Jain: There has been no official communication, but we inquired from our High Commissioner in Karachi and our Deputy High Commissioner in Lahore, and that is the information which we have received.

PASSPORTS FOR ENTRY INTO NEPAL

*1188. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal has decided to issue permanent passports to Indians going to Nepal on payment of Rs. 5; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether this is in accordance with the terms of treaty existing between the two countries?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Indian citizens going to Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, have still to take permits?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe so. In the treaty we made with Nepal it is provided that any arrangement will be reciprocal. The old arrangement, so far as Nepal is concerned, continues. We have thus far not introduced it here, although, if we want to introduce it, we can do it. But we do not think it worth while.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know how long the system of taking permits will continue?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say that. It depends on what we think—whether we can do away with them, or introduce them on both sides, as the case may be.

CARPETS AND DRUGGETS (STANDARDISATION)

*1189. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution finalised arrangements for the standardisation of Indian carpets and druggets for export purposes;

(b) what percentage of Indian carpets are exported to the U.K. and the U.S.A.;

(c) whether any complaints have been received in recent years as to the standard and quality of exported carpets;

(d) if so, the names of countries complaining; and

(e) what steps have been taken to meet the complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (e). The Indian Standards Institution has not yet finalised standards. For druggets which are mostly exported from the South, standards have however been laid down by the Inter-State Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore to avoid complaints.

(b) Based on last three years' exports of carpets and rugs, exports to the U.K. and the U.S.A. were 73.1 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) U.K., Australia and New Zealand.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the attention of the Indian Standards Institution was drawn to the bad qualities of the druggets and carpets?

Shri Karmarkar: The Indian Standards Institution has the function of setting up standards. Whenever any complaint is made about quality, it is brought to the attention of the Government of India. Then we bring it to the attention of the Directors of Industries in the States and the principal commercial bodies in India interested in this line of export trade for such action as may be necessary. The Indian Standards Institution does not deal with complaints about quality.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that after the Second World War unscrupulous traders were exporting non-standard qualities of carpets of poor workmanship, bad designs, etc., and hence the attention of the Indian Standards Institution was drawn to the fact?

Shri Karmarkar: As I have already said, complaints have been received. As to whether there has been any reason for bringing it to the notice of the Institution, I shall find out.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know to which countries these carpets and druggets are exported?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the U.S.A., and the U.K. take about 80 per cent. of our exports; the rest, other countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the U.S.A. and the U.K. also manufacture mill-made carpets, and still most of the carpets from India are consumed by these countries?

Shri Karmarkar: There is a good market, as is obvious from the figures, in the U.S.A. and the U.K. I am unable to give separate figures, but our exports