

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the date of appointment of this Committee, and whether it was appointed after the recommendations of the Estimates Committee or before?

Shri Hathi: The Kasturbhai Committee was appointed in November 1951.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether before the appointment of this Committee, the recommendations of the Estimates Committee were considered by the Government, and any action taken thereon?

Shri Hathi: Yes, the report of the Estimates Committee was being considered even then.

Shri S. N. Das: I wanted to know what action was taken by the Government before the appointment of this Committee?

Shri Hathi: No action was actually being taken for implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Estimates Committee, but they were being examined.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee were handed over to that Committee for re-examination?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Kasturbhai Committee was directed to re-examine the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee.

Shri Hathi: I do not think, Sir.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I point out, Sir, that the Estimates Committee came into existence after the Kasturbhai Committee submitted their report?

Shri Hathi: The report of the Kasturbhai Committee was published on 28th July 1952.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Was its appointment before or after the receipt of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee?

Shri Hathi: Before that; the recommendations of the Estimates Committee were made in the report of March 1952.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether the recommendation of the Estimates Committee made in their fifth report, to separate the post of Chairman of the CWPC from the joint Secretaryship in the Ministry, has been implemented?

Shri Hathi: That is actually under examination.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES

***260. Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases relating to claims for protection have been referred to the Tariff Commission since its inception in January 1952 and the names of the industries whose cases were referred and are still pending before the Tariff Commission;

(b) the names of industries which are seeking protection for the first time; and

(c) the names of industries in respect of which the Tariff Commission has conducted price enquiries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Only two claims for protection have been referred to the Tariff Commission since its inception in January 1952. They relate to—

(1) the Automobile Industry, and

(2) the Caustic soda and bleaching powder industry. Both these cases are still pending before the Commission.

(b) Presumably the Member is referring to the claims for protection preferred by the industries to Government for reference to the Tariff Commission. If so, the particulars are given below:—

(1) Sanitary ware and wall glazed tiles.

(2) Pipe fitting.

(3) Screw cutting tools.

(4) Wire netting and wire gauges.

(5) Electric motors (upto 50 h.p. capacity).

(6) Vulcanised fibre sheet.

(7) Rayon Yarn.

(8) Dyestuffs.

(9) Umbrella ribs.

(10) Titanium Oxide pigments.

(11) Hinges.

(12) Malt Extract.

(13) Panel Pins.

(14) Radio.

(15) Leather cloth and allied product.

(16) Polishes.

(17) Glass.

(c) The Tariff Commission has so far conducted the following price

enquiries.

- (i) Fair retention prices of steel produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati,
- (ii) Fair retention prices of steel produced by the Steel Corporation of Bengal,
- (iii) Fair prices of superphosphate (for the period from the 1st January to the 15th August 1952),
- (iv) Review of retention prices of tinplate produced by the Tinplate Company of India Ltd., Calcutta,
- (v) Revision of prices of raw rubber.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether the cases of industries mentioned in reply to question (b) have been referred to the Tariff Commission, and if not when do the government propose to do so?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A questionnaire was sent to these industries, and they have sent their replies to the same. The question of reference of such of the industries as Government think proper to refer to the Tariff Commission, is under examination.

Pandit L. K. Maitra: This questionnaire was sent by the Government or by the Tariff Commission?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Initially the applications come to government; and the government asks the applicants to submit certain particulars. Primarily government has to decide whether the case is fit to be referred to the Tariff Commission. The Screening is done at the minister level, and then the case is referred to the Tariff Commission, if the government think it proper.

Shri Bansal: Is it a fact that the Fiscal Commission had recommended that the Tariff Commission should have powers to go into some cases 'suo motu' without reference from the Government of India?

Shri Karmarkar: That is outside the purview of this particular question, Sir.

DISTRIBUTION OF GAZETTE OF INDIA

*261. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the present system of distribution of Gazettes to the subscribers;

(b) whether the various issues of Gazettes are collected for several days and then posted in groups;

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the issues of the Gazettes reach the subscribers after 15 to 20 days from the date given in the Gazette;

(d) whether the delay that takes place in getting the Gazette is caused by the delay in printing or the delay in posting;

(e) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inconvenience it causes to the subscribers; and

(f) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Subscribers are classified into about 107 Groups according to their requirement of parts and sections of the Gazettes, and distribution is made by the Publications Division of the Press accordingly, of relevant parts and sections to each group concerned. Distribution usually commences on Saturdays and is completed on the following Monday or sometimes on Tuesday.

There is no fixed periodicity of Extraordinary issues, which are published and distributed as and when the exigencies require.

(b) No. It, however, happens that several issues of Extraordinary Gazettes are frequently received in the Publication Branch simultaneously and are despatched together.

(c) to (e): So far as I am aware Government's attention has not specifically been drawn recently to any inconvenience that has been caused to subscribers by the delay in the copies of the gazette reaching them. But Government are aware that occasionally there is such delay, although except perhaps in some of the remoter localities, it shall not take 15 to 20 days after the publication of the gazette for copies to reach the subscribers. Such delays are also likely to have occurred mostly in the case of Gazettes Extraordinary and not in the case of regular issues. Where delays have occurred, both Printing as well as Distribution sides have generally been found to have contributed to such delays. Here again as I have said earlier, this happens generally when a large number of Gazettes Extraordinary are to be issued round about the same time.

(f) Government have the matter under constant consideration and