

(e) What is the estimate of their aggregate value?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 53.]

BROADCASTING MACHINERY

115. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the value of the broadcasting machinery imported into India in each of the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(b) Is it a fact that for want of technicians the machines were lying in the Ports for very long time?

(c) What was the period they were lying in this condition?

(d) Is it a fact that there is still some equipment which has not been put to use?

(e) Have Government examined at any time what machinery was available in the Disposals Directorate?

(f) Have Government obtained any machinery from the Disposals Directorate?

(g) If so, when, what was that machinery and what was its book value?

(h) When was it obtained?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The cost of broadcasting equipment imported during:

(i) 1950-51 was Rs. 7,57,285.

(ii) 1951-52 was Rs. 6,95,600.

(b) and (c). No; the above equipment was mostly maintenance stores to meet the normal requirements of All India Radio's existing Stations, except one record processing plant which could not be installed for want of accommodation; arrangements for the installation of the Plant at Delhi during the present financial year are in progress.

(d) Besides the record processing plant, some of the maintenance stores are in stock to meet future requirements. It may be added that some transmitting and studio equipment imported earlier in connection with All India Radio's 8-Year Development Plan have had to be kept in storage on account of financial stringency.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) The machinery was purchased from 1947 onwards and included Trans-

mitters, Receivers, electrical measuring equipment and tools. The total cost of equipment taken over was Rs. 1,84,463. The book value of these items is about five times the amount paid.

(h) In lots, every year, since 1947.

YARN PRICES

116. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the control price of yarn of various counts in the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(b) Has there been any reduction in the prices of yarn recently?

(c) If so, what are the prices now in each case?

(d) What is the percentage of reduction?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a), (c) and (d). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 54.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

CYCLES (PRODUCTION AND IMPORT)

117. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of cycles produced in India in each of the years 1950 and 1951?

(b) What was the number of cycles imported into India in these two years and the value in rupees in each case?

(c) Are permits necessary for importing cycles?

(d) If so, how many permits were granted and for how many cycles in each case?

(e) What are the prices of the various makes of cycles produced?

(f) What are the cycle parts that enjoy protection?

(g) Does it cover all parts manufactured in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 1950—103,153

1951—114,275

(b) Quantity	Value
1950—109,593	Rs. 96,72,000.
1951—273,437	Rs. 284,97,000

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) No. of licences	Value Rs. lakhs	No. of cycles licensed.
1950—1,899	266.79	*266,790
1951—2,444	259.04	*259,040

*Calculated on the basis of Rs. 100 per cycle.

(e) The controlled prices of indigenous cycles are as follows:—

Hind (Standard)	...	Rs. 143/8
Hercules (India)	...	Rs. 205
Eastern Star	...	Rs. 177
Zebra	...	Rs. 177
Army	...	Rs. 177
Atlas	...	Rs. 177

(f) All the cycle parts that go into the assembly of complete bicycles enjoy Tariff Protection.

(g) Yes, Sir.

EMPLOYMENT

118. **Shri Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning and River Valley Schemes be pleased to state whether the Commission, during the period they were engaged in planning till now, have studied the problem of giving full employment to people?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the decision they have arrived at on the point?

(c) What is the number of persons fully employed during the whole year?

(d) What is the number of people seasonally employed?

(e) What do the people, who are seasonally employed, do when they are discharged from their work?

(f) Has the Planning Commission considered the question of annual increase of population in India?

(g) Do Government propose to check this increase?

(h) If so, what are the steps Government propose to take to tackle this problem?

The Minister of Planning and River Valley Schemes (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Full employment can only be achieved by the development of the economy of the country, which is the objective of the Five Year Plan. To the extent that there are limitations in the rate at which development can take place there are limitations also in providing full employment.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) Under the Factories Act of 1948 the distinction between seasonal and perennial factories has been abolished

and so the number of people seasonally employed cannot now be furnished.

(e) Government have no precise information.

(f) Yes.

(g) and (h). A Population Policy Committee has been formed to advise Government on the policy to be adopted on the question of control of population. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

COTTON

119. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of each variety of cotton, short, medium and long staple, grown in India during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951;

(b) the total value and quantity of cotton of each variety imported into India from outside and exported out of India during the three years;

(c) the total value and quantity of each variety required for consumption in India in the textile industry during the three years; and

(d) by which date India is expected to be self-sufficient for its home consumption in each variety of cotton?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 55.]

(d) No definite date of self-sufficiency can be given.

CLOTH AND YARN

120. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of each variety of cloth and yarn (coarse, medium, fine and superfine), produced in India during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951;

(b) the total quantity and value of each variety of cloth and yarn (coarse, medium, fine and superfine), imported into India and exported out of India in the three years;

(c) the total quantity and value of stock of each variety of cloth and yarn at the commencement of the year 1952; and

(d) the total quantity and value of each variety of yarn and cloth, (medium, coarse, fine and superfine), consumed in India during the three years and the approximate value of