

**Textile Industry in Gujarat**

**670. Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile industry in Gujarat is affected by less hours of working due to shortage of electricity supply;

(b) if so, what is the reduction in cloth production; and

(c) what action is taken or proposed to be taken to overcome the difficulty?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). By an order of the Government of Gujarat, the working hours in the Textile Industry in Ahmedabad have been staggered with effect from 22nd May, 1961, in order to effect maximum conservation in the use of electrical energy. As per this order, six groups have been formed for high tension consumers in the city of Ahmedabad which almost covers the entire Textile Industry. Each group shall not work for a day of the week from Monday to Saturday during the specified restricted hours i.e. 8.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. and 5.00 P.M., to 10.00 P.M. There is no appreciable fall in production by Textile Industry on account of the above staggering in working hours. Government of India do not, therefore, propose to take any action.

**Trade Agreement**

**671. Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which new trade agreements were concluded or renewed in the year 1960 and in the first half of 1961;

(b) whether any new items have been included in the Schedules of Exports attached to these agreements; and

(c) if so, the names thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):**

(a) During 1960 and January-June, 1961, new trade agreements were concluded with Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iran, Jordan, North Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The existing agreements with Afghanistan, France, Greece and Iraq were renewed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (1) Cumin seeds (2) wool waste (3) glycerine (pharmaceutical and technical) (4) paraffin wax (5) pig iron (6) electric motors and pumps (7) steel furniture (8) storage and dry batteries (9) hosiery, cotton, woollen and art silk (10) fruits (dried, canned and fresh) (11) jams, chutnies and pickles (12) fruit juices and squashes (13) sugar (14) frozen meat (15) frozen fish and prawns (16) coal (17) chemicals (18) magnesium chloride (19) liquid chlorine (20) hydrogen peroxide (21) naphthalene, raw (22) textile machinery and accessories (23) diesel engines (vehicular and stationary) (24) refrigerators (25) polystyrene (26) laminated jute bags (27) plastic manufactures (28) air conditioners.

**NOTE.**—These items are new in the sense that they were included for the first time in the schedule of exports attached to the different trade agreements.

**U.N.O.**

**672. { Shri Agadi:  
Shri M. Rampure:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will have to pay lesser share towards expenses for running the **United Nations Organisation** for the next three years, 1962 to 1964;

(b) if so, the estimated amount payable each year; and

(c) the total amount paid annually to United Nations Organisation by Government of India since 1957-58 todate?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). The share of the budget of the United Nations payable by each member State is assessed periodically by a Committee on Contributions, whose report is then considered by the General Assembly. The share is determined on the basis of statistics regarding the *per capita* income of each country, its capacity to pay and similar factors, as well as the size of the membership of the United Nations. On the basis of such data the Committee on Contributions this year fixed India's share for the next 3 years period at 2.03 per cent. as against 2.46 per cent. for the last 3 years. Assuming that the Committee's recommendations are approved by the General Assembly and that the United Nations regular budget will maintain its recent annual average of \$70 millions, India's share for each of the next 3 years would be the equivalent of \$1,421,000, but actual amounts will depend on the actual U.N. Budgets.

(c) The amounts paid towards the regular U.N. budget since 1957-58 are as follows:—

Year	In Indian rupees
1957-58 .	50,98,703
1958-59 .	88,08,947
1959-60 .	42,35,762
1960-61 .	28,63,795
	(Towards the budget for the financial year 1960).
	69,51,905 (Towards the budget for the financial year 1961)

#### Trade Commission in Kuwait

**673. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether trade commission set up in Kuwait will be given more powers or its status will be changed, considering

the achievement of freedom of the country as an International unit?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The Trade Commission was set up to look after trade work and in the commercial interests of the Indian business community in Kuwait. Its status does not require to be changed, though it may be asked to take on additional duties such as passport and visa work for the benefit of the resident Indian community.

#### Construction of Roads in Sikkim

**674. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of money given to Sikkim for road development;

(b) whether the road construction work has been entrusted to C.P.W.D.; and

(c) if so, how far progress has been made and when it is likely to be completed?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) The total amount spent on road development in Sikkim during 1947-1960 is Rs. 2.22 crores.

(b) Yes, except for one road i.e. North Sikkim Road beyond Singhik, which is being done by the Border Roads Development Board.

(c) Road works under construction are:—

Name of road	Length (miles)	Present progress	Target Date
(i) Rishi-Rangli Road .	13	55%	Nov. '61
(ii) North Sikkim Road .	50	Road : 90% Bridge : 30%	March '62