

(b) if so, how many conferences were held during the year 1973 and upto June, 1974; and

(c) the subjects discussed at the conferences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) One Conference of the Inspector General of Police was held during 1973 The next Conference is scheduled to be held in November, 1974

(c) The subjects discussed in IGP's Conferences generally relate to crime control, police training, police disciplines and welfare and allied items

Report of Netaji Enquiry Commission

3755 SHRI S N MISRA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Netaji Enquiry Commission has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure incurred on the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) An expenditure of Rs 7,67,000 was incurred on the Commission upto the 30th June, 1974 when it submitted its report to the Government

Measures to Control Inflation

3756 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has entrusted the Planning Commission with the responsibility of devising measures to quickly bring inflation under control;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(c) the steps taken by the Planning Commission in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) At a meeting of the Planning Commission held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister in the 2nd week of May, 1974, it was decided that the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance should formulate possible alternative measures for bringing inflation under control for further consideration of the Commission at an early date.

(b) At a meeting held on June 17, 1974, the Planning Commission evolved a set of measures to meet the situation and recommended them to Government for consideration and necessary action. These include: strict control on deficit financing, bank credit, and money supply, increase in production of foodgrains and other essential consumer goods and of the core sector industries, strengthening of public distribution system for certain selected consumer goods, augmenting domestic availability of foodgrains through imports etc.

(c) The Government have since taken several measures to control inflation. These include (i) issue of three Ordinances which limit the distribution of net profits and dividends of companies for 2 years, provide for compulsory deposit of 50 per cent of additional dearness allowance for two years and the whole of additional wages and salaries for one year and make it compulsory to deposit a specified percentage of the income by all tax payers having incomes above Rs 15 000 per annum for two years; (ii) issue of another Ordinance in June, 1974 which provides for more stringent punishment under the Essential Commodities Act for hoarding and profiteering in respect of certain commodities, (iii) additional resource mobilisation through Supplementary Budgets by the Central Government and the Railways to contain the size of

deficit financing, (iv) various measures taken to effect economies in non-Plan expenditure, including stopping of construction of non-functional buildings which have not proceeded beyond plinth level, stopping of advances to Government employees for purchase of cars and reduction in expenditure on petrol, telephones etc., (v) raising of bank rate from 7 to 9 per cent and increase in minimum lending rates on bank advances, and (vi) arrangements for import of foodgrains & edible oils to augment their availability.

The States have also been asked to effect economies in non-Plan expenditure to the maximum extent possible and to raise additional resources, particularly through the revision of irrigation rates and power tariffs and taxation in the agricultural sector etc.

Companies Manufacturing Tyres and Tubes

3757 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the Indian and foreign companies who have been

manufacturing or have commenced manufacture of automobile tubes and tyres in this country;

(b) what is the share of each of these companies in installed capacity, actual production (1973-74), and rates of tubes and tyres;

(c) the steps taken to relax the stranglehold of foreign companies in this industry;

(d) whether Dunlop and other foreign companies and their subsidiaries have signed any technical collaboration agreement with any State Industrial Development Corporations; and

(e) if so, the details of these agreements including fees, royalties or any other charges to be paid to these foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Name of Unit	Foreign or Indian	Installed capacity (in lakh nos.)	Production (1973-74)	
			Tyres	Tubes
			(in lakh numbers)	
Dunlop India Ltd.	Foreign Majority	17.21	18.02	14.37
Firestone	Do.	11.00	9.40	8.72
Ceat Tyres	Do.	8.50	5.28	4.76
Goodyear India Ltd.	Do.	6.00	6.19	4.61
Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	Indian Majority	10.10	6.30	8.42
Premier Tyres Ltd.	Do.	3.00	3.41	3.54
Incheck Tyres Ltd.	Do.	3.00	3.73	2.50
TOTAL.. ..		58.81	52.33	46.92

It is not clear as to what exactly is meant by "rates". However, there is no statutory control on prices of tyres and tubes consequently on the lifting of price control on 29th April, 1974.

(c) Out of the additional capacity of the order of 94.24 lakh numbers already approved by way of issue of fresh industrial licence/letters of intent; registration certificates, the share of the foreign majority units accounts for 10.10 lakhs numbers only. When these

schemes are implemented, the share of foreign majority companies in the total capacity is likely to come down from 72.6 per cent to 33.2 per cent.

(d) and (c). Government have approved the proposals of six Industrial Development Corporation for technical collaboration for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes with foreign companies as detailed below:—

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Date of approval
1	Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.	International R.F., Goodrich, U.S.A.	19-10-1972
	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Do.	13-10-1972
3	Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (M's. Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd.)	General Tyre International Company, USA	10-10-1972
4	Orissa Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd.	Do.	13-7-1973
5	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd.	Dunlop, U.K.	27-2-1974
6	West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation.	Do.	Do.

The agreements involve the payment of technical know-how fees and specific royalties on the production and on exports. Details of the terms of foreign collaboration are not ordinarily divulged.

Issue of C.O.B. Licences to Cadbury Fry

3758. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cadbury Fry and their subsidiaries have obtained Carry For-

ward Business Licence under the new Foreign Exchange Amendment Act;

(b) if so, the date of the application and the names of their subsidiaries; and

(c) what is the value of their total annual installed capacity, production and rates in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). M/s. Cadbury Fry India Ltd. applied on 25th June, 1974 to the Re-