

know whether you have given any instruction to the team to find out the coal potential and the desirability of having pithead thermal plants? In Madhya Pradesh, for instance, coal is available in plenty. If you have pithead thermal plants it can solve your problem, so far as energy is concerned.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is also taken into consideration and some projects are already under contemplation in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The probable sources of new energy are hydel power and atomic energy. There are two new sources, namely, geo-thermal energy and solar energy. But they are still in the nascent stage of development and I do not want to stress them too much.

I want to know from the Government, in view of the fact that coal reserve is required for fertiliser production and also in large amounts for that reason, and the eastern region around Calcutta being a very developed industrial area—the coal has to be preserved for other purposes also—whether the Government will consider the proposal made by the Government of West Bengal that an atomic power project should be set up in the eastern region, preferably at Haldia. I would like to know whether the Government has received that proposal and, if not, whether the Government itself will consider the desirability of setting up an atomic power project in the eastern region, preferably at Haldia.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking a specific question. This is a very general question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister is ready to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers are ready, the Members are ready. But

I have to go by the relevancy of the question. They are always ready to oblige you. After all, the question should be relevant. It is not a matter only between you and the Minister. I also come in.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I do not think that this question arises out of the question that is before us.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, I am sorry, you misjudged him; you misjudged his smile.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Although we know that the energy crisis has now come to stay, and unfortunately for quite some time, may I know whether the Government have asked these Study Groups to go into the projects, both in terms of short-term and long-term projects and, secondly, may I also know whether these Study Groups are only finding out the existing sources or they are also doing research in various possibilities so that we can explore alternative avenues to using of oil? And thirdly, when will these study groups submit their reports?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have constituted nearly 25 working groups and they are going into all these aspects, as mentioned by the hon. Member, including the short-term and long-term measures, and also other suggestions made by the hon. Members. The working groups will be submitting their reports in about three or four weeks time during the next month.

लिसाई और छपाई के कामकी की मांग और
सम्पाई

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*207. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बातों
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लिखाई और छापाई के काम आने वाले आम प्रकार के कागजों की वर्तमान मांग और पूर्ति कितनी कितनी है;

(ख) इन कागजों के बाजार भावगत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष क्या क्या रहे हैं और अब क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सन्दर्भ में उपभोक्ताओं को अविलम्बनीय तथा दूरगामी राहत देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The demand for paper ordinarily used for writing and printing has not been separately assessed. However, the quantum of paper commonly used for writing and printing has been roughly of the order of 3 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). There being no control on prices, there has been no fixed price applicable to all the paper mills. During the last three years price varied from mill to mill and it ranged from Rs. 2150 to 2400 per tonne till the middle of 1973.

The prices of different varieties of paper have gone up in the last few months. The price of white printing paper was reported to be Rs. 3500 per tonne in December, 1973. The matter

was taken up with paper manufacturers who have voluntarily agreed to reduce the price of 60 GSM white paper to Rs. 2750/- per tonne for supply to nationalised text books/exercise book manufacturers and other vulnerable sections of consumers.

Government have also requested the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to make a study of the cost of production of paper.

Steps are being taken to augment the production of writing and printing paper. The mills have agreed to adopt the pattern of production as existed in 1968-69 and 1969-70 which is expected to stop diversion of production-capacity from writing and printing paper to other varieties.

As a long term measure, Government have licensed fresh capacities for writing and printing paper in the private sector. Besides, the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which is a public sector undertaking, has under consideration setting up of a few paper projects.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा पटल पर जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है वह वक्तव्य, जो ठीक जानकारी मांगी गई थी वह देता नहीं है। कागज की मांग और पूर्ति क्या हुई यह पूछा गया था लेकिन कितना उपयोग होता है उससे इसका अन्दाजा नहीं होता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि देश में जो कागज पैदा होता है, प्रिंटिंग पेपर उसके उत्पादन, लागत और मूल्य का अध्ययन करने के लिए अभी सरकार ने निश्चय किया है यानी आज तक निश्चय नहीं किया। तीसरी बात यह है कि कागज के मूल्य पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है इसकी वजह से कर्षण लगातार बढ़ते हैं। इसके लिए

कहा गया है 35,00 रुपए टन तक पहुंचायेंगे किन्तु प्रत्यक्ष रूप में बाजार की हालत यह है कि 45,00 रुपए टन में मिलता है, वह भी मुश्किल से तो ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ब्रिटिश पेंपर पर जो नया कर लगाया है उस कराधान को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपकी जो मंशा है कि विद्यार्थियों को सस्ता कागज मिले और मिल वालों से बात करके 2,700 रुपए टन तक दाम नीचे लाने की बात की थी उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या होगा ?

SHRI M. B. RANA: There is a voluntary agreement by the paper manufacturers to bring down the price to Rs. 2750, which is asked for by the hon. Member.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने पूछा था कि इससे सरकार की मंशा प्रकट होती है बाजार में कागज 3,500 रु० टन मिले, लेकिन मिल वालों से बातचीत करके कागज के दाम नीचे लाने की कोशिश की थी पर नये बजट में कर लगा है इसलिये मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो आप की मंशा थी कि कागज सस्ता मिले तो उसके लिये आपने क्या सोचा है ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Any way, they have not so far asked for an increase on that basis.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं कहा है तो आप क्यों कहते हैं। जब आयेगा तो देखा जायेगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जब कागज का दाम लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है, और हम छात्रों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के पक्ष में हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि ब्रेस्क्राइब टैक्स्ट बुक्स छात्रों को आधे दामों पर मिलाने की व्यवस्था हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से पेपर की कीमत के बारे में पूछा था, किताबों की बात इन से कैसे ताल्लुक रखती है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सरकार में एक ही यह बता सकती है कि इसके पक्षों हैं या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छपी हुई किताबें देना तो और मिनिस्ट्री का काम होगा।

First industrial development and then paper price....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It is all an integrated thinking.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member should take it up with each State Government to subsidise if they want.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: There is no denying the fact that the country has immense forest resources and new plants have also been established. But the fact remains that the country has not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in paper production. In view of all this, may I know from the hon Minister as to what are the reasons behind it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very general question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Taking into account the demands that are likely to arise during the Fifth Plan period, we have already licensed sufficient number of projects and they are at the various stages of implementation. Therefore, it will be possible to meet all the requirements.

During the Fifth Plan and even now there is only a marginal deficit which could be met if we make a certain effort. But, unfortunately, in some places there is the power cut, at some places there are some go-slow processes, like that and so we are not able to produce enough to meet the entire demand.

श्री कमल मिश्र मजुकर : बिहार में बग़ास से कागज़ की क़म्टी खोलने की योजना सरकार बनाने जा रही है कि नहीं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no proposal like that because bagasse is being used as a fuel. So, unless an alternative fuel is available, certainly, we cannot divert this for production of paper.

SHRI PARIPOORNADAND PAINULI: May I know from the hon. Minister that when the Fourth Five-Year Plan was formulated, no such scarcity of paper was anticipated and how is it that at the fag end of the Fourth Plan, an acute scarcity of paper is felt?

Secondly, may I know whether the Government would consider the proposal to use the paper manufacturing machine at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun for commercial use so that production of paper is increased?

MR. SPEAKER: The question started with the quantum of demand, then market price and thereafter, immediately it has gone to Forest Research Institute. It has assumed a very wide scope of a general policy.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: There is acute shortage of paper in the whole country. This has abruptly cropped up at the fag end of the Fourth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not within the scope of the question. Whatever the Minister wants to say, he may say.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The acute shortage is with reference to certain types of paper, particularly the printing paper which is actually used for books and exercise notebooks and that has happened because the other varieties are more profitable. That is why we have called the paper manufacturers and we have asked them to concentrate on the production

of the printing paper which is required particularly for the schools and colleges. That is the vountary argument which is now reached and they have agreed to increase production, so that there is no shortage during the next academic year with regard to text-books and exercise books.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: What has happened to the proposal for the establishment of a paper factory in Kerala? Why is it delayed?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is about newsprint. There is no delay. It is going according to the schedule I can assure the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I may be permitted to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Some hon. Members get up on every question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My text-books are not being published just because of want of paper. Kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want to be blamed that because of me they are not published. You can put the question now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether it is a fact that the price of Rs. 2550 is only meant for the nationalised text-books and whether it is a fact that there is acute famine for paper for text-books all over the country which has affected almost over a crore of students? If so, whether it is a fact that the private text-books publishers are purchasing at two or three times of the original price in the black market? If so, may I know whether the Government will take any concrete measures to assure the supply of books to the private-text-books publishers?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall certainly consider the suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Production by Max-Factor in India

*208. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of production by Max-factor in India; and

(b) whether any royalty is being paid to Max-factor U.S.A. in cash or in the form of purchases from Max-factor, U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) M/s. Max-Factor & Company of U.S.A. have not been granted any approval for manufacture of cosmetic items in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैक्स-फ़ैक्टर ब्राण्ड नाम से भारत में श्रंगार प्रसाधन निर्मित किये जाते हैं और मुझे हैरानी है कि सरकार की निगाह में यह बात नहीं है। मैं विदेशी लिपस्टिक के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन देश की बनी हुई हों तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस ब्रांड का ब्राण्ड नेम हमारे देश में कैसे आ गया? यहाँ प्रसाधन बना रहे हैं आप को पता होना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-
3994 LS—2.

NIAM): The question is whether the terms and conditions of production by Max-factor in India can be stated. Max-factor has no production in India. This is the answer which has been given. Then the question is, whether any royalty is being paid to them. There is no royalty being paid. But I am aware, the company is manufacturing and selling in brand name of Max-factor but for that no collaboration has been granted; no royalty is being paid on that basis. If anybody uses any brand name, it is the owner of the brand name who has got any grievance with regard to raising objections etc. As far as this matter is concerned, we have no connection with Max-Factor from the Government point of view either by way of collaboration or of royalty.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैक्स-फ़ैक्टर कम्पनी से कोई रा-मटीरियल भी आता है कि नहीं, या सिर्फ़ उनका नाम ही इस्तमाल होता है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are using only the brand name.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Research Agreement by Indian Oxygen with British Oxygen Limited

*205. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2500 on the 28th November, 1973 regarding remittances made by Indian Oxygen Limited and state:

(a) whether any fresh research agreement have been concluded by the Company with the British Oxygen Limited or any other firm abroad;

(b) the reasons for gradual increase of repatriation on account of Research fees during the last three years; and