

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : तस्कर का व्यापार देश में दिनोदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, नेपाल के बाडर पर तो बड़ी संख्या में बढ़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिये किस-किस प्रकार की मदद मांगी है? उन्होंने कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ लिखी हैं और उसकी तुलना में आप की ओर से कितना सहयोग मिला है? क्या यह बात सही है कि जितने तस्कर व्यापार होते हैं, इनमें राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ और मरकारी व्यक्ति मिले होते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने बड़ा अच्छा आर-रेवेन्ट प्रश्न पूछा, लेकिन आखिरी चीज जोड़ कर उसको स्पष्ट कर दिया।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Sir, the State Government have only asked for the help of the Central Reserve Police to seal the borders. The letter was received on 16th January 1974. When the message was received, we had no spare C.R.P. contingents. At present, of course, we have placed so many CRP companies at the disposal of the Bihar Government, and as has been pointed out by the hon. Home Minister, if there is need for sealing the borders, they could utilise these forces. There is no difficulty in regard to sealing of the borders, if the Bihar Government so wishes. The forces are already there.

ISSUE OF LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES IN PRIVATE SECTOR

*471. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences have been issued for the manufacture of watches in private sector;

(b) if so, the names of the parties to whom licences have been issued;

(c) whether these parties have technical competence to manufacture watches; and

(d) whether there is any representation to reserve the manufacture of components of watches in small scale sector of industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Watch is not an Industry included in the Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. Schemes of seventeen parties for manufacture of wrist watch in the private sector have been approved; of these, nine parties have been permitted foreign collaboration.

(c) While approving of schemes in principle, the technical competence of the parties, their phased manufacturing programme and other relevant factors have been duly taken into account.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : It is stated that nine parties have been permitted foreign collaboration, for the manufacture of watches. What is the total foreign exchange involved in this foreign collaboration? Secondly, in view of the fact that watches can be manufactured with local skill, what is the necessity for this foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Sir, we do not still have the technology for the manufacture of wrist watches. In regard to time pieces and clocks, no doubt, we have the technology and we do not have foreign collaboration in regard to these two items. But, as far as watches are concerned, still.....

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : What about HMT?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : HMT is already functioning with foreign collaboration. Therefore, some of the units which have come up in the private sector, are getting collaboration

from HMT. But, it cannot be confined to one make alone. Various other things will have to be considered. That is why, foreign collaboration is permitted, particularly, with Swiss manufacturers. It is not possible to immediately give the foreign exchange outflow, because it will depend upon production. The production factor will come into existence. There is the question of fixed royalty of 2% taxable for 5 years and in certain cases, fee for technical know-how has to be paid. It varies from case to case.

SHRI P R SHENOY. In Bangalore and other places, a number of small scale units have come up, for manufacture of watch parts. In view of this, I would like to know whether Government will consider approving the manufacture of spare parts in small scale sector only?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : I know quite a few units have come up round about Bangalore producing components, mainly in the small-scale sector. When they produce components, the volume of production is bound to be of the order that would be suitable only for the small-scale sector. So far the question of reserving this for the small-scale sector, has not arisen. We have asked the Directorate of Industries to examine it.

श्री रामकंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में घड़िया निर्माण के लिये जो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, वे कौन-कौन से राज्यों को दिये गये हैं और उनमें कितनी घनराशि खर्च होगी।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are Haryana, Bombay, Kerala, Kashmir, Delhi, Hyderabad, Dharwar, Madras, Ahmedabad, etc.

SHRI NOORAL HUDA : In view of the replies given by the Minister, may I know the factors responsible for dependence on the foreign technology for manufacturing wrist watches in our country, how long we shall have to depend on foreign technology and

whether these licence have been issued to any parties in the eastern region like Assam, Tripura and West Bengal?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I read out the places. There is one application from the Tripura Government for a licence and it is under consideration. Perhaps they may get it. But for that, I do not see any other name here. This is a very specialised technology and unless we spend a sufficient amount of money on R & D to develop that technology within the country, it will not be possible for us to have indigenous technology. We will certainly find out whether it is worthwhile to develop this technology because even the highly developed countries depend on specialised technology available from a few countries.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : What about Darjeeling?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : I have read out the names of the places.

DR H P SHARMA. HMT is one of those projects of which the public sector can be rightly proud of. Even after the successful manufacture of watches in the public sector, is the Government revising its policy? You are granting 9 more foreign collaborations. Does it mean any shift in the policy of Government?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : As I said, this is not an industry which comes under the scheduled industries. Therefore, Government have absolutely no control over it. It is only when capital goods or imported raw materials are required that they come to us for clearance. This industry is completely outside the purview of Central jurisdiction. Therefore, there is no question of going behind the policy. We encourage public sector projects as far as possible, even for the manufacture of watches.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It appears from the statement of the Minister that we are far behind, so far as the technology in the production of watches is concerned. I agree with Dr. Sharma

when he says that we are proud of our HMT. They make very good watches. May I know whether the Government have any scheme for the expansion of HMT to produce watches according to the needs of the country?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : So far as expansion is concerned, I am glad to inform the hon. Member that a new unit is being put up at Kashmir. If he requires any other particulars, he may address his questions to the Ministry of Heavy Industries, which is in charge of HMT.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since the private sector is not moving with the tide, while giving licences for the manufacture of watches will he ensure that the watches made by them move along with time and tide?

Shri C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is why, unfortunately, we are still tied with foreign technology. I am sure when the private sector or the public sector is able to keep time, as far as watches are concerned, with regard to technology, then we can avoid foreign technology.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : What are the names of the foreign manufacturers whose collaborations have been accepted?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I can give one or two names—Roamer Watch Company and Camy. Most of them are from Switzerland.

ACTION AGAINST PERSONS INDULGING IN PROFITEERING, BLACKMARKETING AND ADULTERATION

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*473. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :**
SHRI R. V. SWAMI-
NATHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to make certain additional provisions for action against persons indulging in profiteering, black-market-

ing and adulteration of food and drugs which pose a great threat to the development and the progress of the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Proposals for amending the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to make the provisions more effective and stringent and to provide for more deterrent punishments to the offenders are under consideration of the Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : It is good that the Government is considering a proposal to make the punishments more deterrent, because these people commit more heinous crimes against society. Adulteration is widespread not only in foodgrains but also in drugs. Unfortunately, the machinery which is implementing the law against adulteration is also corrupt. Further, the machinery has to be strengthened to deal with this urgent problem. When do you propose to make these amendments to the Acts and what are your proposals to get up the machinery to implement the provisions?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Actually, the Home Ministry is not concerned with the amendment of the various Acts, but we have collected information from the various Ministries. For instance, the Essential Commodities Act is handled by the Ministry of Commerce. They are trying to make it more stringent. The Law Commission in its 47th Report has also made suggestions, which may be of interest to the hon. Member. The suggestions are (1) that the maximum term of imprisonment should be increased from five to seven years; (2) the offences punishable under this Act should be made non-bailable; (3) a new section 10(b) should be inserted to provide for the public condemna-