

port of quality jute from India to Russia through the STC?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: It is true, this year there has been a world shortage. Not only our production is affected but production in Pakistan and Thailand has also been affected. As for the export of jute, that may be the result of earlier commitments.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: No. This phenomenon of shortage of quality jute is a phenomenon of the last five years and it is nothing new. In view of that how does Government justify exporting quality jute for which we are so much in need?

SHRI M.N. REDDY: The next Question is important about Tractors.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Let him answer my question.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: I do not have the full information about the amount of jute exported to the Soviet Union. I have only said that this may be as a result of the earlier commitment.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: This is a hypothetical answer.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We are one of the leading jute producing countries in the world. In spite of that, the reports are coming that our jute exports are falling. The Indian Jute Mills Association has said that they are incurring a loss of about Rs 2 crores every day and, if things continue like that, the industry will suffer very much. May I know whether the production of jute, the support price of jute and the decline in exports have some connection and, if some connection is there, what is the Government going to do to remove those bottle-necks and see that our exports are maintained?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: To the extent the price goes into the cost of production and the price support in the export market, it has some connection. It is true that there has been a fall in our jute

exports. But the main reason is the competition from Pakistan and, for various reasons, they have advantage over us and also the competition from the synthetics. Therefore, the answer is to diversify production, trying to develop carpet packing and other things where we have still maintained advantage in the export market. That is what we are trying to do.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले नये कारखाने

*156. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रैक्टर उद्योग के लिए लाइसेंस प्रणाली की समाप्ति के बाद ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले कितने नये कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक कारखाने में कब से उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री क० रघुवीर शर्मा अहमद) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

बिबरण

फरवरी, 1968 में ट्रैक्टर निर्माण उद्योग से लाइसेंस हटा लिये जाने के पश्चात् ट्रैक्टर निर्माण करने के लिए 10 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। ये प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति दिये जाने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं जैसे—जाँच-पड़ताल या विचार किये जाने की अवस्था में हैं। प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव

में बताई गई क्षमता और स्थान संबंधी सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्र० सं०	वार्षिक क्षमता अनुमानित	स्थान
1.	12,000 संख्या	लुधियाना
2.	10,000 "	लोनी (उ० प्र०)
3.	10,000 "	मुरादाबाद (उ० प्र०)
4.	10,000 "	हैदराबाद
5.	10,000 "	वही
6.	5,000 "	वही
7.	6,000 "	फरीदाबाद
8.	10,000 "	पूना
9.	5,000 "	पटियाला
10.	10,000 "	हैदराबाद

इसमें से कोई भी योजना अभी उस अवस्था में नहीं पहुँची है जिसे वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा सके अथवा उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो सके। अतः इस समय यह बता सकना कठिन होगा कि इनमें से प्रत्येक योजना में उत्पादन कब से प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा।

Mysore Cement Ltd.

*157. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Mysore Cement Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan which the Company have taken from the Central Government, banks or other parties separately, as on the 31st March, 1968; and

(c) the working results of the last three years and the nature of irregularities found and action taken by Government, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) M's. Mysore Cements Ltd. was registered as a Public Limited Company on 13th May, 1958 with authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores. As per its first Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1959 its paid-up capital stood at Rs. 3,800. While its authorised capital had remained unchanged at Rs. 3 crores its paid-up capital as on 30th June, 1968 amounted to Rs. 249.9 lakhs.

(b) The Company had outstanding loans of Rs. 2.82 crores as on 30th June, 1968. Of this, loans from the State Bank of Mysore amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs, from Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Rs. 48 lakhs, from Export Import Bank, Washington Rs. 39 lakhs and from Agency for International Development Washington Rs. 1.85 crores.

(c) The Company made a profit before tax of Rs. 16.7 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 52.3 lakhs in 1966-57 and Rs. 27.9 lakhs in 1967-68. No irregularities have so far come to the Government's notice.

British India Corporation, Kanpur

*158. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI Y.A. PRASAD: