

raised from those areas which are acquired under these circumstances. To calculate the amount. . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am asking as to what the Government of Madhya Pradesh has pointed out to the Central Government about the loss that they are going to suffer on account of this and how much of it is going to be met by the NCDC. That is my question.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) A separate question may be tabled because we do not have the figures for all the States now.

श्री बड़े : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो लास हो गया है क्या उसके बारे में उमने लिखा है कि उसको दिए बगैर जमीन न ली जाए ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It depends on their representation that the Government of India has instructed the NCDC to pay the compensation.

Shri Bade: What compensation? कितना कम्पेन्सेशन मांगा है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It depends on the coal raised by the NCDC in a particular area.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रतिवेशन में रकम बताई गयी है और जो हाईकोर्ट का फैसला हुआ है उसमें कितना अन्तर है, और कब तक भुगतान हो जाएगा ?

इस्यात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : सवाल बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है। जो थर्ड पार्टी रिस्क है वह तो इसमें कवर्ड है और जो वरजिन एरिया है उसके बारे में सवाल उठना है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिसेशन की वजह से सवाल उठता है। जहाँ तक एमार्जेंट का सवाल है, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया उसका निर्णय नहीं हुआ है और उसके लिये अलग सवाल की जरूरत है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब तक दे दिया जाएगा ?

श्री रा०स० तिवारी : क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो अपनी प्रार्थना भेजी है उसमें लिखा है कि उनको बड़ा लास हो रहा है और पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी घाटा पड़ रहा है, जिसे वह पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ये कोयले की खदानें मध्य प्र० में सब से बड़ी खदानें हैं। इन पर सरकार कब तक विचार करेगी और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को सूचना दे चुकी है कि इस पर विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह सवाल सब कोयला खानों पर लागू नहीं होता। केवल उन्हीं खानों पर लागू होता है जिन पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार असर पड़ता है, और उन में भी जो थर्ड पार्टी रिस्क द्वारा कवर्ड हैं उनकी रायल्टी तां मिलती ही है। सिर्फ वरजिन लैंड्स का सवाल है। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल नहीं है।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has received any representation from the Bihar Government in this matter and what action is being taken on that?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have received representations from Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. It is only on their representation that this decision was taken and the NCDC was instructed.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Bade: The Minister is not giving the reply. The Madhya Pradesh Government. . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: In view of the strong representations made by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar which have very large coal deposits in their States which is one of the

major sources of revenue, may I know whether the Government has considered amending the law in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court so as to compensate fully the State Governments concerned?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is true that the Bihar Chief Minister discussed it with me and the matter is under active consideration. I am not able to say anything more than that now.

Textile Industry

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- *236. { **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special incentives have been given to the Textile Industry to modernise its machinery;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the estimated export earnings as a result of these incentives during 1964-65?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cotton textile/mills are allowed to utilise 25 per cent of their export earnings for the import of permissible items of textile machinery.

(c) the target of export of cotton textiles fixed for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 66 crores. On this basis the cotton textile mills can earn machinery entitlements for modernisation worth about Rs. 16.5 crores.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to know whether any safeguards or checks have been placed to see that 25 per cent of the export earnings to be spent on modernised machinery is actually spent for this purpose and not for foreign travel and such other things.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No; this is exclusively for import of machinery and nothing else.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: But is there any check to see that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is absolute check.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The rationalisation of the industry by modernising it will throw certain people out of employment. Have any steps been taken to see that these persons are actually absorbed somewhere else?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, modernisation in the textile, jute and various other industries was accepted by the country in 1957. That was modernisation without tears, that is, no retrenchment or redundancy of labour was allowed. Expansion has to be balanced with modernisation.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In regard to the facilities given to the Indian textile industry, may I know whether the Indian purchaser also benefits in any way?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no foreign personnel in the Indian textile industry.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Indian purchaser.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all Indian purchaser.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जैसा कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के विकास के लिए इंसेंटिव दिया गया है उसको माडरनाइज़ करने के लिए, क्या शुगर आदि दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज़ को भी उसी तरह इंसेंटिव दिया जाएगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In our vital industries, modernisation of the plant has been built in, such as, mining industry, sugar industry, cashew industry, textile, jute industry and all that. All of them have been given facilities. Unless we can modernise them, we cannot reduce cost nor improve quality.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने कुछ उद्योगपतियों को लोन दिया है, यदि हां, तो कितना ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लोन तो दिये जाते हैं इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए, उसमें माडरनाइजेशन भी आ जाता है ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether, after modernisation, this will become a cut-throat competition for the handloom industry? May I know whether dhoties will be reserved for the handloom industry after this scheme of modernisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise out of this question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any assessment has been made to find out as to what percentage of textile machinery is still to be modernised and what percentage has been modernised in recent years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as that is concerned, we are very much behind. Hardly 20 per cent, or maybe 25 per cent, is yet modernised and we have still to modernise 75 per cent.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether modernisation means shifting from coal to electricity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is no modernisation. Of course, this is one of the processes of modernisation. This modernisation means automatic looms, hydro Casablanca, hydro lifts, various types of automatic winders and all those types of things.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent quarterly review conducted by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank jointly in which one of the representatives of the World Bank has recommended that all these developed countries, in order to modernise their machinery, including the textiles, can go in for the second-hand machinery which can be available at 30 to 75 per cent of the cost?

May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to that review and what is the Government's attitude in regard to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have considered this very carefully. We are against every second-hand machinery coming to our country because already they have been obsolete in other countries and to buy this junk here will be adding to our liabilities here.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the quota of imports allowed includes or excludes the imports of machinery from the rupee payment areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; it is very much welcomed. We allow special facilities for the import of machinery from rupee payment countries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Minister is aware that whole-hearted cooperation is not being given by the workers, their unions and associations in the textile industry, to this modernisation because there is a fear lurking in their minds that there will be retrenchment. May I know what steps have been taken to protect their interests so that there is no retrenchment and the modernisation takes place without tears.

Shri Manubhai Shah: My hon. friend is fully aware—he is a member of the Indian Labour Conference—that it is under the convention of the Indian Labour Conference that the modernisation is taking place.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बिहार में जो टैक्सटाइल मिल्स के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में माडर्न मैशिनरी या सैकिड हैंड माडर्न मैशिनरी मंगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : यह इस सवाल में पैदा नहीं होता ।

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know whether there is any textile mill which

is not permitted to import machinery for modernisation and which is closed on account of the lack of this machinery for modernisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's question was not completely audible, but I shall reply to whatever I have been able to hear.

This is only part of the mechanisation and not the whole gamut of it. Those who are not exporting certainly are not given this particular benefit, but they can get the benefit from the actual users' licence.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugar Mills in Uganda

{ Maharajkumar Vijaya
} Ananda:
237 { Shri Ram Sewak:
} Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1761 on the 3rd October, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the memorandum of the agreement reached at Kampala regarding the expansion of sugar industry in Uganda has since been ratified;

(b) if so, its terms and conditions; and

(c) when it is proposed to be executed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Formal exchange of the Instruments of Ratification on the Memorandum of Agreement between the Governments of Uganda and India for the setting up of Sugar Mills in Uganda is yet to be completed. Simultaneously steps are being taken to have detailed project studies made; thereafter a programme for the execution of the Project will be worked out. A statement giving briefly the outlines of the Project is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Under the Memorandum of an Agreement between the Government of India and the Uganda Government on collaboration for the development of Sugar Industry in Uganda, signed in Kampala on the 18th September, 1964, India has agreed to expand sugar production in Uganda by 100,000 tons by setting up about four factories. All the machinery and equipment besides materials required for factory buildings would be supplied from India. A Sugar Development Corporation will be set up in Uganda to own these factories and estates. The equity capital of this Corporation will be contributed by the Government of India and its nominees, by the Uganda Government and by private investors in Uganda in the proportion of 45 : 45 : 10. The General Manager of the Corporation will be nominated by the Indian side and he will continue for six years from the commencement of production of sugar. He will be responsible for day to day operation of the factories and the farms and would have adequate powers. The Indian side will also arrange the training of Ugandan citizens for manning the various posts in the factories and in the farms. The overall investment in these sugar factories is estimated between Rs. 12 to 15 crores.

Production and Prices of Automobiles

*237. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the three manufacturers of automobiles in the country was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) to what extent Government have been able to bring home to them the necessity of pooling their resources to ensure more production, to improve the existing makes and bringing down the high prices?