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Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung-Now there is quorum.

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

### 16.07 hrs.

### INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill mainly seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Hon. Members will have observed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill that the Bill seeks to discontinue protection with effect from the 1st January, 1966 to six important industries, which have now in the opinion of the government reached a 'tage of maturity.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's reports on all these industries and of Government Resolutions issued on these Reports have already been laid on the Table of the House and Notes on each of these industries have been circulated for the information of the members of the House. The notes circulated to the members contain a gist of the Tariff Commission's recommendations in respect of each of these industries. Hon. mebers will no doubt, have gone through the documents and I shall not, therefore, take much time of the House by going into details of these indutsries.

I shall first give the House a brief resume of the working of the Tariff Commission with particular reference

to protection to indigenous industries. Under the provisions of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a permanent Tariff Commission was constituted in January, 1952. The main functions of the Tariff Commission cover (i) dealing with references from Government on matters relating to tariff protection generally; (ii) undertaking suo motu inquiries into the working of protection; (iii) keeping a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries; and (iv) dealing with reference from Government on fixation of fair prices of commodities, whether protected br not. The Tariff Commission has wide discretion in regard to application of the general principles relating to fixation of protective tariffs. It also watches the effects of protection on other industries and on prices. Besides, the progress of the protected and reviews industries is watched of prices undertaken. The Tariff Commission also makes ancillary recommendations on matters other than tariff for development of the industry.

Sir, on 1st January, 1965, the House will be glad to know, the number of protected industries stood at only 15 out of the vast gamut of industries running in this country. This includes industries on which protection is due to expire at the end of this year, namely, 31st December, 1965. In addition to these industries, there is the 'safety match industry' which was protected in 1928 for an indefinite period, and which I have the honour to place before the House for de-protection.

While the Tariff Commission recommended de-protection of the safety match industry which was protected in 1928 for an indefinite period, the Commission recommended continuance of protection to sheet glass, non-ferrous metals, electric motors, power and distribution transformers and automobile sparking plug industrits. The position in respect of all these industries is detailed in the notes already circulated for the information of hon. Members. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Commission for de-protection of the safety match industry. The Commission's recommendations for continuance of protection to the remaining five industries, namely, sheet glass, non-ferrous metals, electric motors, power and distribution transformers, and automobile sparking plugs, for some years have been considered carefully by Government. Here I want to draw the attention of this hon. House to the fact that, in view of the present position where we have succesplans going up in the national sive economic programmes and where more than one method to protect certain industries have been already instituted, the Government, having regard to the progress these industries have made so far and the fact that in the present circumstances there is no likelihood of any unhealthy competition from imports, because we have drastically restricted our imports due to foreign exchange and other situations. do not think it necessary to continue the protection to these industries which otherwise will certainly receive protection as a continuation of duties on these as part of the reve-Therefore, the Government nue. have decided that the tariff protection to these industries need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1965. I hope the House will welcome this new departure in the Government policy, that when other measures besides the normal tariff protection are available we need not linger on with well established industries which otherwise can secure protection from other measures. Therefore, Government propose to continue the present rates of duty on sheet glass, non-ferrous metals, elecdistribution tric motors, power and transformers and automobile sparking plugs on de-protection from 1st January, 1966. In the case of safety match also the same rate of duty will continue on de-protection.

I hope the House will welcome this new departure in the Government policy whethey the indefinite character of protection In several industries is being modified or given up without hurting the industries' requirement of protection against foreign competition which is getting always severer from year to year.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman; Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 be taken into consideration."

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, Sir. this Bill seeks to implement the decisions of the Government on the reports of the Tariff Commission in respect of certain industries, industries like sheet glass, safety matches, electric motors, automobile sparking plugs etc. We endorse this simple bill. There is really not much to say about it except to say that we endorse the decisions of the Government.

I would, particularly, say in regard to the withdrawal of the indefinite protection which safety matches had for a long time, that we particularly hail that decision. The safety match industry had protection since 1928, almost for 37 years, and there is something we ought to say about this This industry is one of industry. those early pioneers that entered foreign collaboration as early as 1928, and at that time the conditions in India were very different from what they are today, because the British demination over Indian economy was real in every sense and there was, naturally, the British desire to see that India was not allowed to make progress in industrialisation. But, force of circumstances in course of time compelled the British also to change their attitude towards Indias indust-Particularly, conditions rialisation. arising out of the First World War in 1914 led to some re-thinking on this

# [Shri V. B. Gandhi]

attitude of the British towards Indian industrialisation. For instance, in the years of the First world War, because of Germany's action in the Britisn India was cut off from its source of supply of Safety matches for a long time and India was reduced to living a life without safety maches. Bu! later on, of course, the Japanese came in to help with their very crude products, but, any way, bad matches were better than no matches. Of course, the British also changed their attitude in course of time and the first Fiscal Commission was appointed in 1921 under the chairmanship of a Bombay Knight Shri Ibrahim Rahimtoola. That Commission reported in 1922 and advised the Government of the day that some amount of protection should be given to industries in India with, of course, the usual safeguards and cautious policies. Anyway, that was the beginning. The Western India Match Company was one of the earliest companies to enter into a collaboration arrangement with a foreign firm. We particularly hail this decision of the Government, because after all these years the firm does not require and is freed from protection and is capable of standing on its own legs. But I think it is only theoretical because in actual fact the industry has been really relying on itself without any need for protection.

In the notes circulated by the Ministry of Commerce for the information of members also there are references to several other firms like Pilkingtons of Great Britain, Asahis of Japan and Messrs. Hobert Bosch of Germany. These are great names in the world of industry with international reputation, I am really glad to know that all these first-rate firms of international repute have entered into collaboration with Indian firms and are working for the progress of India with their Indian partners. I hope they are receiving fair treatment and every opportunity for progress at the hands of the Government of India. With these words, I support the Bill.

भी सिंहालन सिन् (नोरखपुर) : सभावति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करते हए मंत्रीजीका घ्यान ग्राकवित करना चाहता हैं कि जब कभी टैरिफ कमीशन का रिपोर्ट भ्राता है तो गवर्नमेंट उस पर तूरन्त बिचार कर लेती है, . उस में प्रायः दिश्कत नहीं होती जैसा कि भ्रभी हम्रा, लेकिन ग्रौर कमीशनों के जो रिपोर्ट ग्राते हैं पता नहीं उन को क्यों ताक पर रख दिया जाता है श्रीर उस पर विचार नहीं हो पाता । इस का कारण श्री मन्भ।ई शाह बतलायेगे जो कि यहां बैठे हुए हैं। हम लोगों को मानापली कमीशन का रिपोर्ट बांटा गया है। इस के पहले महा--लानोविस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का पार्ट 1 मिला, पार्ट 2 अभी तक नहीं मिला। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि गवनंमेंट इस मानापली कमी जन की रिपोर्ट को मान लेगी। मैं ने ग्रभी उस को पढा नहीं है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ उस में है उस को मान लेंबें।

इस सिलसिले में मैं झाप का घ्यान एक बात की ग्रोर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में ऐसी र्च.ज हैं जो मोटर बनाने में ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होंगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस कर के हटा देने से मोटर साइकिलों, स्कूटरों ग्रादि के दामों पर कुछ ग्रसर पड़ेगा कि नहीं। ग्रगर इन के दाम में कमी हो तो जनता को लाभ हो सकता है।

प्रांप ने कहा है कि हम ने तो इप्टी हटा ली है लेकिन इम्पोर्ट की पासिबिलिटी नहीं है। तो मैं आतना चाहता हूँ कि जो दीम हैं वे ज्यों के स्वीं बने रहेंगे या कम ज्यादा होंगे। इस पर मंती महोदय प्रकाण डालें। ड्यूटी हटाने से देश में इन बीजों के माव पर ससर पड़ सकता है, क्या ससर पड़ेगा यह झाप ही जान सकते हैं। पता नहीं माव घटेगा कि नही, शायद बढ मीं जाए।

म्राज मी सेपर्टा मैचेज का यह हाल है कि जो दाम लिखा रहता है उस पर नहीं मिलर्ता । जब मुरारजी भाई ने बिल पेग किया था ग्रौर

## 6435 Indian AGRAHAYANA 17, 1887 (SAKA) Tariff (Amdt.) 6436 Bill

एक्साइज इ्यूटी लगायी थी तो कहा था कि उस पर दाम छपा रहेगा। यह ठीक है कि उस पर पांच पैसा और छ: पैसा उन्ना रहता है लेकिन उस भाव पर बाजार में मिलती नहीं। मच कोई इस के लिए कहां मुकदमा चलाता फिरेगा। माम तौर पर माज मैचेज छपे दाम पर नहीं मिलतीं। जो बुकान-दार दाम चाहता है ले लेता है। सेपटी मैचेज पर माप ने कम किया है, देखें इस का क्या झसर पड़ता है। जनता इस से बहुत प्रभाषित होगी।

दूसरी चीज धीट ग्लास है, यह तो बड़े-बड़े धनी लोगों के काम की चीज है, यह तो मोटर वालों के काम घाता है, घाम जनता के नहीं।

नान-फैरस मैटल्स तो सब के काम की चीज है। उस के ऊपर घ्राप विचार करें।

ग्रन्त में मैं गवनंमेंट से ग्रनुरोध करूँगा कि जिस प्रकार इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया है उसी प्रकार ग्रन्थ कमी जनों की रिपोर्टों पर भी विचार कर लिया जाया करे।

एक बांत धौर कहनी है । हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के बारे में मुझे बहस उठाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुम्रा था। उस समय मैं ने टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी थी। उस में कास्ट एकाउटेंट जनरल की रिपोर्ट भी शामिस थी। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स से ब्रेक-म्रप मांगा था, लेकिन उन्होंने देने से इन्कार कर दिया धौर कहा कि जो हम दे रहे हैं वही मानो। धौर गवर्नमेंट कमजोर पड़ गयी। धगर कौई कनसर्न कह देता है कि हम कास्ट एकाउटिंट नहीं देते तो कास्ट एकाउण्टेंट जनरन मंजबूर हो जाते हैं धौर टेरिफ कमीशन भी उस को मान्यता दे देती है। भी मनुवाई शाह बतावें कि ऐसा क्यों है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरए। देना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1914 की लड़ाई के पैरान लोइड जार्जने सब कैपिटिसिस्टों को बुलाया ग्रौर उन से कहा कि घपना प्रपना ट्रेड सीकेट बताघो । सब ने इन्कार कर दिया ग्रीर कहा कि जो चाहो सो ले लो लेकिन हम ट्रेड सीकेट नहीं बतायेंगे । तो लाइड जार्जने उन से प्रपील की ग्रौर कहा कि क्या ट्रेड सीकेट ले कर मरोगे, क्योंकि प्रगर इंगलैंड जिन्दा रहता है तो तुम्हारा ट्रेड सीकेट भी जिन्दा रहगा ग्रौर घगर इंगलैंड चला जाएगा तो तुम्हारा ट्रेड सीकेट कहा रहेगा । तो उनको घपील का छसर पड़ा ग्रौर लोगों ने ग्रपने ट्रेड सीकेट बता दिए ।

लेकिन यहां ट्रेड सीकेंट तो झलग, अगर उन से कास्ट का क्षेक झप मांगा जाता है वह भी नहीं बताते । भीर हमारी गवर्नमेंट मजबूर हो जाती है भीर उन को फोसं नहीं कर सकती । तो इस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें । जनता बहुत ही फील कर रही है कि हम भपने कर्तव्यां को उतने पूरे हक से भदा नहीं कर रहे हैं जितनी कि लोगों को सरकार से उम्मं द वी कि सरकार भपने कर्ते थां का पालन करते हुए जनता को राहत देगी ।

भी ग्रॉंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यबाद देता हं कि उन्होंने मैचेज पर संर-क्षरा रखा है। लकिन इलेक्ट्रिक मीटस, पावर एंड डिस्ट्रीब्युशन ट्रांसकारमसं भौर बाटोमोबाइल स्पार्राकग प्लग्स, ये चीजें तो किसानों से सम्बन्धित हैं। भाजकन जगह-जगह मोटर मगेंगे क्योंकि पानी की सप्लाई के लिए बिजली दी नाएगी । भाजकल बगैर बिजली के काम चलने वाला नहीं है । भगर इन चीत्रों के मामले में हम झपने पैरों पर बढेन हो मकें प्रौर फेल हो गए नो एक पैसे की चीज के दो पैसे हो जाना जरूरी है। कारखानेदार कह देगा कि क्या करें गवनं-मेंट ने पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया, ग्रब कैंसे बनावें, क्या करें, क्या न करें। मरकार छोटे-

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[श्री प्रोंकार लाल बेरवा] छोटे उद्योगों के लिए पैसा देना बन्द कर रही है प्रौर बड़े उद्योगों के लिए दो-दो प्रौर वार-चार करोड़ दे रही है। प्रगर इन बड़े उद्योगों में से एक को बन्द कर दे तो इन छोटी श्वी को दिया जा सकता है। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा है कि किसानों को इन सब ची को जी जरूरत पड़ेगी। बिजली के मोटर की उनको जरूरत पड़ेगी, ग्रौर उसके साथ बिजली के प्लग को भी जरूरत पड़ेगी ग्रौर पावर एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यू जन ट्रांसफारमंस की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी। ये ची कें किसानों से सम्ब-न्धित हैं। ये ची जें किसानों से सम्ब-न्धित हैं। ये ची कें सितानों से सम्ब-

ग्लास शीट तो बड़े-बड़े श्रादिमयों की चीज है जो कि आईना रखन चाहते हैं या ग्लास के कमरे बना कर उनको गर्म रखना चाहते हैं। इसको तो कल बन्द करते हो तो भाज बन्द कर दो। लेकिन जो चीजें किसानों की जरूरत की हैं वे बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिएं। प्रगर किसान को बिजली का प्लग नहीं मिलेगा तो वह भपना मोटर कैसे चला सकेगा भौर उसको पानी बिना बैठे रहना पड़ेगा । उस समय श्रगर कोई एक रुपए की जगह चार रूपए भी मांगेगा तो किसान को देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उसके बिना पानी नहीं दे सकता । भ्रगर प्लग नहीं होगा तो इंजिन कैसे चलेगा ।

मंत्री महोदय सन् 1966 से संरक्षण हटा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक हम म्रानाज के मामले में म्रात्मनिर्भर न हों जाए तब तक इन चीजों पर से संरक्षण न हटे ।

देखने में यह चीजें छोटी हैं झौर इनकी कीमत भी मामूली हैं लेकिन यह किसानों के लिये बहुत जरूरत की चीजें हैं। यह एक किसान की 100 वीचे या दो सौ एकड़ जमीन को रोक सकते हैं । झगर मोटर नहीं होगी तो यह बड़े बड़े इंजन बेकार बैठे रहेंगे। मोटर नहीं होगी तो

इंजन चलेगा नहीं झौर पानी झा नहीं पायेगा। इसलिए इन चीजों से सिचाई का गहरा ताल्लुक है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करुंगा कि किसानों की जरूरतों को देखते हुए किसानों के लिए इन ग्रावश्यक सिचाई के साधनों पर से सरकार ग्रपना संरक्षण न हटाये । भ्रलबत्ता इसमें ग्रगर कोई विदेशी सहायता था रही हो तो उस को जरूर बंद कर दिया जाए । भगर उस में विदेशी मद्राखर्च हो रही ह तो उस को जरूर बंद कर दिया जाए। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी इन हिन्द्रस्तानी चीजों का सवाल है, किसानों का जहां तक सवाल है, थोडा भगर दःख उठाना पडे तो भी उससे घबराना नहीं चाहिए या बडे-बडे सेठ साहकारों जैसे बिडला टाटा ग्रीर डालमिया में से कटौती कर लें लेकिन इन छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को सरकार ग्रपना संरक्षण प्रदान करना बंद न करे क्योंकि यह किसानों के लिये बहत उपयोगी चीजें हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार दबारा इस पर विचार करे ।

भी तलझीबास जाधव (नादेंड़) : सभा-पति महोदय. इस बिल को सपोर्ट करते हए बहत संक्षेप में एक, दो बातें निवेदन करनी हैं। इस बिल से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले मिनिस्टर जो कि श्री मनभाई शाह हैं और उन्होंने जो चीज बताई वह तो ठीक है। काश्तकारों के लिए. गरीबों के लिए उसका कितना इस्तेमाल होगा, उन चोजों को कितना प्रोटैक्शन देते हैं उस प्रोटैक्शन का फायदा किस के घर में जायगा इस के लिए विचार करना होगा । मेरा कहना है कि यह जो परानी साम्राज्यवादी पालिसी है प्रयात ऐसे बड़े बड़े उद्योग घंघों को प्रोत्साहन देना जिससे सर्वसामान्य जनता का कोई ताल्लक न हो उस परानी पालिसी को म्राज हमें इस लोकराज्य में बदलना ही होगा । मेरी राय में एग्रो-इंन्डस्टीयल पालिसी इस देश के काश्तकारों भौर मजदरों के लिए ज्यादा फ़ायदेमंद है । हमें इस बारे में एक ऐसी पालिसी बना कर चलना है ताकि देश की भाम जनता लाभान्वित हो सके । हमें यह देखना होगा कि किस धंधे को प्रोटेक्शन देने से फायदा किस बर्ग को जाता है। जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व बक्ता की बेरवा ने ठीक ही फ़रमाया कि जो व्यक्ति छोटे-छोटे धंघे करते हैं उनको सरकार के दारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन मिले। गवनमेंट को प्रोटेक्छन देने की पालिसी बनाते समय इस बुनियादी तथुव को मपने सामने सदा रबना होगा । भव हमारे महाराष्ट्र में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे किसान लोग करते हैं मौर जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार उनको प्रोत्साहन व संरक्षण प्रदान करती रहे ताकि वे पनप सकें। टैरिफ़ कमिशन ने इस बात की सिफ़ारिश भी की है कि सरकार छोटे-छोटे उद्योग घंधों को प्रोटेव्शन दे ग्रौर उन्हें पनपापे । इसलिए सरकार के लिए यह लाजिम हो जाता है कि वह ऐसे छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंघे चलाने वाले लोगों को प्रोत्साहन व संरक्षण दे ताकि डिसेंटेंलाईजेशन हो सके। छोटे लोगों को भीर छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोटैक्झन मिले, बडे सोगों ग्रीर बडे उद्योगों को नहीं । ग्राज इस बात की बडी झावण्यकता है कि सरकार इस बुनियादी पहलू को सामने रख कर ग्रपनी पालिसी बनापे ताकि वास्तव में मजदूरों झौर किसानों को लाभ हो । झौर उनकी मार्थिक म्रवस्था में सुधार हो, यह नहीं कि बडे लोग भौर भी भमीर बन जाएं। देशमें से जो यह पहले से मुंह गरीबों भौर श्रमजीवियों के लिपे बोलने का फैंबन हो गया है इस महज जबानी जमा खर्च से कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है बल्कि मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमें बेसिक पालिसी में तबदीली करनी है ताकि वास्तव में गरीब मजदूरों व कास्तकारों की प्रायिक ग्रवस्या में सधार हो सके । झाज देश में झनाज कम पैदा हो रहा है भौर मुखमरी होने के मासार पैदा हो गये हैं ऐसी हालत में यह मौर भी उरूरी हो जाता है कि हम किसानों को घषिक मन्न उगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें । माज होता यह है कि जो किसानी का धंधां करते हैं उन छोटे किसानों को फायदा न हो कर इसरे लोग मनाफा कमाते हैं। देश का जीवन जिन 2157 (Ai) LS-9.

लोगों के कप्ट झौर श्रम के ऊपर निर्भर करता है उन्हें सरकार प्रोलसाहन दे झौर इसके लिए जैसा मैंने कहा छोटे-छोटे उर्खोग घंधों को सरकार प्रोटेक्शन दे।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am grateful to the House and to the hon. Members for their general support to this Bill which seeks to give confirmation to Government decisions.

There was a slight misunderstanding in the speech of my hon. friend Shri Onkar Lal Berwa. The withdrawal of protection has nothing to do with the poor farmer getting these at a higher price than what is prevalent today. This Bill only relates to protection against foreign imports. Even otherwise, as I had mentioned in my opening speech, foreign imports are not being allowed because of the restrictive import policy which we have been following for the last so many years. Therefore, I can assure my hon. friend, and also Shri Tulshidas Jadhav that the misunderstanding is entirely unfounded and there **i**• nothing in this Bill which will affect the prices of these motors and engines and other things required by the agriculturists, nor will the removal of the protection as such militate against the small industry as compared to the Lig industry. That type of protection is already built into the planning system under which the small-acale industries which manufacture fractional horse power and small horse power motors are adequately protected by various measures and are positively promoted.

I shall place before the House oce fact in this connection. If hon, Members would look at page 27 of the notes on the Tariff Commission's report, they will find that the production of electric motors which was only 12,000 in 1948 has now reached 2,20,000, which is almost an increase of 15 to 20 times in production. I

## [Shri Manubhai Shah]

would like to submit that the country is more or less self-sufficient in the case of these low horse-power and fractional horse-power motors. On top of it, now we are going in for big generators, circuit-breakers, switchgears and turbines. One factory at Bhopal, as the House is aware, is already functioning. The Hardwar project is very soon being commissioned. The project in Andhra Pradesh and in Madras with the units which are going to make a complete turbopower alternator and generator for projects will all be commissioned very soon. That does not mean that India becomes self-sufficient overnight, but it will be a great stride, if only the House would recall what the position was before; I have been associated with industries for many years, and I may tell the House that it was difficult to conceive of India making a 10 H.P. or a 3 H.P. motor before a decade and a half. But today, we are planning for 65.000 k.w. generators and alternators, and maybe, very soon, with the Hardwar plant with Soviet collaboration, the Bhopal plant with British collaboration and the other one with Czech collaboration, we shall be making generators of 125 M.W. capacity OL even 150 M.W. capacity in a single piece. Therefore, the stage to which this industry has raised itself through the policies of Government and the dynamism of the entrepreneurs both in the public and in the private sectors should be recognised by the House and the House will, therefore, realise that it is no more necessary to continue them as sheltered or protected industries. That does not mean that there is any foreign exchange to allow a larger measure of imports of these items. So, it is not a question of relying upon the imports of these machinery and motors and electrical goods and various other types of products and thereby having foreign competition. As a matter of fact, these industries have now also started a good amount of export. Even though we are some what higher in price, our electrical motors and diesel engines

and engineering goods in general this year are almost registering an export of Rs. 30 crores in a full year, as compared to a meagre export of about Rs. 2 to 3 crores before five years. We are also putting up or establishing big textile mills, sugar factories, cement factories, rayon factories, razzor blade factories, etc. in foreign countries in Asia and Africa. I would not like to take the House into the details of those things now. But those are well known facts.

What I am seeking to urge is that these industries have come of age, and, it is, threfore, very heartening that today we are deciding to deprotect these major industries.

There was a slight misuderstanding in the mind of Shri Sinhasan Singh-he is not here-when he was asking, 'What will happen to the prices of these products after these industries are deprotected-safety matches, sheet glass etc? Unfortunately, he misunderstood electric motors to mean automobiles for travelling. That does not matter-all are motors. The local prices are not regulated by these duties. On the contrary, in the last session, I had the privilege to bring forward a Bill before the House, which the House passed, according to which whatever excise duties are levied for the purpose of revenue or protection are suo motu converted into countervailing duties for the purpose of equalisation of the burden.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): There is no interest in the debate.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's observations are on record, so anyhow I must also place on record my reply to them.

I was saying that, that matter was totally misunderstood.

I need not say anything more because I have replied to most of the comments made by hon. Members; also there is another important matter before us for consideration. Mr. Chairman; He has sufficient time.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah; I move;

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is ....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): At least before the Bill is passed, there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung . . Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

#### 16.44 hrs.

### RESOLUTION RE: REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COM-MITTEE

The Minister of Raliways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance vis-a-vis the General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on 29th November, 1965."

The Committee consisting of 12 Members of this House and 6 of the other House was constituted in terms of a Resolution passed on the 11th of May, 1965 by this House and on the 13th of May, 1965 in the other House.

This is the Fourth Convention Committee to examine these issues after independence.

I do not want to take the time of the House, but this is a very important resolution, and I would give a little background so that the House will understand the continuous progress that the railways are making and the increasing financial contribution from then that this House has been expecting and is being given.

I need only say that a satisfactory working relationship has been established between Railway and General Finances in the post-independence era, and the principles enunciated by the Convention Committee of 1949, which was the first Committee, have broadly been accepted by successive Committees with such changes as were justified by the circumstances obtaining at the time of each periodical review of the Convention.

The main question before the Convention Committee was the form and the quantum of the return to General Revenues on the capital invested on the Railways. Succassive Convention Committees including this one, have accepted that a pre-determined rate of dividend on the Capital-at-charge is the most satisfactory arrangement both for Railways and for General Finance, also that the rate should be review-