

दिन बूकिंग होती है उसके दूसरे दिन या तीसरे दिन वह सामान थोड़ी दूर में पहुँच जाता है और रिसीविंग स्टेशन जब तक उनको इत्तिला देते हैं और पैसा वगैरह वसूल करते हैं और एकाउंटिंग वगैरह करते हैं तब तक काफी विलम्ब हो जाता है और इसलिए इस सिस्टम के अनुसार तुरन्त ले लेते हैं और 500 क्रिजोमीटर से आगे जाने से उसमें विलम्ब लगता है इसलिए विल्टी वगैरह पहुँचने में भी दिक्कत नहीं होती।

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मन्त्री जी को यह पता कहाँ से चला कि मृझे इसमें अनुभव है।

श्री सी० डी० पांडे : आप केला भेजते हैं।

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : मन्त्री महोदय को तो अधिक अनुभव है। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो पार्सल छुड़ाए नहीं जाते और अक्लान किए जाते हैं उससे दूर में कितना दफया रेलवे को मिलता है और उससे कितना अधिक फायदा होता है वनिन्वत उसके कि जितना "टु वे" वालों का देना पड़ता।

डा० राय सुभग सिंह : इसकी सूचना चाहिए।

*503. [The questioner (Shri Babu-bhai M. Chinai) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3360-61 infra.]

INDO-YUGOSLAV JOINT INDUSTRIAL VENTURES

*333, SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any joint industrial ventures are planned to be established by Yugoslavia and India; and

^tTransferred from the 1st September, 1965.

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b) The matter is under discussion between the two countries.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, what is under consideration, the setting up of such enterprises in India or also the setting up of joint enterprises in Yugoslavia?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: There are three parts. The first part is enterprise in India with Yugoslav collaboration. The second is to establish joint ventures in third countries of Africa and Asia with India and Yugoslavia collaborating together in supplying several products for establishing industries. The third Part is, we are thinking of building a Railway wagon assembly plant in Rajak where knocked down Indian railway wagons will be sent for export to that country as well as to other East European countries.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, what will be the Contribution of Yugoslavia? Will the Government only import the plant from Yugoslavia or also the management technique of Yugoslavia which is peculiar and very suitable from workers' point of view?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: We will import only the plant plus the technical know-how where it is absolutely necessary. The management of Indian enterprises in India is quite commendable.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know, Sir, if there is any proposal for establishing integrated manufacturing plant* part of which are located in Yugoslavia and part in India, because that will facilitate international division of labour? There are

similar projects operating between other countries. Is there any such proposal?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: These are valuable suggestions and what I said about wagon assembly plant was a part of that type of enterprise, others being textile, sugar and cement plants in African countries—These Indo-Yugoslav ventures are quite profitable to collaborate together, making an integrated approach to the problem.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the cooperation be on the basis of Government-to-Government level or has Yugoslavia agreed to co-operate with private industrial enterprises in India in setting up factories in Africa?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Both Government-to-Government and Government-to-private enterprise.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: The hon. Minister has just said that the management system in India is quite commendable. Does he or does he not know that in Yugoslavia in every factory there are workers' management councils according to which the worker almost becomes the owner of these factories so far as the management of that factory is concerned?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In State-owned economy only devolution has been done. Even here we have managements in which we have participation of workers.

SHRI D. THENGARI: May I know, Sir, in what other countries We have experimented such joint ventures and with what satisfaction?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In the last 1½ years we have approved 59 schemes of Indo-Yugoslav joint ventures in Africa. One is in Canada, two in Ireland and one in Germany. Of these 38 are already

working at a very great profit both to that country and to our country.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: May I know, Sir, what particular manufacturing lines are under contemplation of these joint ventures between India and Yugoslavia? Does it involve any chemical industries also?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: We have not attempted chemical industry but the hon. Member is an expert. If he takes a hand in it, we will very much welcome it.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I ask the Minister what will be the nature of Indian Government's control in cases where private industrial enterprises are co-operating with Yugoslavia in setting up industries abroad? Would these enterprises be allowed to deal with the Government of Yugoslavia on their own basis or will they have to do it under the constant supervision, guidance and control of the Indian Government?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The Indian law and policies are clear to the House. Everything being done in India has got the approval of the Government of India. As far as Yugoslavia is concerned that is more or less a State enterprise. But they have their own corporations dealing with the same type of machinery. So the collaboration is between our private enterprise and their corresponding corporation.

As far as the third countries are concerned, sovereignty of the country is supreme within the framework of an African country or Asian country whereby both countries have to collaborate.

*504. [The questioner (Shri I. K. Gujral) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3361 infra.]

*505. [The questioner (Shri Sitaram Jaipuria) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3362-63 infra.]