

tonnes. Two and a half per cent, can be used by the collieries itself and we take 1,33,700 tonnes. That constitutes about 78 per cent. But better quality coal we shall have to get from the Bengal and Bihar coal fields because that is not produced here.

SHRI D. THENGARI: What is the quality of coal from the Wardha and Pench Valley? May I know whether it is suitable for the Railways?

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: From there also we take coal but the exact quantity I shall tell later. From the other fields, we take about 35,000 tonnes of coal and . . .

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: May I know whether the coal from Bengal is moved by rail or by sea?

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is moved by rail sometimes when bottlenecks do occur but nothing like that has happened recently.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: The cost of production of coal does not arise as long as the Railway Ministry grants subsidy to the Southern Railway for carrying the coal. Is it not so?

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: That may be so, Sir. But the charges for the Bengal and Bihar coal fields are a little lower than the other coal fields. All taken together comes to about the same charge and therefore there is not much difference.

INDIAN HELP IN SETTING UP INDUSTRIES IN KENYA, UGANDA AND ZAMBIA

*362. **SHRI RAM SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Zambia have approached Government of India for help in the setting up of industrial enterprises in their countries; and

(b) if so, the details of the help sought and the action contemplated by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b) Proposals for Indian assistance in the industrialisation of friendly countries of Africa have been discussed whenever opportunities arose during visits of delegations to or from Africa. Sometimes, approaches have also been made by diplomatic representatives in either country.

Government of India's policy is to assist, within the resources available, the newly independent countries of Africa in their development programmes. Indian Government have agreed to co-operate with the Government of Uganda in the development of their sugar industry by establishing four sugar units in the coming year. A statement giving briefly the outlines of the project implemented with Indian collaboration is laid on the Table of the House. It will involve an investment of Rs. 6 crores on our side and Rs. 6 crores on the side of the Uganda Government. So far as Kenya and Zambia are concerned, some private Indian industrialists have shown interest in establishing industrial units there. One textile mill has been recently licensed for an Indian entrepreneur. The establishment of a textile mill in Kenya and an enamelware factory in Zambia have already been agreed to in principle.

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 12 to 15 crores.

SHRI RAM SINGH: In the statement laid on the Table of the House it is stated that "all the machinery and equipment besides materials required for factory buildings will be supplied from India." May I know whether it will be indigenous or imported? If imported equipment, how much of foreign exchange is required?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: As the House is aware, India can supply only Indian machinery. We do not supply foreign machinery from India.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया :
क्या श्रीमान बतलायेंगे कि भारत के कितने उद्योगपतियों ने इन देशों में कारखाने खोलने के लिये आपके विभाग को प्रार्थनापत्र दिए हुए हैं तथा ये प्रार्थनापत्र कब से पेंडिंग हैं और अब तक निर्णय न लिये जाने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं पहले यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक विदेशी इन्वेस्टमेंट का सवाल है उन सब को टोटल करके बतलाना संभव नहीं है। अगर मेम्बर साहब किसी खास मुल्क या एक दो दिन, तीन अफ्रीकन

मुल्कों के बारे में मालूम करना चाहते हैं तो हमको बतला सकते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक एप्लिकेशनों का ताल्लुक है, हमारे पास कोई एप्लिकेशन पेंडिंग नहीं है और हमने सारी मंजूर कर दी हैं।

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: Apart from sugar and textile industries, may I know what are the types of other industries that are being contemplated to be started there or are being negotiated for further collaboration?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Well, Sir, rolling mill, then razor blade factory, soap factories, textile mills, of course, sugar factories, enamelware, paint factories and as recently as now, some manufacture of power looms.

SHRI A. D MANI: According to the statement, the Sugar Development Corporation which will be set up in Uganda will have an equity capital contributed by the Government of India and its nominees. I would like the Minister to explain what the term 'nominees' means and further, I would like to know whether assurances have been received from the Uganda Government regarding the security of the capital invested in this Corporation.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: They are fully secured because we have full faith in all these African countries and their destinies. As far as participation is concerned, the Indian Government will participate on a 50 per cent.: 50 per cent. basis. There will be four leading sugar industrialists of India who will collaborate with us and the Uganda Government.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: May I know whether it is a fact that a delegation of leading industrialists visited Africa recently investigated the possibilities of further undertakings of this kind and whether a report has been made to the hon. Minister?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: I mentioned that. As a matter of fact,

there have been a series of delegations going and we are encouraging more and more people. As a matter of fact, from Ghana we are expecting three jute specialists to come here very soon. We are collaborating even with Ghana for the establishment of jute mills. Recently a delegation led by Mr. Murugappa Chettiar with nine leading industrialists of India travelled all these ten countries, the report of which I have had privilege of placing on the Table of the House. Several other delegations are being sent out and also invited.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: The hon. Minister has said that in establishing a sugar industry in Uganda almost Rs. 12 crores will be needed, that Rs. 6 crores have been invested by the Uganda Government and Rs. 6 crores by the Indian parties. May I know whether this amount of Rs. 6 crores will be in the shape of plant or in cash?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Well, Sir, Rs. 2 crores will be equity and Rs. 4 crores loan, but most of it in machinery.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a member of the Planning Commission, was recently there to advise the Governments of African nations about the future economic growth of their countries. May I know if he has submitted any report to the Government and, if so, would the Government be pleased to place before the House the potentialities of new industries there and to what extent it will be possible for the Government to render assistance?

AN HON. MEMBER: Industrialists also.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: What I would say is this. Every opportunity—and effort—is being undertaken to see that our economic collaboration and trade with the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America expand. In this respect we have had full discussions running to several months with

the Economic Commission for Africa. Its Secretary-General, Mr. Gardiner, was here and for several weeks he and his colleagues collaborated with us and comprehensive correspondence on different aspects pertaining to each country—they are of a secret and confidential nature—continue to be exchanged between us. All I can say broadly is what I have been telling before the House and the country, that is, in every respect the countries of Africa can depend, if they so desire, on us if they choose to secure collaboration from this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member wanted to know whether the Report would be placed here?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It is not possible for me to place the Report here. I can give the gist of this and that is just what I am telling the House.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will you lay it before the House?

(No reply)

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister thinks that the capital formation in India is in excess of the needs of Indian industries so that capital may flow from India to other countries however friendly they might be?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The investment which is going on abroad by Indian entrepreneurs is a very insignificant portion of the national investment here in the successive Plans, and any development of our brethren will also be our development.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, if in permitting Indian industrialists to invest abroad the Government will take care that those industrialists who have made a name for themselves in the matter of tax evasion, foreign exchange bungling, etc. are not allowed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think there is any reply necessary to that.

SHRI D. THENGARI: In case of industries that are being set up with our help, have these countries approached the Government of India for loan of services of our technicians and managerial cadre also?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Yes, Sir, a very large number of technicians. As a matter of fact, in these Ugandan factory and Zambian factory there will be more than 200 Indian technicians of high competence supported by reliable Indian parties.

MISUSE OF RAIL CONCESSION

*363. SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain persons misused the rail concession given to the Bharat Scouts and Girl Guides at the time of the Bhubaneswar Session of the Indian National Congress; and

(b) if so, what is the total loss to the Railways and what steps are taken to make up the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The undercharges work out to about Rs. 4,000. The District Scouts Commissioner, Kanpur, on the authority of whose certificates the concessional tickets were issued to the persons, has been asked to arrange for the payment of the undercharges due in this case.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: May I know, Sir, what was the number of persons who misused this concession for going to Bhubaneswar?

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: One hundred and seven.

SHRI A. D. MANI: What was the nature of the misuse? I am not able to follow how the concession was misused by these scouts going to Bhubaneswar.

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: They took those tickets on the production of a certificate from the District Scouts Commissioner, Kanpur District, and travelled to Bhubaneswar during annual session of the Congress.

श्री ए० बी० वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि जिन नेताओं ने इस सुविधा का दुरुपयोग किया उनमें कुछ कांग्रेस पार्टी के एम० एल० ए० और एम० एल० सी० भी हैं ?

श्री राम सुभग सिंह : नेताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं में हम लोग बहुत कम भेद करते हैं, मगर वे सारे कांग्रेस सेशन में गये थे, यह मैं मानता हूँ ।

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: He must be having a list of those who misused this concession. Can he deny that the list includes Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council?

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Actually, the hon. Member might be aware that when third class tickets are issued at the railway booking counter, no third class passenger is supposed to submit his name and address. This is an elementary thing. And I think the leader of the Jana Sangh might be . . .

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister is trying to mislead the House. When concessions are secured a form has got to be filled. In that form the names of those who want concession are mentioned. I have got a list of those persons who secured concession. It includes Members of the Assembly and the Council.

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: But, Sir, this question of misleading