

their activities in furthering the message of productivity and techniques at the plant level and project level and training, seminars, symposiums and discussions.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether any check is being kept on the non-officials of these teams?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: There are no checks; they are free citizens of this country, but they do carry on the activities for which they are sent, namely the expertise on the various aspects of productivity and training our young men in these productivity techniques.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Probably the hon. Minister has misunderstood my question. I want to know how the check on the work of the non-official* sent in these delegations is kept, whether they are working in the interests of the industry or not.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: They are doing so; as a matter of fact most of them have been working in an enterprise for ten years and twenty years. They are imbued with a great sense of responsibility and the authority which they exercise in their own plants. Also we can see from the activities going on under the auspices of the N.P.C. that they are discharging their responsibility in a remarkable way.

DEVELOPMENT OF LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRY

♦451. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans under Government's consideration for developing the leather and shoe industry in the country;

(b) which are the places covered under the development plans; and

(c) what is the number of cooperative societies in Delhi at present engaged in leather and shoe industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The industry is widely spread throughout the country.

(c) Forty-two as on the 30th June, 1960.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, what special steps have so far been taken for development of and training in the shoe industry at Agra?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In Agra we are proposing to put a regular centre. Actually, the work has already started because it is very famous for artisans in the shoe industry, and we are also having extension centres in some parts of the country.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know, Sir, whether any aid is being given at present to the small-scale shoe manufacturers at Agra?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Yes, Sir, we are encouraging them through this big institution of extension centres and through the S.T.C. we are arranging for exports of the hand-made shoes as well as the factory-made shoes, and in diverse ways through the programme of the small-scale industries which are being assisted.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसे हेन्डलूम और खादीबोर्ड हैं उसी तरह से चर्म उद्योग के विकास के लिए कोई स्टैट्यूटरी लैडर बोर्ड बनाने का विचार है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है और माननीय सदस्य को इस बारे में पूरी बात मालूम है। लेकिन हम उन्हें आश्वासन जरूर दिलाना चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें इस उद्योग को बहुत अहमियत और महत्व का समझती हैं और खादी कमिशन को खास हिदायत दी गई है कि वह अपने यहां इस बारे में एडवाइजरी कमेटी की स्थापना करे। हमारा इरादा लैडर

इंडस्ट्री में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनके बारे में सदन के सामने पूरा हवाला देने का है।

श्री पां० ना० राजभोज : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चर्म उद्योग के विकास के लिए खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्री बोर्ड को कोई ग्रांट दी जाती है या नहीं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं यह बात बतला सकता हूँ। मेरे पास हर साल का बजट है और यह अलग अलग हिस्से में बंटा हुआ है। अगर माननीय सदस्य बतलाये कि किस हिस्से के आंकड़े की उन्हें जरूरत है तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know, Sir, if these co-operative societies have been provided with some help of quality control and in regard to some sort of training?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Well, Sir, as for these co-operative societies— and particularly the hon. Member has asked about Delhi—there is no direct provision of quality control, but in the Agra and Madras institutes we have instituted the certification marking as well as 'the quality control scheme.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ AN SARI: May I know in what way the Government is giving aid to the shoemakers individually and to their societies in Delhi?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Individually we are giving them loans through the Delhi Administration, but most important is that we are trying to provide them with modern slats made of wood and other materials so that shoes of higher quality are made, and the productivity of small units, even in small enterprises like the cobbler's shop, goes on increasing.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know, Sir, what steps are being taken to train the shoe-makers in the rural areas so that they may compete with producers in the cities?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In the whole technique they are so much 'trained. It is their ancestral art and technique that they have inherited it through centuries. Actually, the Indian shoe-maker does not need much more training. Even then we are having moving vans and have instituted various courses. Actually there are several centres where the use of modern appliances in shoe-making is taught to these boys.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Is the Government satisfied that they can compete with Bata and Flex?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: O, Yes.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: Since the tanning industry is concentrated in the State of Madras and there is so much labour available for shoe-making in that State, what steps have Government taken to develop the shoe making industry in that State?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Like everywhere else, as I said, Madras has an institute for leather and tanning, and it is doing very good work.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There are great prospects, it seems, for export of shoes. In fact, in many socialist countries I found that our shoes were very popular, in Berlin, for example. May I know, Sir, whether the Government are taking adequate steps in this connection to see that the benefit of this export of shoes—as I said, it is an expanding market—should go to these co-operatives and small men in places like Agra and so on rather than their being utilised by some big people at the top as is being done now?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: About exports and foreign buyers, the House would be glad to know that in the Third Plan we propose to fix a target of about 4 to 5 million pieces in place of 2 to 3 million pieces in the Second Plan, and it is our endeavour to give to the decentralised sector a greater fillip than the centralised sector.