

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is true that that island is used as a centre for smuggling goods. We have tightened up our Customs regulations and also steam-launches are used in order to prevent these things from happening.

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: May I know the articles that are smuggled?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Sir, luxury goods are smuggled from Goa to India and foodstuffs and other necessities are smuggled from India to Goa.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know, Sir, whether any of these smugglers have been apprehended?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Yes, Sir; large numbers of these people are apprehended and their goods are confiscated.

*133 to *135. [For answers, vide cols. 970—76 infra.]

*136. [The questioner (Shri Ram Sahai) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 976-77 infra.]

SALE OF PAPER FOR PRINTING OF BOOKS

*137. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that paper for printing of books is sold at rates far in excess of those fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take for the proper distribution of such paper to the regular publishers of books and text books in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Distribution of paper is not controlled by Government. However, the paper manufacturers have agreed to supply paper on the level of 1957 purchases. Government referred the questions relating to Paper Industry to the Tariff Commission on 1st September 1958 and to enquire into and report on the fair prices of these commodities. The Commission examined the matter and submitted its report in June 1959, recommending fair prices for different varieties. These recommendations were duly considered by Government and accepted vide Government Resolution published on 5th December 1959, making the new prices effective from 1st January 1960. Copies of the Tariff Commission's Report and the Resolution were placed on the Table of the House on 7th December 1959. In addition to the above, the State Trading Corporation of India is importing shortly 25,000 tons of paper to meet the gap between demand and supply and a larger quantity will be imported, if necessary.

As a result of the aforesaid measures, paper supply conditions in the market have already shown signs of improvement and it is hoped that this will facilitate the availability of paper for publishers of books and text-books also.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: The Statement shows that 25 thousand tons of paper is shortly to be imported from certain countries. May I know from which countries this paper is going to be imported?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Sir, it is true that to relieve the shortage of paper in the country the State Trading Corporation is arranging to import paper from certain countries. I cannot give the names of those countries just now.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: May I know, Sir, the quantity of paper that is distributed for publishing books?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Sir, the annual production of paper in 1959 was 2,94,000 tons. There is no control over distribution or consumption of paper. It is distributed by the mills according to the demands received.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: May I know whether the Government is thinking of establishing more paper factories in India?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Yes, Sir; the existing paper mills are being expanded and certain fresh units have been licensed. As against the existing capacity of about 3,24,000 tons of paper annually, the capacity would be about 8,45,000 tons when all the factories go into production.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Is it a fact that the Government of India is thinking of having a paper mill at Hyderabad, instead of a newsprint factory?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The matter is under consideration and certain investigations are going on for the use of bagasse in the manufacture of newsprint.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: By what time is it expected that the country would be self-sufficient in the matter of paper?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: It is expected that the country would be self-sufficient during the Third Plan period.

SHRI P. C. MITRA: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that certain paper mills, particularly a Dalmia concern, in order to bypass the reduced rate fixed by the Tariff Commission for white printing paper which is generally used for printing books, etc., are manufacturing a similar quality of paper in the name of 'Offset Printing' and charging higher rates per pound from consumers?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: I have just said, Sir, that there is no control on the distribution and consumption of paper. The Tariff Commission's Report has been out recently and indicates the cost of production of paper. That Report has been given wide publicity and it is for the purchasers to see that they do not pay more than what they should.

SHRI P. C. MITRA: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the Indian paper mills are manufacturing less and less percentage of white printing paper of lesser weightage in proportion to the overall production that formerly they used to manufacture and thus creating some shortage of supply—in the market—of those varieties of paper and giving scope to unscrupulous dealers to sell at the black market rates?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Sir, all these questions are based on the assumption that there is control on the production and distribution of paper, which is not a fact.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know the factories which are producing paper for printing books—paper other than newsprint—in India, I mean?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: There is only one newsprint factory at present—Nepa—and its product is mostly used by the newspapers. We also import newsprint.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the matter was under consideration. Sir, after having given the licence and after having got the report of the West German experts on the use of bagasse, what are the obstacles in the way of implementing the recommendations of the West German experts?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Sir, some kind of process has been developed in West Germany for the production of newsprint from bagasse. Our bagasse has been sent there and

it is being experimented upon. Then, Sir, the terms of collaboration with that firm have to be decided. It has not yet been possible to negotiate satisfactory terms with them.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अस्वशासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना सम्बन्धी समिति

*१३८. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अस्वशासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना सम्बन्धी समिति को यह बताया कि गोआ और मकायो में, आंगलों और मोजम्बीक में पुर्तगाली शासन और सहवास के बाद भी इन क्षेत्रों ने किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रगति नहीं की है और वहां स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन को बड़ी निर्दयता से दबाया जा रहा है ?

†[U.N. COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*138. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian representative informed the United Nations Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that even after the rule of the Portuguese and their Co-existence in Angola and Mozambique, in Goa and Macao, there has not been any social and economic progress in these areas and that the freedom movement is ruthlessly suppressed there?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): Yes, Sir, The Indian Representative in his statement on the 29th February 1960, before the United Nations Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories referred to conditions in Angola, Mozambique, Goa and Macao and other territories under the Portuguese rule and said that the inhabitants of these territories had little

progress to show for the centuries they had spent in Portuguese company. Any agitation for freedom had been ruthlessly suppressed.

†[वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : जी हां । भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अस्वशासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना-सम्बन्धी समिति में २९ फरवरी, १९६० को बयान देते हुए आंगोला, मोजम्बीक, गोआ, मकायो और पुर्तगाल-अधीन दूसरे इलाकों की हालतों का जिक्र किया और कहा कि पुर्तगालियों के साथ सदियों तक रहने के बावजूद इन इलाकों के लोगों ने कोई प्रगति नहीं की है । जब कभी उन्होंने आजादी पाने की कोशिश की, उनके आन्दोलन को बड़ी निर्दयता के साथ कुचल दिया गया ।]

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know, Sir, if the Government has received any information besides what has already appeared in the newspapers? What are the causes of the recent disturbances at Mozambique?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Sir, we have not received any information about the Mozambique disturbances.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know the number of people of Indian origin who are living in these Portuguese colonies in Africa?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I have no information, Sir.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: It has been accepted by all the countries of the world that India has always espoused the cause of the oppressed people living under the colonial rule. What are the steps that the Government is taking at the United Nations to further that cause and maintain its prestige?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The presumption is not justified.