

nationals. The capital so far subscribed is Rs. 35,22,000 only. This includes shares worth Rs. 35 lakhs issued to the Japanese Company.

(c) For the current year, about 15—20 per cent of the total requirements of sheet glass in the country are expected to be met from the production of this factory.

The factory is expected to meet 30—35 per cent, of the country's requirements after it has gone into full production.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May I know how in the matter of quality and price the sheet glass produced here will compare with those imported?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The quality is first class and the price also is about 10 to 20 per cent lower.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know from the hon. Minister, since he has stated that out of the authorised capital of Rs. 65 lakhs only Rs. 35,22,000 has been so far subscribed, what steps are being taken for the remaining capital?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: As the hon. Member knows, since he comes from business, usually the authorised capital is never fully subscribed from the beginning. As they go along and when they want more money, then they throw open the rest of the capital. For the present Rs. 35,22,000 has been subscribed.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is going to permit this concern to go in for other lines of production, as for example, hollow-ware and bottles?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: For the present, they will confine themselves to the production of glass of every variety, including sheet glass.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is the factory the same as the Sodepore factory, or is it a different one?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It is the same factory.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether India is self-sufficient in the production of bottles and hollow-ware and whether production from this factory will have any unfavourable effect on the other factories in the country?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: We are more than self-sufficient. As a matter of fact, we are utilising only about 70 per cent of the established capacity. Therefore, we are trying to promote exports in order to produce according to the rated capacity.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: Sir, I have not got an answer to my question, whether production from this factory is going to adversely affect the other factories.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: I thought I had made it clear that this is going to produce sheet glass and neither bottles nor hollow-ware. Therefore, it is not going to affect the others at all.

SETTING UP OF PLANTS FOR PRODUCTION OF COMPOST BRIQUETTES FROM NIGHT SOIL

*453. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for setting up plants for production of compost briquettes from night soil to be used as fertilisers;

(b) if so, whether the details of the plan have been worked out and what is going to be the likely cost of each plant; and

(c) whether there are any schemes for the manufacture of such plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA): (a) to (c). The feasibility of production of compost briquettes from night soil is being examined.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: How much time will the Government take to come to a decision in this respect?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Government have made extensive enquiries about this matter from many countries of Europe and Asia. The indications so far are that the manufacture of briquettes by any mechanised process will be too costly and the cultivators will not be able to afford the price. However, the matter is being further examined.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Is it not correct to say that the Krishnappa agricultural delegation was greatly impressed by the process that is being used in China?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: We have made enquiries from the Chinese Embassy and come to know that that process is considered unhygienic and unscientific and is being gradually abandoned in China.

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसी कोई मशीन तैयार की गई है जिससे कि मैला यानी नाइट स्वायल से गैस तैयार की जाय और साथ ही साथ फर्टिलाइजर भी तैयार हो ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : फर्टिलाइजर तो नहीं, लेकिन इस तरह के छोटे छोटे यूनिल्स हैं जोकि गैस बनाते हैं। उनसे जो कुछ बचता है वह कम्पोस्ट की शक्ल में खाद के काम में आ सकता है।

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : क्या सरकार ऐसी मशीनों के प्रचार के लिये कुछ कर रही है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह कोई बहुत बड़ी मशीन नहीं है। खादी कमीशन ने ऐसे छोटे छोटे यूनिल्स अपने कुछ आश्रमों में लगाये और उन्हें देख कर आसपास के गांव

वाले उस का प्रयोग करना शुरू कर रहे हैं।

BULLETINS ISSUED BY INDIAN EMBASSY AT CAIRO TO PROPAGATE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW

•454. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of pamphlets or monthly bulletins and magazines issued by the Indian Embassy at Cairo during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 to propagate the Indian point of view there; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Embassy on the publication of these magazines etc. during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON) : (a) and (b). A statement, giving the required information, is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Embassy of India, Cairo, issued 8 pamphlets in 1955-56 and in 1956-57. The names of the pamphlets, all in Arabic, are:

1955-56

1. Islamic Studies in India
2. India and the Arab World
3. The Basis of Indian Culture
4. The Story of Goa
5. India Welcomes King Saud
6. Kashmir Case
7. Soat-el-Hind (Special Number for Haj Pilgrims)
8. Facts About India

1956-57

1. Facts About India (revised edition).
2. Kashmir (1947-56)—Excerpts from Prime Minister Nehru's Speeches
3. Kashmir Question
4. Facts About Goa
5. India's Foreign Policy.

In addition, the Embassy continued to issue two daily handouts, two fortnightly bulletins and a monthly magazine during these years, as follows:—