

तो हमारा माल नहीं जायगा। हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कोई करे तो क्या होगा ? इसलिये इस तरीके से इस सवाल को नहीं देखना चाहिये।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मैं सिर्फ सूचना चाहता था कि उस पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ? मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि और ज्यादा मिलें वे खोले।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : क्या असर होगा, यह तो साफ है। वहाँ मिल खुलेंगी तो यहाँ का कपड़ा वहाँ नहीं जायगा।

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know, Sir, how it happens that in a tripartite agreement between India, Burma and the U.S.A., the question of export of cloth to Burma has arisen ? What place has America in that agreement ?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That is a separate item by itself, in addition to the agreement that now subsists between India and Burma, by which we expect that a larger amount of cloth will be lifted from here for Burma. This is a special agreement so that we might import a certain specified quantity of cotton from the United States and export either cloth or yarn as the Burmese Government requires. This is absolutely a separate agreement and it gives employment to our mills.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: We have given every help, credit facilities to Burma and we purchase their rice. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to have a sort of bilateral agreement with Burma to sell our cloth in exchange for rice and various other commodities that we take from them ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are trying to see that there is complete trade balance between Burma and India.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know, Sir, whether some new trade agreement has been arrived at between Burma and India for export of cloth ?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That is exactly what my esteemed senior colleague referred to.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: I want to know whether there are any additional facilities placed at the disposal of the other countries which make them sell cloth to Burma at the expense of India.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: No, Sir.

NAHAN FOUNDRY PRIVATE LTD.

***212. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM:** Will the Minister for HEAVY INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the output, in tons, of the Nahan Foundry Private Ltd., in the years 1949-50 and 1953-54; and

(b) the amount invested by Government in the company after it was taken over by Government from the Maharaja of Sirmur?

THE MINISTER FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH) (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The output of the Nahan Foundry in the years 1949-50 and 1953-54 was 1355 tons and 1040 tons respectively.

(b) Government have not invested any amount in the Foundry, after it was taken over from the Maharaja of Sirmur. Certain amounts were, however, advanced to the foundry, details of which are given below :—

Year	Amount of Loan Rs.
1952-53 . . .	4 lakhs
1953-54 . . .	3.5 lakhs
1954-55 . . .	75,000
1955-56 . . .	75,000

The last two loans have since been repaid by the foundry.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: This statement shows that while the output in 1949-50 was 1355 tons, the output in 1953-54 was 1040 tons only. May I know the reasons for the decrease in output?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: In 1949-50 the foundry belonged to the old Sirmur State. It had a monopoly and was not allowing any import of crushers from other areas. Since 1953 the Government of India took it over and that was the first year of management. Since then all these advantages have disappeared, but due to the increased efficiency after the Government of India took over, the production has steadily increased. During last year it was 1251 tons and perhaps this year it will be 1800 to 2000 tons.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know, Sir, whether this foundry was taken over as a first step to nationalise such useful concerns; or was it at any request which was made by the owner that the Government should take over?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: This has nothing to do with the nationalisation or any industrial policy. That was a partnership between the old State which merged into the new State of Himachal Pradesh, so that the shares automatically came to us. Fifty per cent was the private property of the old Maharaja of Sirmur. Then the question arose as to whether the Maharaja should take it over or the Government of India should take over. The Maharaja could not afford to pay an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs towards the share capital. So the Government of India decided to take it over so that the management comes under unified control, in one hand.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I then take it that the total investment in this comes to Rs. 20 lakhs or anything more?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: No, Sir. The authorised capital is about Rs. 1 crore and the paid-up capital is Rs. 40 lakhs.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know, Sir, what dividend it is earning on this investment of Rs 40 lakhs plus the loans which the Government of India have already given to them?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: About the loans, the statement already contains information as to what the loans are. The profit last year was Rs. 95,904.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: In view of the fact that the entire capital, loans etc., are owned by the Government of India, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to expand the Nahan Foundry to such an extent that it may become one of the foundries under the proposal of the Government of India for establishing several large foundries all over the country?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: No; the Nahan Foundry is purely a historical one and had it not been for that fact, no one would have put up a foundry at a place some thirty miles in the interior away from a railway station. Due to that we have to manage it as best as possible and we have to see that it earns regular dividends which any such company would earn.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: The Statement shows that in 1952-53 and in 1953-54, Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 3.5 lakhs respectively were given as loans to this foundry. May I know what was the purpose of giving such a big amount soon after taking it over?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Previously the former State ran it, out of its own coffer or treasury. But when the Government of India took it over, a private limited company was formed and that is why these loans were given for working capital.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: In arriving at the figures has the hon. Minister deducted the reserve funds, depreciation and interest charges?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It is being managed as any private

limited company and so it has all these provisions. The profits shown are after all deductions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. He wants to know whether you had taken into account the depreciation, reserve fund etc.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: Yes, Sir.

PUCCA RUNWAY FOR PATAHI AERODROME

*213. SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a pucca runway at Patahi aerodrome in North Bihar; if so, when the construction work is expected to start; and

(b) when the air service between Muzaffarpur and Patna is going to be resumed this year?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The necessary land has been acquired and the work has started.

(b) Air Services are likely to be resumed about the middle of 1957 after the works have been completed.

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: May I know in what time this work is expected to be completed?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: In about six months' time.

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: Will the hon. Minister state whether it is possible to run an alternative air service between Muzaffarpur and Patna pending the construction of the pucca aerodrome this winter by using the Sikan-darpur landing ground which is on the air map of India and where Dakotas have landed off and on in the past and also taken off from?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not quite sure whether this particular

proposal has been examined by the Indian Airlines Corporation, but I will ask them to do so.

AMBULANCE VANS WORKING IN THE PENCH VALLEY COALFIELD AREA

*214 DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ambulance vans which were working in the PENCH Valley coalfield area during the last five years;

(b) the year in which and the prices at which these vans were purchased, and to whom they belonged; and

(c) whether these vans were afterwards sold to Messrs. Shah Wallace and Co., and if so, at what price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): (a) Three.

(b) Two vans were purchased in 1946 at a cost of Rs. 8,322 each and a third in 1953 at a cost of Rs. 115,956. These vans belonged to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation.

(c) Yes; one van for Rs. 4,993 the second for Rs. 4,161 and the third for Rs. 15,956.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: In view of the fact that at the extreme end of the colliery fields, at a distance of about 45 miles, there are a number of mines which do not belong to the Shah Wallace Company, what was the reason for not putting any of these three vans at the disposal of the companies at that end or under the Coal Mines Inspector so that where there is no telephone, the people of that sector could have used this van?

SHRI ABID ALI: Formerly the policy was that the vans used to be placed at the disposal of the colliery companies for taking sick workers to the hospital. But this policy was