

श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि टिक्कियों की शक्ल में पैनिसिलीन पैदा कराई जाय ताकि वह खायी जा सके। इस शक्ल में कब तक पैदा की जा सकेगी, कृपया आप बतलायेंगे ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उस के लिये मशीन का आर्डर दिया जा चुका है। जब वह आ जायगी टिक्कियां बनने लगेंगी।

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know, Sir, what different types of penicillin are being produced?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Three types of penicillin are being produced: Sodium Penicillin, Potassium Penicillin and Procaine Penicillin. Bicillin is proposed to be produced

DR. R. P. DUBE: How does the price of the imported penicillin compare with the price of the penicillin produced here?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The local penicillin can compete very well with the imported stuff.

REPRESENTATION . FROM INDIAN SOAP AND TOILETRIES MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

♦434. SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association have made any representation to Government; if so—

(i) when,

(ii) the contents of the representation, and

(iii) the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Association has suggested the formation of a Development Council for the soap industry; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have advised Indian manufacturers of soap to improve the quality of their products; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(i) From time to time.

(ii) and (iii) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir; because it was considered there was scope for improvement.

STATEMENT

Main Points of Representation from Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association and reply given thereto

(ii) The main points raised by the Association were:—

(1) To find a remedy for alleged ill balanced development of the soap industry.

(2) Prevention of development of soap production by Messrs. Lever Brothers Ltd.

(3) Unfair competition by Lever Brothers on the Indian sector of the organised soap industry.

(4) Levy of excise duty on non-power operated soap factories etc.

(5) Formation of a Development Council or an *ad hoc* body to investigate the capacity and promotion of the soap industry.

(6) Prevention of import and production of synthetic detergents in India by Lever Brothers and others as it is likely to cut across production and utilisation of soap.

(iii) Government carefully considered the above points and sent a reply as follows covering these points:—

(a) The formation of a Development Council for the soap industry is not necessary.

(b) Competition is an essential part of trade and its presence ensures a fair price to the consumers.

(c) For popularising their soap the manufacturers should still improve the quality of their products.

- (d) Government in the recent past had taken a number of special measures to help the Indian soap industry including—

(i) provision of liberal imports of raw materials;

(ii) reduction in the import duties on oils, like coconut and palm oils; and

(iii) removal of export restrictions on soap.

(e) The amendment of the Indian Sea Customs Act provides for the rebate of import duties on raw materials used in the manufacture of articles exported. This could help in building up an export trade and to utilise the idle capacity.

(f) Certain exemptions were given from the already imposed excise duty.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Sir, from the statement given to me. I find that it has been stated that the Government, in the recent past, has taken a number of special measures to help the Indian soap industry. May I know what are those special measures?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Those special measures include the imposition of differential excise duty, elimination of import duty on raw materials, removal of restrictions on export, provision of liberal imports of raw materials, and so on.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: May I know whether the only combine in this country—I mean the Lever Brothers—is adopting the methods of different price schedules in different markets? Has that been investigated by the Government? And, how does it examine the issue as far as the Indian Manufacturers are concerned?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The matter was examined as far as the Indian market was concerned, and it was found that in spite of the fact that

the company made some profit, the cost of production had been on a key, low.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: In that case, may I know, Sir, how much soap is produced by the Lever Brothers, and how much by all the other Indian manufacturers combined?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I cannot give the exact figures, but the bulk of the production is made by the Lever Brothers.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Is it the Government's contention that the quality of Indian soap is not good enough, or is still inferior to that of the imported soap? And secondly, is it also the Government's contention that Lever Brothers is not an Indian company, or if it is an Indian company, the quality of the soap produced by Lever Brothers also needs improvement?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Well, the quality of the soap requires improvement, and there is plenty of room for improvement.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Sir, my question was this. Is it the Government's contention that the quality of Indian soaps is in any way inferior to the quality of the imported soaps?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: There is very little of imported soap, and there are high quality imported soaps. In any case, there is enough room for improvement in Indian soaps.

SHRI C. P. PARIKH: What is the installed capacity of the Indian manufacturers, and what is their output? And, why is the output less than the installed capacity?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The installed capacity of the Indian soap factories is round about 204 thousand tons a year. Their actual production is about 85 thousand tons a year.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Sir, is the Government aware that the types of imported soaps like Pears and Eras—like these—are produced in India? And, is it

the Government's contention that since they are produced in India, their quality has suffered?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Certainly not. But there are many brands and qualities of soaps produced in India which can be improved.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Then, do I understand that there are inferior qualities of soaps produced in India, which might be further improved, but there are also superior qualities of soaps, which are in no way inferior to imported soaps?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Quite right.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I have got another question to ask.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more question. We have spent nearly five minutes over this question. We go to the next question.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Sir, only one question.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am very sorry.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Sir, I rise on a point of order. In regard to this matter, if the House desires to put supplementary questions, is the time limit at all necessary?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ordinarily, two minutes are allowed for each question.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Sir, I am not disputing your decision, but if that is a statement of fact, I want to make one humble submission. You say that ordinarily two minutes are allowed. If you look through the records of questions in this House, I think that does not correspond with facts, as we know them. But if it is still your contention that we should be allowed two minutes for each question, I will certainly abide by your decision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghose, every Member thinks his question is more important than others'.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I do not say anything about my question. I will concede that my questions are all unimportant. But the only point is that you say that two minutes are ordinarily allowed for the supplementaries on each question. If that is the experience in this House.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Including the main question, two to three minutes each. There are 28 questions.

अखिल भारतीय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग गवेषणा संस्था

*४३५. श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास :
क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग गवेषणा संस्था स्थापित करने के बारे में अखिल भारतीय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की गवेषणा समिति की योजना स्वीकार कर ली है ?

[ALL INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*435. SHRI KRISHNAKANT VYAS: Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state whether Government have approved the scheme of the research committee of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the establishment of an All India Khadi and Village Industries Research Institute?]

उत्पादन उपमंत्री श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जी हाँ ।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA) : Yes, Sir.]

कोयला खनन उद्योग का मशीनीकरण

*४३६. श्री कृष्णकान्त व्यास :
क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में भारत में कोयला खनन उद्योग के मशीनीकरण की कोई योजना चालू करने का विचार रखती है ?

†English translation.