

میں اُن کے بیچنے کا کون سا طریقہ
ہوتا ہے یعنی کون سی ایجنسی ہے
جو بیچتی ہے ؟

[**مौलانا एम० फारुकी :** हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जो हमारी चीजें बेची जाती हैं उनके बेचने का कौन सा तरीका होता है यानी कौन सी एजेंसी है जो बेचती है ?]

श्री एम० कानुनगो : अपने मुल्क के व्यापारी दूसरे मुल्क के व्यापारियों के हाथ बेचते हैं ।

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : کیا ہمارا فارن
ڈیپارٹمنٹ اس سلسلے میں کوئی مدد
کرتا ہے ؟

[**मौलाना एम० फारुकी :** क्या हमारा फॉरन डिपार्टमेंट इस सिलसिले में कोई मदद करता है ?]

श्री एम० कानुनगो : हां, मदद करता है खबर लाने में और कानून वगैरह बताने में । जो हमारे ट्रेंड एजेंट्स हैं उनको बताता है ।

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : کیا بتایا جا
سکتا ہے کہ کن کن ملکوں میں اسوقت
ہمارے ٹریڈ ایجنٹس ہیں ؟

[**मौलाना एम० फारुकी :** क्या बताया जा सकता है कि किन किन मुल्कों में इस वक्त हमारे ट्रेंड एजेंट्स हैं ?]

श्री एम० कानुनगो : नोटिस चाहिए ।

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that this question has been hanging fire for a number of years? May I know whether the Government have any officer or officers who are specially asked to study this matter and prepare a workable scheme so that they can implement it? Is there any proposal to implement it?

-I Transliteration in Devanagari script.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: ' Yes, this matter has been under consideration. The first committee in 1950 recommended that trading in food grains, sugar and some others should be undertaken as State undertakings. Subsequently another committee said that this should not be so. They recommended a restricted number of items of commodities, mostly handicraft goods, and that proposal is under consideration in consultation with the Handicrafts Board.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that the Cottage Industries Handicrafts Board itself and also the Hand-loom Board had prepared a scheme and submitted it to the Government of India a year ago and that nothing has been done about it?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: No. For State trading no schemes have been put forward except that the Hand-loom Board are doing export work in several countries.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: What is the reason or which the second committee recommended that State Government should not handle this?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I would refer the hon. Member to the report of the committee.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know if Government have accepted State trading as a matter of policy?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: No, except in the items which have been recommended by the committee presided over by Mr. Rao.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FACTORY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BELTINGS

*450. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been granted to Messrs. J. H. Fenner & Co. 'Overseas) Ltd., to establish a factory

in India for the manufacture of beltings;

(b) if so, what is the amount of capital to be invested by that company and what will be the estimated total annual capacity of the factory;

(c) when the factory will go into production;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian section of the belting industry in this connection; and

(e) if so, what are the contents of the representation and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The authorised capital of the firm is Rs. 20 lakhs. The overall yearly capacity for various types of belting licensed is as follows:

(1) Woven beltings—365,000 feet

(2) 'V' belts—144,000 numbers

<3) Spindle tape—9,600 yards.

(c) About the end of this year.

<d) Yes, sir.

(e) The representations objected to 'the licence granted to this firm on the ground that there was already excess capacity for belting in the country. These representations were duly considered and rejected as a significant portion of the capacity allotted to this firm would be used for manufacturing special types of beltings not hitherto produced in the country.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: May I know whether it was ascertained whether the special types of beltings could be produced by the units which are now existing?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The existing units had never proposed preparation B& the special types of beltings.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Before giving licence to these new companies should not the Government have taken into consideration the total annual demand for belting and the total capacity for production and then only decided on giving this licence to this company?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: They did take into consideration the total capacity and the types of belting which are being manufactured. In this particular case the types of belting which the firm wanted to manufacture were not being manufactured and are not likely to be manufactured.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact that these beltings—the woven beltings, hair beltings or plastic impregnated and coated conveyor beltings—are to some extent being manufactured by other companies and if an effort was made, then it could have been produced by the existing concerns?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: We did not consider so. The particular items are: plastic impregnated and coated conveyor belting, drop stamp belting, food conveyor and elevator belting .id endless woven cotton belts. These were not manufactured in this country and are not likely to be manufactured and this firm offered to produce them.

SH RIM ATI VIOLET ALVA: Is there any quantum of foreign investment and if so, what would be the amount?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Yes, Messrs. Fenner Cookill Ltd. of Madurai is there with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs of which 55 per cent, will be subscribed by the English firm, and 45 per cent, by Messrs. A. F. Harvey Ltd. of India.

PROF. G. RANGA: He mentioned Messrs. Harvey Ltd. They are also a foreign concern.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Messrs. Harvey Ltd. are registered in India and Mve Indian partners in the agency.

BELTING INDUSTRIES FACTORY

*451. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual requirement of belting products;

(b) whether there is any idle capacity in the belting industry, and if so, to what extent;

(c) how many of the belting factories are owned by Indians and how many are owned by non-Indians; and

(d) the amount of capital invested by the non-Indians as against the total amount of capital invested in this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI N. KANUNGO) : (a) (i) Flat belting (*viz.*, hair belting, cotton belting, leather belting and rubber flat belting—1,850 tons (estimated).

(ii) Industrial 'V' belts—120,000 pieces (estimated).

(iii) Fan belts—Not known.

(b) It is not precisely known if there is any idle capacity as such. The rated capacity of existing units according to information furnished at the time of installation is apparently not fully used. The non-use of such capacity varies considerably from unit to unit and no precise figures are available.

(c) One is completely owned by non-Indians. One is partially owned by non-Indians. The rest are wholly owned by Indians.

(a') Full information is not available.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister in his answer said that one concern was partially owned by non-Indians. May I know which one he has in mind?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The National Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd. of Calcutta.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact that Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co., and Messrs. Goodyear Tyre Co., are both fully non-Indian concerns?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The Goodyears are partners of the National Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd. of Calcutta and Dunlops have got their own production units.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact that the idle capacity in the belting industry is due to the fact that the total production is far in excess of the annual requirement?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: No, Sir. This matter has been gone into by the Tariff Commission and the reasons have been stated by them. As for the adequacy, the imports have got to be permitted, because of the quality of goods required.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact that even before permission was granted to Messrs. Goodyears and Messrs. Dunlops and Messrs. Firestone & Co., the Indian units engaged in the production were bringing out a total production in excess of the annual requirements?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: As I said, the Tariff Commission had gone into the question and they offered the indigenous units protection in tariff and Government reduce the imports as and when quality goods are produced.

DR. D. H. VARIAVA: Is it not a fact that the beltings produced by Indian concerns are not of the same quality as those imported from foreign?