

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

[**مौलانا ام० فاروقی :** ہندوستان کے
باہر جو ہماری چیزیں بچی جاتی ہیں ان کے
بچانے کا کون سا طریقہ ہوتا ہے یا انہی
کون سی ایجنسی ہیں جو بچتی ہیں ؟]

श्री एन० कानुंगा : अपने मुक्त के व्यापारी
दूसरे मुक्त के व्यापारियों के हाथ बँचते हैं ।

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

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

श्री एन० कानुंगा : हां, मदद करता है
खबर लाने में और कानून वगैरह बताने में ।
जो हमारे ट्रेंड एजेंट्स हैं उनको बताता
है ।

مولانا ایم - فاروقی : کہا بتلایا جا
سکتا ہے کہ کن کن ملکوں میں اس وقت
ہمارے ٹریڈ ایجنٹس ہیں ؟

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

श्री एन० कानुंगा : नोटिस चाहिये ।

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 spe-
cially asked to study this matter and
prepare a workable scheme so that
they can implement it? Is there any
proposal to implement it?

† Transliteration in Devanagari script.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Yes, this
matter has been under consideration.
The first committee in 1950 recom-
mended 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 handi-
craft 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 Handi-
crafts 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 recom-
mended 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 IN-
DUSTRY 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 of 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 and 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.

SHRIMATI 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 have 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.

(d) 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