

precise information regarding their disposition or the extent of their news coverage.

(b) One news agency has requested that there should be reduction in press rates between India and foreign countries.

(c) Reduction of these rates require the agreement of the countries concerned and the matter is under consideration.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Is it not a fact that in other countries whose national news agencies operate abroad, those countries give a large number of concessions in respect of receiving of news and transmission of news and in other matters?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: Most foreign countries do give a number of concessions to important news agencies. I am not sure whether in any country any particular news agency can be called a national news agency. We also would like to help important news agencies in this country as much as we can and that is why the matter is being examined. As I said, the delay is due to the fact that we have to communicate with various Governments in the different countries, because this is a reciprocal arrangement.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: If some concessions can be given at our own discretion, and if the hon. Minister also wants to give such concessions, is he quite sure that he has given such concessions as the news agencies have demanded and deserve?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: I am not sure to what particular concessions my hon. friend is making reference.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Is it not a fact that some of the news agencies maintain their own receiving stations for receiving news from their out-station correspondents posted abroad and, if so, do the rates compare favourably with those existing in other countries?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: As far as the question of maintaining their own

receiving stations and the comparable rates for them are concerned, I am afraid, it is something which concerns my hon. friend, the Minister for Communications; but if my hon. friend would like, I will find out and get him the information.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Is the Government seized of this question, in view of the fact that national news agencies both for the collection and dissemination of news is most important, so far as our country's interests are concerned?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: I am in agreement with my hon. friend. One has to remember, however, that our news agencies which are now beginning to operate abroad are, from the point of view of international news coverage, in the state of infancy. They are trying to build themselves up, but they cannot compare with the news agencies of other countries which have world-wide coverage. They have certain difficulties of their own, and as far as it lies within our power, we will certainly help them.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Because they are in the state of infancy, is it not all the more reason why the Government should help them as far as it lies in their power?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: I have said nothing to the contrary.

TRAINING IN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

10. **SHRI V. S. SARWATE:** Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme for sending people to foreign countries, and particularly to Japan for training in cottage industries, including the industry of watch-making; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, whether any steps have been taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE
(SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE: In view of the present increasing unemployment, do not the Government think that this would open up new fields for diminishing unemployment?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: This question was gone into by the All India Handicrafts Board, but the Executive Committee of the Board said that it would be better to concentrate on the training of personnel in the existing training centres here.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE: Does not the Government think that Japan has made much progress in cottage industries?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That is a known fact.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE: Then why does not the Government send people to Japan for training?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Earlier, about two years ago, we had sent experts in the matter of sericulture. The All India Handicrafts Board is now seized of the matter but the Board thought that it would be wiser to train personnel here first and then think of other schemes afterwards.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: How many training institutions are there for watch-making in India?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is one scheme but this also is not for the purpose of watch-making but of their cases

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: The hon. Minister said that it has been decided to train Indians in our own country but is there any place for giving training to our personnel in our own country?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: The answer was in respect of the general question, viz. cottage industries in

general. The answer which I gave earlier was in connection with sending out some people to Japan to get training in handicrafts.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: For watch-making

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Not for watch-making but for cottage industries in general. In respect of watch-making, there is a scheme. There is one company in Bombay, Messrs. Collins & Co., but that too is only for the making of watch cases.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Has the Government made any survey to find out in what manner foreign countries; have made progress in cottage industries and how and in what respects that knowledge can be made use of in India?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I could not give an exact answer. I am not aware of any general survey having been made of all the countries in the world. We have some information about conditions in Japan and a few other countries

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH: Is the Government aware that even in respect of things which are being made in India as a cottage industry, we are still importing them from abroad?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Not to my knowledge. It has been our general policy to restrict imports only to such things where it is absolutely necessary to import them.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that some years ago the Government of India had sent some experts to Japan who submitted their reports and some of them were published by the Government of India in regard to cottage industries?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Earlier we had sent, but the question was about the present.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE: Did not this Government suggest to the Madhya Bharat Government to send a person

from Madhya Bharat for training in watch-making in Japan?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There was a case before us last year. We considered that case, but, with all our good sympathy, we did not find it practicable.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE: In what respect was it found impracticable?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a long argument.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Is it not a fact that the Government had established an institution here in Delhi with certain Japanese experts to give training in cottage industries? What has happened to that institution?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: It was established by the Rehabilitation Ministry.

PROF. G. RANGA: But what has happened to it? Is it being worked now?

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: The Japanese experts came here to start a cottage industry training centre. Why can't the Government make use of that training centre? Is it working?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: That training centre is working and is giving training to people.

CESS ON MILL-MADE CLOTH

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

(a) the total amount of collections so far made as a result of the levy of one pice cess on mill-made cloth;

(b) whether all State Governments have submitted schemes for development of handloom industry by utilising this fund; and

(c) what is the amount given to Khadi and handloom industry as (i) subsidy, (ii) grant, and (iii) loan?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) Rupees three crores, eighty-two lakhs and twenty-eight thousand up to 30th September 1953.

(b) No, Sir. Only eleven States have done so.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, Annexure No. 2.]

SHRI S. N. DWIVEDY: Have Government ascertained why the other States have not submitted their schemes as yet?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: We have been trying to get the information from the States. We have been reminding them about that.

SHRI S. N. DWIVEDY: In the statement they have given the amounts to khadi and handlooms separately. May I know whether this amount has been advanced to any All-India body or to the States separately?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: So far as I can see, this amount has been handed over to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and sometimes subventions from this are made again to the States also.

SHRI S. N. DWIVEDY: What about handlooms?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: To handlooms also. There is special effort made for handloom marketing as also for research work in that connection. The money is advanced to the States and is also spent by the Handloom Board itself.

SHRI D. NARAYAN: Have Government decided on any proportion between the handloom and khadi industries?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: No definite proportion has been fixed and amounts will be made available as per requirements.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: May I know how much has been given to the Andhra State in regard to the cess?