

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The Government has so far agreed to one proposal and that is the commodity survey. So far as the teams are concerned they are yet to be sent. The matter is under consideration.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What is the budget ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : That is being worked out.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : क्या आंध्र प्रदेश के तम्बाकू व्यापारियों ने आपके पास कोई ऐसा रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है कि इस पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी कम की जाये ताकि उन्हें इंसेंटिव मिले, यदि हां, तो सरकार यह ज्यादा फौरेन एक्सचेंज मनी ग्रनं करने के लिए क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शक्की कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्या द्वारा किये गये सवाल का इस मौजूदा सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know by what time we expect to receive the reports of these working teams ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : These reports are expected to be received by different dates. The target put for completion of commodity survey is 30th May, 1968.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : In the statement laid on the Table it has been said that executives of different exporting firms will be sent outside to survey the markets. The experience so far has been that when our salesmen go out, either they are not a position to give firm commitments as to when they will be able to supply the goods or they are not able to give any commitments about the quality of goods. Sometimes they do not have any samples etc. with them. Because of these things, even though we send a number of salesmen they are not able to get good orders. If that is so, may I know whether any improvement will be made in this respect also ? Our goods are in need outside but we have no salesmen who when they go are able to make firm commitments outside.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Certainly, the matter is under constant review by the Government. I would like to

inform the House that we are not sending individuals. It is the different export promotion councils who are being consulted in the matter and who select the personnel to go out and explore the export markets.

SHRI S. KUNDU : About promoting exports to main criteria are necessary. One is quality and the other is supplying the goods in the right time. There is a third thing also. Once you get the order, you should see that a final decision is taken quickly on that order at your end. Will the Minister let us know how the observance of quality and supply in time will be achieved by sending officers outside ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : As is clear from the statement, there will be market surveys and there will be commodity surveys. We know that if we have to survive in the international market, there are not only two things but many things that are necessary. My hon. friend has referred only to quality and delivery. But the main thing is price competitiveness of our articles. If our articles are of good quality, they are competitive in price and also the delivery is in time, then naturally we can get the best markets.

औद्योगिक विकास में तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशक का योगदान

* 850. श्री महाराज सिंह धारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशक किन-किन उद्योगों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा लागू किए गए अलग नियंत्रण के कारण औद्योगिक विकास में बाधा पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाद-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन् प्रकाश सिंह) :

(क) तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशक का

जो सभी औद्योगिक मामलों में भारत सरकार के मुख्य तकनीकी सलाहकार के रूप में कार्य करता है, भारत में खनन व उत्पादन, चीनी, वनस्पति, चाय, कहुवा, कपास, पटसन, सूती व ऊनी कपड़े, लोहा और इस्पात, बिजली एवं पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादों के उद्योगों को छोड़कर लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के बाहर के सभी उद्योगों के विकास के बारे में तकनीकी सलाह देने का उत्तरदायित्व है। ऐसे उद्योगों के वर्गों की एक सूची, जिनके विकास के काम की देखभाल तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय द्वारा की जाती है, सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या L.T.—2162/67]।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने मूल प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में यह पूछा था :

“क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा लागू किए गए अलग नियंत्रण के कारण औद्योगिक विकास में बाधा पड़ती है”;

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विकास महानिदेशालय और अलग-अलग मंत्रालय जो परस्पर विरोधी आदेश देते हैं और परस्पर विरोधी नियम बनाते हैं और उससे जो औद्योगिक विकास में बाधा पड़ती है तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY) : In the first instance, we deny the charge that industrial development is being hampered by having a centralised unit of the Director-General of Technical Development at one place instead of distributing it over several Ministries. In fact, various Ministries initiate proposals. When the Ministries initiate proposals, the initiating Ministry certainly will examine all the aspects and their feasibility from the technical point of view

will be further considered by the Director-General of Technical Development and then decision shall be taken. We have not come across any case where industrial growth has been hampered because this organisation has not been distributed over the various Ministries.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्रालय और डाइरेक्टर जनरल के बीच में जब विचारों का मतभेद होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसके विचारों को प्रधानता दी जाती है और किसकी बात मानी जाती है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : For the purpose of understanding the procedure may I say that whenever any question of licensing comes up, or any decision had to be taken on any project which comes up, it is not merely the Director-General of Technical Development and the initiating Ministry that are concerned. Various scientific institutions like the CSIR are consulted, their opinions obtained and on consideration of all these opinions a decision would be taken. Therefore, whenever we deal with scientific matters, considerable weight would be given to the expression of opinion by all those institutions. Then, the decision will be taken by the Ministry.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : In spite of all this importance given to technical development and all that, it is a well-known fact that regional dispersal of industries and the development of undeveloped areas has not taken place due to cost and other factors. In view of the regional imbalances and lack of development in areas like Assam, will the Minister please inform the House whether the Director-General of Technical Development is expected to consult not only in regard to technical matters, but also other aspects such as taxation and other things which may also hamper the development of areas ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : We have full sympathy for Assam, as we have got similar sympathy for other undeveloped areas of the country. Certainly, the Ministry would look into all these matters and having regard to the natural resources and the possibilities of industries from the technical point of view, decisions will be taken.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What are the qualifications of the Director-General of Technical Development and what are the industries which have particularly progressed under his guidance or due to his efforts or the efforts of his department? Is there any particular industry which has recorded spectacular progress?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as his technical qualifications are concerned, I cannot immediately give the answer.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is he a technical person?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Yes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What is his qualification?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : He has got a doctorate in technology. There cannot be a higher technical qualification than a doctorate. As far as the field of operation is concerned, he would go into the technical aspects of industries like automobiles, construction equipments, automobile ancillaries, agro industries, heavy mechanical engineering industries, light mechanical engineering industries, scientific instruments, medical instruments, heavy electrical engine ring industries, light electrical engineering industries, industrial machineries other than jute and textile machineries, light mechanical engineering industries, ferrous industries, non-ferrous industries, machine tools, cutting tools and hand tools, civil armaments, alkalis and allied industries.

MR. SPEAKER : He is reading a big list.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is there alloy steel in the list?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : There are 39 items which are dealt with by this department.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

IMPORT OF NYLON BY STC

*851. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scathing criticism has been made about the functioning of the S.T.C. as regards their latest deal with foreign countries in importing Nylon;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into this deal; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to an article in a weekly news magazine regarding S.T.C.'s nylon deals and the alleged loss in foreign exchange incurred by them. The report particularly referred to the contracts concluded by S.T.C. with Japan and Italy for import of nylon yarn. It has been examined by S.T.C. again and it is found that there is no substance in the criticism.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from what has appeared in the article, is it a fact that some letters were issued to the Chairman of the STC, bringing to his notice that the price at which this nylon was purchased was far more than the actual price which was offered by other foreign suppliers from other foreign countries?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The price of nylon varies from denier to denier—nylon starts from 15 denier up to 100 deniers. The price offered by the suppliers was Rs. 100 per lb. of 15 deniers. The price subsequently given by the STC was Rs. 85. Likewise, for other deniers also the prices quoted by the supplier were substantially reduced by STC. We have compared the figures of the prices which STC paid and they compare favourably with the international price of nylon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether any global tenders were invited from other countries, apart from Japan, and if so what was the price which the other countries offered and what is the variation?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Nylon is being supplied under the aid arrangements also. We can get nylon from Japan, United States, Italy and West Germany. We have seen that the prices which we have paid compare favourably with the prices which the other countries have quoted.

श्री बलबन्त : नायलोन का इम्पोर्ट हम ज्यादा करने लग गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण क्या है? मैं यह भी