

Shri Warrior: Those banks which do not come under the purview of the award.

Shri Hathi: 84 banks come under the purview of the award. Another award would be coming soon for the Reserve Bank employees.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Have Government taken into consideration the fact that only 80 per cent of the basic wages of the bank employees are to be reckoned for the purpose of provident fund contribution which runs counter to the Provident Fund Act itself?

Shri Hathi: Government did take into consideration this recommendation and direction. But we have also to see or take into account the fact that the basic pay has been increased.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बैंक पंचाट के बाद क्या किन्हीं कर्मचारियों के वेतन में कुछ कटौती हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उन्होंने बताया है ।

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is not a fact that it is for the first time that any award is given to calculate 80 per cent of the wage and remuneration for the purpose of calculating contribution to provident fund and gratuity? It is a novel procedure, the first of its kind in the country.

Shri Hathi: All these points were argued ably. The presiding officer has taken this into consideration and has given sufficient reasons as to why he has come to this conclusion.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Government is aware that as a result of this award the emoluments of the employees have been reduced in some cases? In that case what is the Government going to do?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that they have been reduced. On the contrary, the basic salary has increased. Of course, the dearness allowance has been merged with the basic salary. To the extent that 80 per cent of the salary should be considered for contribution to the provident fund is a different matter. But the salary has not been reduced in any case.

Export of Heavy Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals.

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*614. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Heavy Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals from South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to step up the export to meet the demand of those countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures have been taken:

- (i) A Special Export Promotion Scheme for allowing imports of raw materials, components and machinery against exports is in operation.
- (ii) Drawback of excise and import duties is granted.
- (iii) Reductions in railway freights have been granted on some raw materials and finished products.
- (iv) Reductions in freight rates on some chemical products to important South East Asian markets have been secured.

- (v) The Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council has carried out surveys in Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Hongkong and Ceylon, sent trade delegations to these countries, appointed correspondents in Burma and Thailand and is taking various other measures to promote exports.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What steps are Government taking to ensure quality control against the spurious manufacture of these pharmaceuticals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the general question of quality control is concerned, as I have mentioned in the House, I am bringing forward a Bill very soon to enforce quality control of several products principally meant for exports.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that to some of the countries trade delegations were sent and in some of them correspondents' offices have also been established. What are the chemicals or allied products that are going to be exported to those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The chemicals are ammonium sulphate, nitrous oxide, sodium bichromate and hydrogen peroxidite. In the first two months of this financial year the exports to these countries of these chemicals have almost gone up threefold compared to the previous year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council was established and whether there is any appreciable increase in exports thereby?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, that is a very correct inference. Since the establishment of this Council four years ago, it has done very commendable work. We are further thinking of decentralising its functions so that better results can be achieved. The total exports of these chemicals which have for the first time gone to export trade have gone upto about Rs. 2.0 crores per year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would like to know whether these delegations and trade agents which have gone round a number of countries have been able to examine the total potentiality of our export trade in those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The potentiality is generally judged by the importability allowed in those countries. I have before me the statement of imports of the different countries of South East Asia which runs almost into tenfold than our present exports to those countries.

Shri Heda: With a view to avoid possible loss of profit and business are Government taking any steps to avoid the cut throat competition from Indian exporters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the usual matter with all the exports, as the hon. Member rightly points out. What we are doing through the Export Promotion Council is to create a social and economic discipline among the various manufacturers and this is working quite to our advantage in most of the commodities. We have been able to bring about a sort of an understanding on prices.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that with regard to these products, as in the case of some other commodities and goods, India is facing severe and heavy competition from China and Japan in South-East Asian markets? If so, what measures are Government taking to popularise Indian goods in those markets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that we are facing competition. Naturally, the emerging countries particularly are in the same difficulties as we are. Our Asiatic neighbours which are very dynamic in these matter of exports are giving us difficult situations. But we have also to be equally strong here both in quality and price and in the quantities to be offered so as to sort of offset that competition. We are not at all too much unsuccessful so far.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not too much, but somewhat.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रतिवेदन में लिख।

है कि The Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council has carried out surveys in Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Hongkong and Ceylon.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सर्वे का कोई प्रतिवेदन आप के पास आया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या मुझाव दिये गये हैं और उस में क्या कार्यवाही होने जा रही है ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : प्रतिवेदन भी आया है। हमने उसको इन्तिहार किया है, यहाँ लाइब्रेरी में भी रक्खा है और आनरेबुल मेम्बर साहबान किसी एक मुल्क या सब मुल्कों के सर्वे चाहेंगे तो मैं उसकी नकल भी भेज दूंगा :

Rocket-Launching Station in India

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- *615. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Berwa:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN Outer Space Technical Committee has recommended establishment of a rocket-launching station in India for study of outer space; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which met at Geneva in May-June 1962, recommended that a sounding rocket launching facility on the geomagnetic equator be established as soon as possible and that on being notified by a proposed Host State that it has completed arrangements to establish such a facility, the United Nations Committee on the peaceful Uses of Outer Space should review the arrangements and then recommend to the General Assembly that the facility be given United Nations sponsorship. India has decided to offer to act as Host State. The United Nations has been informed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that if a station of this type is established in India, certain other countries will have the right to use this station, and also whether the expenditure involved will have to be borne wholly or in part by India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The expenditure involved here in local currency will be largely borne by us. The information or the knowledge that we gain out of these experiments will be shared by all the participants nations

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that some other countries which may be called upon to give us facilities for setting up this station will be allowed to have the use of this station in the sense that they can station their personnel here and use this station?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think the inference of the hon. Member that those countries will station their own people to work in this establishment is not exactly clear at the moment. The thing is being worked out by the United Nations, and they say that the information that is gained from this should be shared by all those participating in the scheme.

Shri Daji: Shall we have absolute control over the experiments to be carried out and the personnel to be stationed there, or shall it be entirely at the discretion of the United Nations?