

country with more than 850 collieries, we produce only 65 million to 70 million tons of coal; if so, may I know whether the Government, in the light of past experience of voluntary amalgamation, think that we should now immediately impose some form of compulsion?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; I completely agree with the hon. Member that a solution will have to be found to this. We cannot have 850 collieries for the purpose of producing 60 million to 70 million tons of coal. The Government intend first tackling the coking coal problem and then take up the other non-coking coal.

Shri Ranga: Have the Government made any plan for these amalgamations in different areas; if so, may I know whether their plans also include the necessary steps to be taken to provide alternative employment to those workers who would come to be unemployed as a result of these amalgamations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think there will be any unemployment because of these amalgamations.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एमलगेमेशन से जो मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे, गवर्नमेंट उनका क्या इन्तजाम करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है।

Czech-Trade Mission to India

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*1160. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Czech Trade Mission recently visited India; and

(b) if so, how far the prospects of Indo-Czech trade development have

improved with the visit of this team?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Yes, Sir. A Czech Trade Mission headed by Mr. Frantisek Ruzicka, Vice-Minister of the Czechoslovak Ministry of International Trade visited India during March, 1964. The object of the visit was to make a thorough survey of all varieties of consumer goods available for export from India and to explore possibilities of purchase of non-traditional consumer goods such as, tinned fruit, juices, fish and fish products, ladies chappals, footwear, cigarettes and razor blades. The Trade Mission has also shown interest in Cotton textiles, readymade garments, socks, pullovers, sweaters, knitting wool and yarn etc. Although it is too early to assess the results of their investigations, it is expected that as a result of the visit, a sizeable quantity of non-traditional goods of the kind mentioned above will be exported to Czechoslovakia.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह का कोई ब्यौरा है कि चैंकोस्लोवाकिया के रास्ते से हमारा कितना माल चीन में पहुँच जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारा पूरा खयाल है कि कुछ भी नहीं जाता है। इस सदन को पता है कि आजकल उनके रिलेशनज़ कैसे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि चैंकोस्लोवाकिया से हमारे किस तरह के माल की मांग बढ़ रही है—चैंकोस्लोवाकिया कौन सी चीज़े चाहता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने उत्तर में तफ़सील से काफ़ी नाम दिये हैं। मैं दोबारा बता दगा हूँ कि चाय, काफ़ी, जूट गुडज़, कायर यार्न..

गोदस स्किन, टेन्ड हाइड्र एंड स्किन, आयरन और, मैंगनीज और, कैंशू कर्नल, आयल केक्स, इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स, कैमिकल्स, फार्मासियुटिकल्स बर्गरह काफ़ी जा रहे हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: What proportion do the manufactured goods which we export to Czechoslovakia bear to our total exports to that country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 62 per cent of our total exports now—it has risen from Rs. 5 crores in 1960 to Rs. 20 crores in the current year—are manufactured goods.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : चैकोस्लो-वाकिया के साथ हमारा जो व्यापार होगा, वह विदेशी मुद्रा के द्वारा होगा या माल के बदले माल भेजा जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माल के बदले माल ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: After the survey has been made by the Czech Trade Mission, may I know whether any agreement has been reached by our Government and, if so, when this will be put into operation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Up till now Czechoslovakia was doubtful whether India can supply engineering goods and modern goods or machinery. The recent tour has convinced them that all these are within the practical possibilities of India supplying to them, and those results will flow from their visit.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: What are the articles imported from Czechoslovakia in exchange for our articles?

Mr. Speaker: It is given in the statement.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a list of 80 items. Broadly speaking, they are: power turbines, transformers, large industrial machinery, fertilisers and various other types of goods.

Ship-Breaking Industry

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*116L, { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. C. Barman

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempts have been made to set up a ship-breaking industry in India;

(b) whether scraps of Liberty ships and other condemned ships can be broken in order to use the ship plate for making small boats for coastal shipping, barge making and fishing; and

(c) if so, whether any proposal has been made to establish such an industry at Haldia?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

I am advised that ship plates recovered from such condemned ships are not suitable for making small boats for coastal shipping, barges or fishing vessels. Such plates can only be sold as scrap for re-rolling purposes. Due to greater availability of prime materials, the demand for industrial scrap has also shown a tendency to come down. Besides, only a very few re-rolling mills in the country would be able to utilise the types of scrap that would be available from the dismantling of the ships. The payment for these condemned ships also involves foreign exchange. No special attempt has been made, in the circumstances, to set up a ship-breaking industry in the country.

No proposal has been received for the setting up of such an industry at Haldia.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I presume that there is a demand for these ship plates. May