

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है कि कोयले का उत्पादन ज्यादा न होने का सब से बड़ा मूल कारण यह है कि उस में भ्राज भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा कायम है ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know whether that will improve matters. As it stands, we have been able to produce in the private sector and also in the public sector.

were sent abroad for training mostly for maintenance and operation jobs. Till the commissioning of the Plant some of these engineers on return from training were employed to assist in construction work.

(d) Yes, Sir, joint preliminary arrangements have been made by Bokaro Steel with Hindustan Steel for training of Bokaro Steel Workers in the plants of Hindustan Steel.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Technical Training in Great Britain

*275. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Technical Co-operation, U.K. were approached during the last 12 months for the training of Indians in Britain for the maintenance and operation of the new plant installed at Durgapur Steel works;

(b) how many Indian Steel workers have received training in U.K. during the last three years;

(c) whether Indian Engineering experts have also received training in U.K. to make them competent to assist the Chief Construction Engineer at Durgapur; and

(d) whether arrangements have been made for training of Indian workers to be employed in Bokaro?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 107 persons received training in the U.K. during the last three years ending December, 1963.

(c) Engineers from the Construction Division under the Chief Engineer were not sent to the U.K. for training. Engineering personnel

Price of Steel

*276. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several decontrolled categories of steel are being sold in Bombay, Punjab and other places at prices much higher than those fixed by the Joint Plant Committee;

(b) if so, whether the aim of de-control viz., to check blackmarketing, has virtually failed; and

(c) whether it is proposed to assume any statutory powers for enforcing the Joint Plant Committee rates?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The prices announced by the Joint Plant Committee are applicable only to supplies made by main producers direct. To these base prices some extras for size and quality as well as sales tax have to be added. In the case of supplies received through stockists, the stockists' remuneration has to be added and in the case of re-rollers products, the freight element also has to be added. The prices ruling in the market will therefore be generally somewhat higher than the J.P.C. prices. In the case of some categories, prices have gone even below the J.P.C.

prices. On the whole, the supply position of the decontrolled categories continues to be easy and prices are not appreciably higher and, therefore, the aim of decontrol has not failed.

(c) No, Sir.

Cement

- *277. {
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement produced in the country during 1962-63, 1963-64 and the second quarter of 1964 and the quantity that was exported during this period; and

(b) what are the needs of the country and what is the shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) Production of Cement

1962-63 :	8,850,000 tonnes
1963-64 :	9,425,000 tonnes
April-June 1964 :	2,328,000 tonnes

Exports of Cement

1962-63 :	42,000 tonnes
1963-64 :	71,000 tonnes

(Figures rounded off to the nearest thousand tonnes).

7,416 tonnes were exported during April 1964; no exports took place during the months of May and June, 1964.

(b) There is still a considerable disparity between the demand for cement in the country and the available supply. The current shortage is estimated to be in the region of 2 million tonnes per annum.

मैसूर में अल्युमीनियम का संयंत्र

- * 278. {
 श्री वासुधा :
 श्री हिम्मत्सिंहका :
 श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
 श्री बबन :
 श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
 श्री बिशानचन्द्र सेठ :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 14 फरवरी, 1964 के घतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 191 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बीच मैसूर राज्य में अल्युमीनियम संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अल्युमीनियम की एक नई मिल स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों कारखानों की, प्रत्येक की अलग अलग क्षमता क्या होगी और परिबोधनाओं का अनुमानित पूंजी विनियोजन क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री लंजीब रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). कलकत्ता की अन्तर्जातिक लेब की एक फर्म, इण्डियन एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि०, क नाम मैसूर राज्य में 30,000 वार्षिक मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता के एक एल्युमिनियम प्रदायक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 13,000 वार्षिक मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता की एक नई एल्युमिनियम बेलन-मिल स्थापित करने के लिये "प्रायव-वर्क"