

has completely removed tariffs on all products of all less-developed countries from 1st January, 1965.

Shri K. C. Pant: How far is the recent increase in import levy to the extent of 15 per cent by the UK, consistent with the letter and spirit of the new Chapter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We believe that apart from this Chapter, the surcharge is against the spirit of GATT itself. This has been brought to the notice of the UK Government, but because of their special difficulties, and their promise that the surcharge will be dismantled and dismantled as early as possible, we have to put up with it.

Shri Ranga: Arising out of the supplementary of Shri D. C. Sharma, is it not a fact that as a part of this newly-awakened conscience of the world in regard to their responsibilities to the under-developed countries, the developed countries should be asked to help in regard to exchange facilities and all those things also in the matter of their export into the under-developed countries and also their imports from the under-developed countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not follow the logic of the hon. Member's argument. Do we want greater facilities for importing goods from them?

Shri Ranga: Yes, and also selling goods to them. For that, they should make available to the under-developed countries the necessary facilities, exchange facilities and so on, so that we would be in a position to import their manufactures in order to develop our own manufacture here.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are two aspects to the problem. One is the extension of long-term credits, the other is the promotion of exports. GATT or the other mechanism is primarily concerned with promoting exports of the less-developed countries. Regarding the other part, the IIN Decada of Development

programme has already stipulated that one per cent of the national budget of each country of the industrialised worlds should be placed at the disposal of the less-developed countries.

You will be glad to know that already the US and France are placing more than one per cent of their national income at the disposal of the less-developed countries. It is true that the countries of the ECM and other industrialised countries have not yet followed the same pattern. But in the last conference at Geneva a resolution was unanimously adopted that the one per cent should be net, that is, free from repayment obligations; and I hope in course of years, the purse strings of the industrialised countries will be further loosened in favour of the less-developed countries.

दिल्ली में इस्पात का काला बाजार

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* 574. { श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री श्रीकार जल बरबा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यपय :
श्रीमती सवित्री निगम :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 31 अक्टूबर, 1964 को पुलिस ने छापा मार कर मोतिया खान के कुछ स्थानों पर कई लाख रुपये का निषिद्ध इस्पात पकड़ा था जो काले बाजार में बिक रहा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ; और

(ग) निषिद्ध माल किन स्थानों पर पकड़ा गया था ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने 31-10-64 को छापा मारा था और मोतिया

खान और हीज काजी के कुछ स्थानों से नियंत्रित किस्मों के इस्पात का कुछ माल पकड़ा था।

(ख) अभी तक किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) माल दिल्ली में मोतिया खान और हीज काजी से पकड़ा गया था।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माल पकड़ा गया था वह कितना था और अब तक किसी को गिरफ्तार न करने का कारण क्या है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जो माल पकड़ा गया वह करीब 950 मीट्रिक टन था। उन में 13,620 ब्लैक प्लेन शीट्स थीं, 20,537 गैलवनाइज्ड प्लेन शीट्स थीं और 8,045 गैलवनाइज्ड कार्बोटेड शीट्स थीं। जहाँ तक किसी को पकड़ने का सवाल है, यह दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अधीन है क्योंकि वही इस की तहकीकात कर रहा है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : जो लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये उन के बयान लेने के बाद क्या दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी है कि उस में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ था ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं, जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में बतलाया, वह लोग गिरफ्तार नहीं किये गये थे। 31 दुकानों पर छाप मारा गया और उन में माल पकड़ा गया।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : उन के बयानों से कुछ पता चलता है कि उस में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का हाथ था ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं, अभी उस में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के होने का सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि अभी तो इन्वेस्टिगेशन ही रहा है।

श्री अचल सिंह : यँई जो माल पकड़ा गया है, वह तो नहीं है जो कि रेलवे वेयरहोउस से चुराया गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है जब तक कि उस की तहकीकात पूरी न हो जाये कि वह माल कहां से आया है। अभी तहकीकात पूरी नहीं हुई है।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: In view of the over-all shortage of corrugated galvanized sheets and plain sheets, may I know whether, in spite of the assurance of the previous Minister to do something in the matter, the allotments to the difference States are squeezed through in the name of lapse of time in lifting the quota, to the Delhi market?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Still there is shortage. After all, some unauthorised people get these stocks. How they manage to get them is under investigation. I do not think I can answer in detail now.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन दुकान से यह सामान बरामद हुआ उस के मालिक के अथेन्स्ट एक्जामिनेशन के कोई स्टैप क्यों नहीं लिया।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने बतलाया कि जिन की दुकानों से यह माल बरामद हुआ उन की तहकीकात दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कर रहा है। तहकीकात हो जाने से पश्चात् ही कोई कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: A number of licences have been granted to small-scale industries in the country, and it is a well-known fact that a number of these factories are not getting quotas of steel and iron. All the same, they are manufacturing goods. In view of this, may I know if an enquiry has been made to find out wherefrom they get their requirements of steel and iron?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is an entirely different question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is the case all over the country. It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It is under enquiry.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Will the Minister be able to inform the House whether, during the course of the enquiries, they have been able to find the source from which this steel is got?

Mr. Speaker: That would come out of the enquiry.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि डेढ़ महीने की अवधि हो गई और अभी तक तहकीकात के अनुकूल कदम नहीं उठाया गया, इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस की जांच-पड़ताल कर रहा है।

Production of Coal

*575. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal from January, 1964 to August, 1964 has gone down by about two million tonnes as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year;

(b) whether at the same time, stocks of coal at pitheads have increased by about seven lakh tonnes;

(c) whether Government propose to persuade bulk consumers of coal to increase their stocks so that accumulation of stocks at pitheads could be relieved; and

(d) the other steps which are being taken in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri

Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pithead stocks on 31-8-64 were 5.03 million tonnes as compared to 4.35 million tonnes on 31-8-63 i.e. the increase has been of the order of 0.68 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The increase in the pithead stocks during the first eight months of 1964 has been mostly in the lower grades of coal. With a view to increasing the consumption of coal, Government have taken several measures such as—

- (i) Relaxation of distribution control over lower grades of coal and soft coke.
- (ii) Liberalisation of licensing policy with regard to opening of brick kilns and soft coke depots.
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to encourage the growth of coal-based industries and restrict the use of fire-wood and charcoal in industrial furnaces.
- (iv) Permission to consumers to draw supplies over and above their quotas.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government's target was 96 million tons of coal for the Third Plan, and they have reduced it now to 76 million tons; if so, what are the reasons for this heavy reduction?

Shri Thimmaiah: During the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan, as the major consumers like railways and other industries reduced their demands, and also as some of the steel and power projects could not come through as per schedule, we had to reduce the target fixed for the Third Plan.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the railways have reduced their coal programme by one million tons; if so, whether the Ministry of Steel and