

में विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है। क्या वे देश उस के बदले में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं मंगते हैं, जो हम उन को दे सकें, ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह सीमेंट मंगायेगे ही नहीं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिया है कि खेती के काम के लिए सीमेंट का ग्रामुक परसेंटेज किसानों को दिया जाये, ताकि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दिल्कल अलग है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। किसानों को सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल सिर्फ़ इतना है कि आया सरकार और सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट करेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वह इंडस्ट्री और सपाई के मिनिस्टर भी तो हैं ?

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know at what price we are importing the cement?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are not importing cement.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that they are not importing.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether any comparative study has been made of the foreign exchange that will be required to import machinery for the units for which licences have been granted and the foreign exchange, or rupee exchange in this case, that would be required to meet the import demands for a temporary period? May I know whether that aspect of the question has been taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Again, that is not relevant. Next Question.

Syllabus of Mining Engineering

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*226. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a board has been set up for reviewing the syllabus of the courses and standards to be followed by each institute imparting training in mining engineering; and

(b) if so, the composition of the board and the terms of its reference?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the composition and functions of the Joint Board on Mining Engineering Education and Training is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3479/64].

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the Board has submitted any interim report and made any recommendations?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, Sir. The Board had made certain recommendations in their meeting held in October, 1964. The recommendations are that a scheme of fellowships should be introduced in Mining Engineering, the National Register Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should assess the position with regard to the employment of various categories of mining engineers and that a scheme of graduate apprentices should be introduced in the mining industry.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what steps are being taken to implement these recommendations?

Shri Thimmaiah: Out of these three recommendations, for the implementation of the first two recommendations, we have asked the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to

take action and for the third recommendation, we have requested the mining industry, both private and public sectors, to introduce this scheme.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इन विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल की थी और वह हड़ताल इस आश्वासन पर तोड़ी गई थी कि यह कोर्स एक ही तरह का होगा ? क्या उन विद्यार्थियों की वह मांग मन्जूर की गई है ?

Shri Thimmaiah : It is true that they had gone on strike, but they withdrew the strike after the formation of this board.

Shri Basappa : May I know whether this review of the syllabi and standards is being undertaken with a view to solve the unemployment that exists among the mining engineers?

Shri Thimmaiah : It is not only that, but there are various institutions, managed by private bodies and State Governments where they do not have uniform syllabi and courses and standards; and to bring about co-ordination, this board has been set up.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti : May I know whether while making a review of the syllabus, Government have taken an overall estimate of the prospects of employment of the mining engineers?

Shri Thimmaiah : Yes. This board particularly has set up certain study groups for assessing the number of mining engineers required during the Fourth Plan. They have also set up a study group to examine how far a proper balance could be made between the output of the engineers and the employment opportunities.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : Is the hon. Minister aware that for the last two or three years, there has been an excess of mining engineers coming out of these colleges and they are not finding employment opportunities because the employment opportunities are very limited as they are only

in relation to mines? May I know whether the hon. Minister has received representation after representation, and if so, what action has been taken on them with a view to removing this difficulty of the mining engineers?

Shri Thimmaiah : After receiving the representation, in order to solve this problem we have appointed this board and they are looking into this matter.

श्री किशन पटनायक : माइनिंग इंजीनियरों को डिग्री के आधार पर कोई नोकरी नहीं मिलती और नोकरी प्राप्त करने के लिए दो साल तक ट्रेनिंग लेनी पड़ती है और ट्रेनिंग के बाद मैनेजर का सर्टिफिकेट हासिल करना पड़ता है, क्या यह सही है ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : यह सही है कि इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री प्राप्त करने के बाद ही नोकरी नहीं मिल जाती है। उसको दो साल की ट्रेनिंग में जाना होता है और धनबाद के एक एग्जामिनेशन में बैठना होता है। उसको पास करने के बाद ही नोकरी मिलती है।

श्री शिव नारायण : माइनिंग की ट्रेनिंग के लिए हरिजन बच्चों को भी आप कुछ स्पेशल स्कालरशिप देते हैं क्या ?

Shri Thimmaiah : This does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Ranga : Is it not a fact that it was said that the Geological Survey of India needed so many more mining engineers and not enough work had been done so far as the survey of the mineral resources in our country was concerned? If so, how is it that this unemployment has arisen among these mining graduates and people qualified in mining engineering?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) : We do need a large number of mining engineers

not only for the Geological Survey but also for the Indian Bureau of Mines. Many of these people are also employed in the mining industry, in the coal-fields and other places. With all that, if there is surplus, it is because a larger number of people are getting trained. In order to see that they get employment, we have appointed this committee which will go into the question of how best to employ these people. We shall certainly consider their case sympathetically.

Export of Dolls

*227. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian dolls have become very popular in some Afro-Asian countries and there is a great scope for their export to a number of neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, which countries have shown great interest in the Indian dolls and how much foreign exchange was earned from the export of dolls during the last financial year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Separate statistics regarding export of dolls are not recorded as they are classified under the head "Toys and Dolls". A statement showing export figures of toys and dolls (metal, wooden, educational toys and toys as artware) is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3480/64]. It indicates the comparative consumer receptivity to our toys in different countries. Exports of Indian toys during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 0.78 lakhs. Various measures have been taken by the All India Handicrafts Board to improve the quality, designs etc. of toys. It will take much time before sizeable exports can be developed in this line in which highly mechanised production with numerous designs, automa-

tic movements and mass production methods is fast replacing slow and limited scope in hand-made or semi-mechanised production.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: From the statement I find that excepting in Kuwait, our dolls and toys are not very popular in the other Arab and African countries. May I know what special steps are being taken by Government to popularise them there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned that the exports are hardly Rs. 78,000 which is not a very high figure. Even the export of Rs. 10,000 worth of toys and dolls to Kuwait is a very minor, when we come to think of export as a major item.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My point is this. What steps have been taken to popularise them in the other countries which are interested in them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that even in the country where the hon. Member thinks we have done well, we have done nothing. An export to the extent of Rs. 10,000 is no export at all. The basic difficulty in regard to Indian toys and dolls in having mass production methods is that it is in a handicraft industry in this country where you cannot really produce millions of toys or specific sizes and types with automatic gadgets and movements as produced by Japan and other countries. Therefore, it is a slow moving trade, and we are trying to develop it slowly.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Which are the cities or towns in the country specialising in this doll making industry, and what help is given by the Centre to them to put the industry on an economic basis?

Mr. Speaker: If the sum-total is nothing, where is the 'city' question there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are talking only of exports. In regard to local production, the major areas are Andhra, Mysore, Madras, Kerala,