

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member may go on. I only wanted to point out that the world outside is also looking into the proceedings here. Let us not create an impression that all the machinery ordered by this Government or whatever equipment has come in is lying idle. There is the other portion that it has progressively improved. In the initial stages there were some difficulties, and later on it is producing goods worth Rs. 1 crore with machinery worth only Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This was referred to the Estimates Committee, but still matters have not improved.

Shri Goray: It is here.

Mr. Speaker: He says it has improved.

Shri Supakar: May I know when the idle space in Bharat Electronics will be utilised for the purpose of development of the plant?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is far less idle space today than there was, but it is quite true that there is more useful space in Bharat Electronics. It will come into use when we have the resources to install other machinery and development takes place.

Mr. Speaker: This matter came up a little earlier and the Estimates Committee was asked to look into this matter. The hon. Minister has just said that the total target is Rs. 2 crores. He has given an account of Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say that. What I said was that the value of the machinery installed is Rs. 1.2 crores. When the Bharat Electronics was originally planned the idea was to put in machinery worth Rs. 2.5 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Why is not the balance kept there? The hon. Members want to know that.

Shri Krishna Menon: Balance is not kept anywhere; we have not got it, we have not purchased it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said it was estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores. Has he now got it only for Rs. 1 crore?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. When Bharat Electronics was originally planned seven years ago it was planned that machinery worth Rs. 2.5 crores should be installed. This machinery comes little by little. We order only what is required. Out of that only machinery worth Rs. 90 lakhs has been ordered and installed, and the productive capacity of that plant is goods worth Rs. 1.2 crores.

Mr. Speaker: What about the rest?

Shri Krishna Menon: The rest has not been utilised, it has not been appropriated; whether we put it there or not depends on our requirements. That is the position.

Vanaspatti from Tobacco Seed Oil

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 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri B. Das Gupta:
 Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies conducted at the Applied Chemistry Department of the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, have indicated the possibility of using tobacco seed oil as a new source material for the production of vanaspatti;

(b) if so, whether any research is being carried on in any of our National Research Laboratories to find out the suitability of tobacco seed oil for edible purposes;

(c) the result of such researches, if any; and

(d) the available quantity of tobacco seed in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir, as the scheme mentioned above is itself financed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The latest reported figures for 1958, for which statistics are available, are that 9,776 tons are available for commercial purposes.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the vanaspati prepared from tobacco seeds will have any intoxicating property?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As far as I know no vanaspati has been manufactured from tobacco seeds so far; only experiments are done in the laboratory.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Will it be economical?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Experiments are proceeding.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : डाक्टरों और वैद्यों का यह मत है कि तम्बाकू के सेबन से कैंसर होने का डर है, फिर क्या कारण है कि इस तम्बाकू के तेल को वनस्पति के लिए उपयोग करने की सजवीज पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर: सरकार के विचार के बारे में जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य को मालूम हुआ है उस की कोई बुनियाद नहीं है। अभी हम के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा जा रहा है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what by-products will come out and whether they will be useful too?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would refer the hon. Member to a publication which is in the Library of Parliament—Volume 18A, No. 11, of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1959.

सेठ गोविन्द बास : तम्बाकू के बीज से यह जो वनस्पति घ्रायल बनाने का प्रयोग चल रहा है तो क्या इस वनस्पति में तम्बाकू का रंग भी आ जायगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस बारे में मैं एक्सपर्ट तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन मेरा भ्रंदाज है कि वनस्पति बनने के बाद जिस टुबैको मीड के तेल से वह बनाया गया है वैसा वह मालूम नहीं देगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या उच्च को घ्रापने देखा है और उसका इस्तेमाल किया है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : ऐसा मौका तो चाहे सोभाग्य कहिये या बदनसीबी अभी नहीं पड़ा है।

श्री पद्म बेच : जब यह तम्बाकू के बीज से तेल निकाल करके उससे वनस्पति बनाने का निश्चय हो जायगा तो क्या उसमें जो मादक प्रंध है वह भी उस से निकल जायगा और क्या वह खाने के योग्य हो जायगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इस बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बीज है यह शायद ज्यादा नहीं रहेगा।

Sir, I shall answer it in English and that will be probably easier. Excepting the virginia type of tobacco, all other tobaccos are topped. When tobacco has to be topped, there are no seeds left. Andhra Pradesh is the only place where Virginia tobacco is grown, and this was not topped. But experts have advised that this also should be topped. If these tobaccos are topped, the problem will not exist at all.

श्री मा० सा० बर्मा : मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तम्बाकू के तत्व से सांप जैसे जहरीले जानवर भी मर जाते हैं तब इस तम्बाकू का प्रयोग इंसान के खाने वाली चीज के लिए क्यों किया जाय ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : मैं ने अभी बतलाया कि शायद बरजीनिया टाइप आफ़ टुबैको के सिवाय तमाम टुबैकोज टोपड होती हैं और जब टुबैको टोपड किया जाता है तो उसमें बीज नहीं रह जाते हैं । इसलिए टैबैको को टोप करने से फिर कोई प्राबलम् नहीं रहती ।

Civilians in Defence Establishments

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*689. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 68 per cent. of the civilian employees in Defence establishments still remain temporary; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make them permanent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The exact proportion can only be calculated after calling for staff figures as on a specified date from all Defence installations. On a rough calculation, however, it would appear that the percentage of temporary employees closely approximates to the figure mentioned by the Honourable Member.

(b) The question of conversion of more temporary posts into permanent ones is under active consideration of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In 1953, it was announced that 40 per cent. in the new establishment and 50 per cent. of the old establishment will be made permanent. May I know whether in view of the stable and permanent

load or increase load on the defence establishments, this percentage is likely to be revised and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, I must confess that we have difficulties with regard to this, but the laid-down policy of the Government at the present time is that 80 per cent. of the total number of temporary posts that are required on a permanent basis should be converted into permanent ones. But having said that, our difficulty is to know what are the posts that will be required on a permanent basis in the present conditions of the country. It applies to the army and it applies to everything else also. Unless I give out the figures as to what posts there are, what the strength of the army is, over and above what are regarded as permanent, I cannot answer this question precisely. But Government is in sympathy with the position as expressed, but it has repercussions on other departments and we have this difficulty. We do not know what is our permanent strength going to be.

Shri Keshava: Is it not a fact that there is a category of employees called extra temporary employees, and in spite of the fact that they have served for a period of over 18 to 20 years, may I know what is the basis for retaining them as temporary?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is another question on this, but still I shall try to answer it as best as I can. These are all the aftermath of war recruitment. The people were recruited in that time, whether they were qualified or otherwise on a temporary basis; and since our requirements, as I said, of permanent posts not having been gone into, we have not got rid of them. But still, they cannot be put on the same basis as other people who have qualifications and who are of a higher quality. That is why this class comes in, in the whole of the defence services; it used to be so even in the uniformed services. We try to regularise it as