

जो राज्य बहुत पीछे हैं क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन राज्यों को कोई हिदायतें देने वाली है कि उनकी गति बहुत असंतोषजनक है और उनको अपनी गति तीव्र करनी चाहिए, तथा इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से किस प्रकार की सहायता मिल सकेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्थिक सहायता करती है लेकिन अगर सदस्य महोदय जो पीछे हुए राज्यों से आते हैं वह स्वयं भी अगर थोड़ा सा जोर इन राज्य सरकारों पर डालें तो उन्हें मदद मिलेगी ।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that the Government of West Bengal is insisting on an education tax being imposed by the municipalities, that the municipalities are unable to do this and they are therefore not implementing the scheme? May I know whether the Central Government will step in to see how far they can help in keeping the pledge that free primary education will be brought in by 1965?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** If the West Bengal Government have have any difficulty, they should discuss the matter with the Central Government. I am afraid I cannot answer questions relating to the difficulties which the West Bengal Government may have with their corporations and municipalities.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : सरकार की ओर से जो इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिया जाता है, उसमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा जहां होती है उसका सारा भार सरकार अपने कंधों पर ले लेती है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गुरुकुलों में जहां प्राथमिक शिक्षण दिया जाता है उसमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा का भार सरकार अपने कंधों पर लेगी ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई योजना तैयार की गयी है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह प्रश्न तो इसमें से उठता नहीं ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Raghunath Singh.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** 199. Question No. 213 may also be taken up with this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Both are taken together.

#### Export of Heavy Melting Scrap

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{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
 \*199. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Dr. Pashupati Mandal:**  
 { **Shri P. R. Patel:**

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

(a) in view of the export ban on heavy melting scrap and the powers of the Iron and Steel Controller to acquire and regulate its distribution at the source of its generation, why are the exporters of unwanted No. 2, 2a and 3 Sheet cutting scrap and surplus Turning and Boring scrap compelled to deliver heavy melting scrap as export levy to domestic furnace owners;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scrap export trade has represented that the compulsory levy of heavy melting scrap on the export of unwanted No. 2, 2a and 3 sheet cutting scrap and surplus Turning and Boring Scrap is adversely affecting the export of surplus scrap from the country; and

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to abolish the export levy on No. 2, 2a and 3 sheet cuttings and surplus turnings and borings in the interest of encouraging their export as well as improving the foreign exchange earnings from scrap export to the maximum?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The Iron & Steel Controller's powers to regulate disposal of heavy melting scrap can be exercised only when the source is declared as a controlled source. The arising of scrap from non-controlled sources can be freely sold by them to customers of their

choice. As the quantity of heavy melting scrap available from Controlled Sources is inadequate for meeting the requirements of the furnace owners, the exporters are required to deliver the heavy melting scrap whenever they export 2, 2a and 3 sheet cuttings.

(b) The exporters difficulties are not due to the restrictions imposed by the Iron and Steel Controller; but due to the fall in demand in the importing countries.

(c) Future, export policy will be decided on the basis of the Government's decisions on the report of the Scrap Committee submitted recently whose recommendations are under consideration.

#### Export of Scrap

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213. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Dr. Pashupati Mandal:  
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented on behalf of the scrap export trade that export of scrap has become very uneconomic and discouraging owing to the dull demand for scrap from the export market, the low export price and the prohibitive ocean freight as well as mounting overheads such as export levy; and

(b) if so, what export incentives government propose to introduce to encourage and maintain the export of unwanted and surplus scrap which is estimated to have shot up considerably?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) The depression in the export trade of scrap is due to the drop in the demand in the importing countries. This has resulted in the fall of export price. The stipulation in the policy that the scrap exporters will have to supply a certain quantity of heavy melting scrap to the furnace owners has

nothing to do with the present slump in the export trade of scrap.

(b) The Government are watching the situation and will take suitable steps at the appropriate time.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** May I know the recommendations of the Scrap Committee which was appointed to go into the matter?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The Committee has submitted its report recently, and it is still under consideration. Government have not come to any definite conclusions about it, but if the hon. Member wishes, I can refer to the points on which the Committee was expected to make recommendations.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** My question is; what are the main recommendations of the Committee?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The Committee's report is not before me. It is still under examination.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The hon. Minister said that heavy melting scrap from controlled sources was not sufficient, and so they have decided to make a levy. So far as I remember, 20 tons of heavy melting scrap has to be delivered in respect of an export of 100 tons of other unwanted scrap. If that is so, have the exporters not to buy this heavy melting scrap at a heavy price from other sources?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Generally, export of No. 1 quality sheet cuttings are not allowed. However, as an incentive to the export of No. 2, 2a and 3 quality sheet cuttings, which Government want to encourage, exporters, are permitted to ship five per cent of the quantity of No. 2, 2a and 3 quality sheet cuttings in the form of No. 1 quality sheet cuttings, subject to the condition that exporters obtain a no-objection letter from any one of the furnace owners approved by the Iron and Steel Controller. In other words, the exporter is permitted to ship No. 1 quality and No. 2 and 2a, 3 quality in the ratio of 1:20. This is also a fact that there is a great demand for heavy melting scrap from indige-