(ग) क्या अपने उत्पादित माल की बिक्री के लिए इन कारखानों ने फुटकर दुकानें खोली हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त): (क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर के तीन सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखाने दुर्गापुर स्थित एक मिश्व-इस्पात का कारखाना तथा भद्रावती स्थित मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स शामिल हैं। वर्तमान विस्तार योजना के यंत में भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर के इस्पात कारखानों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता-कमदा: 2. 5, 1.8 और 1.6 मिलियन टन पिण्ड प्रतिवर्ष की होगी। दुर्गापुर स्थित मिश्र इस्पात कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता 1,00,000 टन पिण्ड की होगी। मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स की मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात की क्षमता 77,000 टन की होगी।

(ख) ये कारखाने भवन-निर्माण में काम आने वाला कई प्रकार का सामान तैयार करते हैं जैसे :---संरचनात्मक, छड़ और गोल छड़, जस्ती चादरें, स्कैल्प, गर्म बेलित क्वायल आदि, आदि ।

(ग) और (घ) : इन कारखानों में उत्पादन टनों में होता है जहां मितव्ययी उत्पा-दन के लिए कुछ टन का न्यूनतम उत्पादन और माल की शीघ्र निकासी अपेक्षित है। निर्मित वस्तुओं को थोक में बेचा जाता है। अतः इन कारखानों में कोई फुटकर दुकानें नहीं खोली गई हैं। फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने जनता की सेवा और स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए अहमदाबाद, बंगलोर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कोचीन, दिल्ली, जालन्धर, कानपुर, मद्रास आदि बड़े बड़े शहरों में गोदाम रखे हुए हैं।

माल डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाना, रायपुर

1073. श्रीलखन लाल गुप्तः क्या रेलवे मंत्रीयह बतानेकी कृपाकरेंगेकिः

(क) माल डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाना, रायपुर (दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे) में 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक विभिन्न पदों पर कितने कर्मचारियों की भर्ती की गयी; और

(ख) नये भर्ती किये गये व्यक्तियों में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) किमी को बाहर से भर्ती नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि अन्य जगहों पर फालतू होने वाले कर्म-चारियों को रायपुर के माल डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाने में समाहित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Simplification of Licensing Procedure

1074. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been received from Chief businessmen and industrialists to simplify the existing cumbersome licensing procedures so that they are able to set up more industries in the Private Sector and also step up exports of industrial goods;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government on the aforesaid representation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). In the meeting of the Central Advisery Council of Industries held in New Delhi on 3rd/4th January, 1969, references were made by certain Written Answers

members to what they called cumbersome industrial licensing procedures. The question of simplification of industrial licensing procedures is constantly engaging the attention of the Government and wherever feasible, licensing controls are being relaxed. The exemptions allowed by the Government to industrial undertakings having fixed assets upto Rs. 25 lakhs (except those engaged in a few specified industries) from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, delicensing of certain industries and permision given to industrial undertakings to diversify or expand their production upto 25% of their licensed/registered capacity subject to certain conditions, without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence are some of such steps already taken by the Government in this regard. In so far as proposals pertaining to the setting up of export oriented industries are concerned, these are given special consideration by the Government.

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Russians for Soviet Aided Plants

1075. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that prompted the Soviet Delegation, which visited India recently to survey the working of Soviet aided plants, to post 500 technicians and specialists at Bokaro when there are already enough of Indians who had received training in Russia;

(b) how far the Russian proposals have been agreed to;

(c) the present number of Russians working in Bokaro; and

(d) the details of the phased programme according to which they would be withdrawn to give effect to the complete Indianisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Soviet Delegation did not discuss the question of posting of Soviet technicians and specialists at Bokaro. (b) Does not arise.

(c) As on 31st January, 1969, there were 145 Soviet specialists in position at Bokaro.

(d) The Soviet specialists are being employed by Bokaro Steel Ltd. in accordance with a Contract concluded with the Soviet organisation on the 3rd May, 1966, for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years. The Soviet specialists are coming in batches in accordance with the needs of the construction programme of the steel plant, and will return to USSR on completion of their period of deputation.

Sick Textile Mills

1076. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of sick textile mills in the country has gone upto 60 at present;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the growing number of sick textile mills every year;

(c) whether the present policy of allowing free competition among these mills for attaining high standard of efficiency is proposed to be reconsidered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to mills lying closed. If so, the answer is in the affirmative. It may be added that at the end of December, 1968, the number of closed textile mills was 56.

(b) The difficulties of the textile mills which are not in a good condition are mainly due to loss of productive efficiency arising from obsolescene of machinery, substantial increase in debt-equity ratio, erosion of funds, increase in production costs and recession in demand, coupled with mismanagement in several cases.