

Match Factory in Kashmir

214. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., has plans to set up a watch factory in Kashmir;

(b) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools has plans to set up such factories in other States also; and

(c) if so, whether the question of setting up one factory in Bihar would be considered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand for Transfer of Licensing Authority to States

215. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have demanded that the decision-making authority on licensing be transferred to the States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :

(a) The view has been expressed by one State Government that grant of industrial licences should be decentralised.

(b) Different State Governments have varying views in respect of the details of industrial policy, depending largely on the stage reached by their States in industrial development and growth. Considering all the aspects involved, such as the need for accelerated growth, reduction of regional imbalances, prevention of concentration of economic power the proper channelisation of scarce resources including capital and foreign exchange, into directions most necessary for the economy of the country as a whole, the problems of industrial development and licensing have necessarily to be considered and tackled from a national perspective by the Central Government. The views of State Governments are, however, given due consideration in the formulation of policies and in the process of industrial licensing.

Licensed Capacity of Oil Barrel Fabricators

216. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1134 on the 21st April, 1970 regarding the allotment of Steel sheets to M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) when Government in reply to Starred Question No. 1013 on the 14th April, 1970 have stated that the capacities of Industrial Containers Ltd. and Steel Containers Ltd., were not assessed before 1964, the basis on which they say that allocation of raw material has always been made to the fabricators on their assessed capacities; and

(b) the reasons for maintain'ng double standard in regard to efficiency factor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI

M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. Steel Containers Ltd., Bombay were not assessed on time and motion study before Government undertook assessment of all the units in the industry during 1963-64. Previously Indian Galvanising Co. (1926) Ltd. were manufacturing 40-45 gallon barrels at Bombay and Calcutta with annual capacities of 5860 and 6000 tons respectively; when this firm went into liquidation in 1958, new companies M/s. Steel Containers Ltd., and M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd. were formed to carry on the barrel manufacture at Bombay and Calcutta. When the applications were made for industrial licences on behalf of these companies for the manufacturing activity at these two places, licences were accordingly issued for the same capacities of 5860 tons and 6000 tons per annum respectively to M/s. Steel Containers Ltd. and Industrial Containers Ltd. and these were treated as the assessed capacities for the purpose of raw material allocation to the new units at Bombay and Calcutta till the same were revised as a result of the general assessment undertaken during 1963-64.

(b) In making assessment of capacity on time and motion study, generally an efficiency factor of 75% is applied which accommodates all the factors such as breakdown of machinery, shortages of manpower, workman's fatigue, etc. This level of efficiency factor is taken where the worker is well trained and efficient and the plant layout is also very systematic and organised for effecting smooth flow of work excepting in cases where the plant and machinery are very old and frequent breakdowns are known to occur or the layout of the machines are improper; in such a case a lower efficiency factor is adopted. The question of adopting double standard does not, therefore, arise.

रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता विभाग के द्वारा जांच

217. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में सतर्कता विभाग की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सतर्कता विभाग ने कितने मामलों में जांच पूरी कर ली है ; और

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलवे बोर्ड में सतर्कता विभाग फिजहाल अस्थाथी है और सदस्य कर्मचारी वर्ग (वर्तमान अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड) के समग्र प्रभार के अन्तर्गत है। यह विभाग एक महानिदेशक (सतर्कता) के अधीन काम कर रहा है जिसकी सहायता के लिए दो संयुक्त निदेशक, पांच उपनिदेशक और तीन सहायक निदेशक हैं।

(ख) (i) सतर्कता निदेशालय द्वारा दो तरह की जांच पड़ताल के मामलों का निबटारा किया जाता है। उनमें से एक तरह की जांच सतर्कता निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है। दूसरे तरह की जांच (जिसमें प्रधान-तया राजपत्रित आधिकारी अन्तर्ग्रस्त होते हैं) क्षेत्रीय रेलों के सतर्कता संगठनों द्वारा की जाती है और केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग और आगे की कार्रवाई के लिए भेजने से पहले यदि आवश्यक समझा जाता है, ऐसे मामलों की छानबीन की जाती है और जांच पड़ताल पूरी कर दी जाती है।

(ii) पिछले दो वर्षों में सतर्कता निदेशालय द्वारा जितने मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल पूरी की गयी थी उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

वर्ष	राजपत्रित	अराजपत्रित	जोड़
1968	74	113	187
1969	88	94	179