

are the reasons for not expending it beyond 31.3.72? If there was any penalty clause in the agreement with the Japanese for the short supply of the contractual quantity, was any penalty paid for the short supply?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : Actually, two questions are mixed up. The original question which is before the House is regarding the Kiriburu Mine. He has also brought in the Bailadila Mine. I can answer him. There has been a slight shortfall in exports because of the conflict with Pakistan during which the Japanese shipping companies refused to send their ships to Visakha-patnam Harbour because they apprehended some danger. There was some set-back but we are trying to make up and we are in contact with the Japanese steel companies to step up their imports and pick up more ore.

SHRI M. KAMALANATHAN : I asked whether there is any penalty clause in the agreement. He has not answered that point whether any penalty has been paid.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : There is no penalty clause.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : Has it been finally decided as to what price the iron ore is going to be supplied to Bokaro Steel?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : The exact information I do not have.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Regarding our supply of iron ore to Japan, is it not a fact that Japan is more depending upon other nations for its requirements and the main competitor to our country is Australia? So, in order to see that more and more of our iron ore is supplied to Japan, what special measures are being taken by the Government of India in view of the competition that is prevailing in the world market?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : The hon. Member is quite right in saying that we are meeting very serious competition in the trade of iron ore export from Australia and Brazil. We are expanding the Outer Harbour at Visakhapatnam and we are also expanding our mines in Bailadila so that we can export more quantity. Also the hon. Member knows that we are trying to develop other deposits like KHUDRE MUKH and others. We hope that we will be able to transport iron ore in the form of slurry, *i. e.* in big tankers so that it may bring down the cost of export because cost is the main factor.

JOBS FOR SKILLED UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

*621. SHRI O. P. TYAGI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of jobless scientists, engineers, artists, arts and commerce graduates in the country, according to the study conducted by the Scientific and Technical Personnel Division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) what is the number of jobless women graduates amongst them;

(c) whether Government have any plan to provide jobs to these jobless graduates; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) According to April 1972 Issue of the Technical Manpower Bulletin in which the results of the study conducted by the Scientific & Personnel Division of CSIR were published, the number of unemployed graduates & post-graduates in science, engineering, technology, arts, commerce, etc. was 579, 858 including 239, 842 women.

(c) and (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (d) In addition to a large number of employment opportunities generated as a result of the implementation of various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, increasing numbers of job opportunities are expected to be created by the Special Employment Oriented Schemes and Programmes taken up since the year 1970-71, including programmes for the benefit of educated unemployed initiated during the year 1971-72.

In the Union Budget for 1972-73, an aggregate provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for the special welfare Schemes such as Primary Education; Slum Improvement; Rural Home-Sites; Rural Water Supply etc. This amount included a sum of Rs. 60 crores for special Employment Programmes Rs. 13 crores for continuation of the programmes initiated in 1971-72 and Rs. 47 crores for new Schemes. Of this, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked for generating employment and training opportu-

nities for highly qualified personnel like engineers, technologists and scientists. Schemes in this regard would also include the stepping up of research and development effort; natural resources survey on a national scale; strengthening of technological base and personnel of public sector enterprises, etc. An amount of Rs. 26.5 crores has been allocated to the various State Governments on the understanding that the State Governments would raise additional resources atleast to an equal extent for drawing up Special Employment Programmes. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is also earmarked for similar programmes in the Union Territories. Proposals have been received in this connection from most of the State Governments and Union Territories and have already been approved by the Planning Commission.

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research operates a scientists pool for temporary placement of highly qualified scientists etc. who do not have regular employment. The particulars of unemployed scientists and technical persons enrolled on national register of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research are published in the monthly bulletin of Division for Scientific & Technical Personnel and circulated to more than 3,000 employers in India, both in the public and private sectors, to facilitate their absorption in regular posts. The particulars of unemployed persons are also taken on the list of persons available for employment maintained by the Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and are referred against suitable vacancies notified to the division.

Financial help is also rendered to enterprising unemployed engineers and to other technical personnel by nationalised banks for starting their own enterprise.

श्री ओउमप्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो उत्तर दिया है कि 1971-72 और 1970-71 में एक योजना बनाई गई और उसमें बहुत बड़ा रोजगार दिया शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को और अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने 125 करोड़ रुपया निश्चित किया है शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा 1970-71-72 में अब तक कितने शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को जाब्स दे सके हैं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 125 करोड़ रुपये के आधर

पर जो योजना बनाई गई है, उसमें कितने शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को काम दिया जा सका है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक काम देने के पश्चात् अनुमानतः कितने शिक्षित व्यक्ति बेकारों की संख्या में रहेंगे ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि 1971-72 में कितने लोगों को हम नौकरी दे सके हैं ? जैसा कि आपको मालूम है कि एक योजना शुरू की गई थी और उस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मंत्रालय ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि अधिक से अधिक नौकरी दी जा सके। मिसाल के तौर पर एजुकेशन में, प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर जोर दिया गया है और आशा की जाती है कि ओरीजनली उसमें 30 हजार अध्यापकों को और 240 असिस्टेंट इंस्पेक्टरों को लगाया जायेगा और इसमें 27 हजार टीचरों को लगाया जा चुका है।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री में कुछ लोगों को सहायता दी गई है और उम्मीद है कि 10 हजार लोगों को काम दिया जा सकेगा जो अपने आप काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन वेचल डेढ़ हजार इंजीनियरों को ही काम दिलाया जा सका है।

डा० भाई महावीर : 15 हजार के बजाय केवल 1500 ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : आई एम सारी। इसमें दस हजार को काम दिया जा चुका है 1972-73 में और आशा की जाती है कि 15 हजार आदमियों को और काम मिलेगा।

मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्ड्रोगेशन एन्ड पावर, इसमें रूरल इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस भी शामिल है और इसमें 1971-72 में योजना बनाई गई थी कि दो हजार आदमियों को काम मिलेगा, लेकिन केवल 400 को ही काम दिया जा सका। 1972-73 में आशा है कि 5 हजार आदमियों को काम मिल सकेगा।

मिनिस्ट्री आफ एग्रीकल्चरल में एग्रो सर्विस सेन्टर खोला जा चुका है और उसमें 1971-72 में दो हजार ग्रेजुएट्स और डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स (स्किल्ड) को काम पर लिया जाना था जिसमें से

हम केवल 950 ग्रेजुएट और (स्किल्ड-सेमी स्किल्ड) डिप्लोमा होल्डरों को नौकरी दे सके हैं।

श्री समापति : मंत्रीजी, अगर लम्बी लिस्ट हो तो आप उसको टेबिल पर रख दें।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : 1972-73 में 5000 ग्रेजुएट्स, डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स और 5000 स्किल्ड और सेमी स्किल्ड लोगों को काम दिया जाना है। डिपार्टमेंट आफ कोआपरेशन में

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : What is this. If every Ministry is going to be listed like this it will take the whole day.

SHRI BALGOVINE VERMA : I am coming to a finish. Only a few more remain

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : He should have given the consolidated figure.

SHRIR. K. KHADILKAR : We have got all the figures. I will keep the entire performance on the Table 3f the House because this will take a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tyagi, you put your second question.

श्री ओउमप्रकाश त्यागी : श्रीमन्, हमारा असली क्वेश्चन तो रह ही गया। मंत्री महोदय ने 72-73 की बात कही। मैंने पूछा कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 125 करोड़ रुपये के आधार पर अन्ततः कितने व्यक्तियों को आप जाँब देने की फौजीशन में हैं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में कितने जोबलेस शिक्षित व्यक्ति रहेंगे आपके आंकड़ों के अनुसार। यह बता दीजिए।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद गदव : इस क्वेश्चन का सोल्यूशन अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ होगा।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : तैयार है।

डा० भाई महावीर : केसरी जी से पूछ लीजिए।

SHRI BALGOVIN3 VERMA : No, there is information.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said earlier, the expected placement in 1972-73 means placement Minist ywise. For instance, Education 30,000 teachers. It is a long list. As I said, it is a long list. I will place it on the Table.

श्री ओउमप्रकाश त्यागी : मंत्री महोदय, मैं 72-73 की बात नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की बात पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The estimates have been calculated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking about the Fourth Plan.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have no information. I have information for 1972 and 1973. This is covered by this portion. For the entire Fourth Plan I want notice. I cannot say now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your second question. The first question has taken more than seven minutes.

श्री ओउमप्रकाश त्यागी : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आपकी सूचना के अनुसार प्रति वर्ष कितने स्नातक तैयार हो रहे हैं? क्या आपका मंत्रालय उन सबको जोब देने की स्थिति में है? यदि नहीं है तो क्या आपने योजना मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्रालय को अपनी शिकायत भेजी है कि इस प्रकार से इतने आदमी तैयार हैं, हम उनको जोब देने की स्थिति में नहीं होंगे और अगर आपने शिकायत भेजी है और अगर आपने कोई कोआपरेशन, कोआर्डिनेशन करने की कोशिश की है इस दिशा में तो वह क्या है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : By co-ordination in his question is implied the Ministry of Education, our Ministry and the Ministry of Planning. As to how many graduates will come out of the Universities and how many placements would be found for how many, at this stage I have no information. Presently that can be an estimate only.

श्री ओउमप्रकाश त्यागी : आपने प्लानिंग कुछ की है या नहीं?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not the Planning Minister. Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : May I know, Sir, whether the Government or Mr. Khadilkar himself is aware of a lecture delivered by Prof. Raj in Bombay about the employment prospects of educated unemployed and also the statement made by the Minister of State for Planning on the floor of this House

that within the coming two years all the educated unemployed will be given employment? In view of both of these assurances and the statement made by his junior about the placement of 12,000 or 15,000 persons, what is this progress, and whether this ridiculous progress will encourage the Government to take drastic measures to give employment or face revolt?

SHRIR.K.KHADILKAR : I have seen the lecture delivered in Bombay by Prof. K. N. Raj. That deals primarily with the question of the paper submitted to us, "Approach to the Fifth Plan". In that he has reached certain conclusions, and I do not know whether they are correct or not. But he is an academician of repute. And unfortunately the conclusions he has reached are rather disappointing. He feels that some of the crash programmes have crashed. That is his conclusion. I do not know how far it is correct. It is an academic estimate. All the estimates of generation of employment in a developing society like ours cannot be made off hand or cannot be exactly achieved. As I said earlier, attempts are being made. And Mr. Kulkarni wants to know what the Planning Minister said. The Planning Minister hopes that in the coming two years ...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : He assures.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : After all, assurance means that it must be implemented. He hopes that everything will be implemented in such a manner—all these programmes—that within two years these people, who are coming out of the University, science and other graduates, will find same job somewhere.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : May I ask the honourable Minister to be good enough to go through the figures? The total number of educated unemployed—more than Matriculates—is about 26 lakhs odd . . .

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : That is a separate question.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I am saying that that is the number. Even if it is worked out at the rate of Rs. 2500 per annum, is it not a fact that the total amount which will be required to absorb all these unemployed will be to the extent of Rs.600 to Rs. 700 crores? And as against that you have provided only Rs. 125 crores out of which again some amount is already committed on the continuing workers. May

I know what the fate of the unemployed persons will be by such meagre allocation? May I also know ...

Mr. CHAIRMAN : No, only one question please. That is enough.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : More providing funds does not create employment in a developing society like ours. In Keynesian economy and other economics in advanced countries employment was connected with investment. And in our country we will have to think about this, how far this type of investment really generates employment and how far that becomes a burden on development. This aspect has been very thoroughly dealt with by Prof. K.N. Raj.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : May I know if the Government is aware that before the Appraisal of the Fourth Plan was taken up by the Planning Commission it was said that they were thinking of quick yielding projects which would give employment? That Appraisal is over. May I know whether they have been able to draw up some quick yielding projects, and, if so, what are they? What happened even to the project of banks helping unemployed engineers? How far has that scheme helped these people? Could you give some information?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This needs a certain evaluation after some time. I do not know whether the Planning Commission has evaluated the results. I am not prepared to be guided by some conclusions drawn by Prof. K.N. Raj as I mentioned earlier. Evaluation means, we have provided certain schemes. They are in operation. What are the results, how many are employed, all these things will have to be studied, a certain evaluation of these schemes is to be made, and only when that report is available that I will be able to tell you.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I did not ask this question at all. What was he replying to? I asked, before the Appraisal of the Fourth Plan was taken up it was said by the Government that after the appraisal was completed the Government would take up some quick yielding projects. They said that those projects would be decided upon after the Appraisal was over which could give quick employment. What are those projects? Have they taken up any projects? How much employment has been given? Then what about the scheme of banks giving

help to the unemployed engineers and others? How much money has been given by way of assistance to the memployed engineers and others ?

SHRI R. K. KHADIL.KAR : If he wants to know what the position was after the Appraisal, the amount allocated was a little over Rs. 12 crores, but the amount actually released was Rs. 9.6 crores. The main schemes were these. Of course, expansion and improvement of primary education, financial a-iistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries rural engineering survey, agro service centres, expansion of consumer co-operative centres, undertaking of road construction projects, setting of up of design units for rural water supply, etc. are there.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : How much money has been given by the banks to the entrepreneurs ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That I cannot say off hand.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, according to the statement given to us, as on June 30, 1972, there were 26,11,827 educated unemployed persons. May I know, Sir, from the Government what the figure was on June 30^ J970 ? I should like to know this from the honourable Minister because he used the words "employment opportunities".

MR. CHAIRMAN : One question only, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is one question only, Sir, It is very much one question only. Sir, I would like to know from him whether an estimate has been made as to how many educated persons.....Is he being helped by others, Sir ?....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, please put your question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, he must listen.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is listening and he is listening with both of his ears.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Even if they listen with four ears, they cannot answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Please put your question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, I want to ask him whether they have made any estimate as to how many educated persons enter every year what is called the labour market. Has any estimate been made and what is the gap between the opportunities created for them every year and the number of persons entering for the first time the labour market ?

(Interruptions).

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Sir, as regards the persons who were on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges and those who have got placements, now I will give the figures. He has asked for the year 1970. In the year 1970 _____

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : June, 1970.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : June, 1970.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : At the end of the year—these figures relate to the end of the year—the figure was _____

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : What about the beginning of the year ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : In 1970, the number of those who registered themselves was 19,90,275.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It means there is an increase of seven lakhs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Minister, please continue.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : And the number of those who were placed somewhere was 1,77,049.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, I have got the figures. There is an increase of seven lakhs in one year !

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, N.r. Bhupesh Gupta, that is enough.

SHRI BALGOVIND VFRMA : He asked for the number of those who got themselves registered at the end of the year.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, that is not enough.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. Yes, Mr. Minister, please continue.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The number of those who were on the live regi" sters was 18,21,616. Then, again in 1971, the number of those who were registered was 23,22,582 and the number of those who were placed somewhere was 2,08,512. Those

on the live register were 22,95,564. And, Sir, in June, 1972,...

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : That is already there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is enough, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is not enough Sir. The other part is there which he has to answer. What is the number of those entering the labour market every year and what is the gap between the new entrants and the new opportunities created ?

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : Sir, there is another question similar to these and that can also be taken up now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, is it the progress made ? At this rate of progress we would have been in the heavens by now !

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us see to the progress of the questions now.

श्री बनारसी दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि पावर्टी लाईन से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या 220 मिलियन है, यानी जिनकी आमदनी 50 पैसे डेली से कम है, तो इन लोगों को गेनफुल इम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Now, Sir, the figures have been quoted. So far as the statistics regarding un-employment, whether in the rural or in the urban sector, is concerned, you must bear in mind that the Dant-wala Committee, which was an expert Committee, tried to improve the method of collecting these statistics and to improve it in such a way that it would give the correct picture. For instance, on Live Register my colleague gave some figures. But these figures do not reflect the correct position because a number of people who have employment have also got themselves registered. Therefore that is not a correct thing. Regarding the rural areas, at the State level, for instance in Maharashtra, they have introduced a scheme. According to this scheme any

one who approaches a particular centre for employment is registered till he gets employment. That way some progress has been made but I am not in a position to say how many out of 230 million people in the rural areas scheme or below poverty line, as we put it, are really getting jobs.

SHRI THILLAI VILLAIAN : Sir, in the Statement I find the following information :

"An amount of Rs. 26.5 crores has been allocated to the various State Governments on the understanding that the State Governments would raise additional resources at least to an equal extent for drawing up Special Employment Programmes."

In the State of Tamil Nadu they have started a scheme to provide employment to the unemployed educated. They have started the scheme and it is working. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any of the other States have started such schemes. If so, what are the schemes, whether the Minister is in a position to give a break-up of this amount State-wise and scheme-wise ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Most of the States have initiated the schemes like Tamil Nadu but to give a break-up at this stage is very difficult.

DR. BHAT MAHAVIR : Sir, the statement mentions two things in the closing paragraphs. The one is that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research operates a scientists pool for temporary placement, and the other is that financial help is also given to enterprising unemployed engineers for starting their own enterprises. I would like to know the number of people who have been temporarily placed by this Council and the number of engineers who have been able to employ themselves through the help given by the nationalised banks up till now. You may give figures for any period that you have got now.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am not in a position to provide figures but I will collect and supply them later on. It is because I have to consult the Education Ministry for that purpose.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : The question is about unemployment and not education. We have been given information about the amounts allocated, we want to know how much impact has been created as a result of the allocation of these amounts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has said that he would lay it on the Table of the House.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : That is no answer. What is the fun in answering like that ? They say that such and such amount has been allocated, so many crores of rupees have been allocated, and now we want to know what influence has been there of these amounts on employment. They have no figures to show that.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : To judge the scheme of this nature, it takes some time and to get the exact number of those who were not employed or were self-employed etc. I am not in a position to supply these figures but, as I said, the schemes have been initiated and some impact it has made on the problem of educated unemployment.

**DELAY IN COMPLETION OF FIRST STAGE OF
BOKARO STEEL PLANT**

*622. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : SHRI
M. K. MOHTA :f

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in the Statesman dated 25-5-72 commenting that the completion of the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant was behind schedule, and that the plant would not be ready by March, 1973, as expected; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-
LAM):(a)Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the schedule of construction, the first stage of the Plant to produce 1.7 million tonnes of ingot steel is to be completed by March, 1973. There have been delays in the supply of equipment by indigenous manufactures. Despite this, every

"iThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri M.K.Mohta.

effort is being made to keep to this schedule. The work relating to civil engineering, procurement and erection of structural and equipment is being speeded up to the maximum extent possible.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : On the 10th July last the hon. Minister told the Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry that the Bokaro blast furnace was expected to be ready during the month of August but the month of August has already gone by. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the blast furnace has been commissioned ? If not, when is it likely to be commissioned ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : The hon. Member is correct in stating that when a discussion took place in the Consultative Committee I told the Committee that I expected that the first blast furnace would be commissioned towards the end of August. Unfortunately it has not been possible to do so. The reason is that, we had some trouble in ball mill of the boiler and while with that solved we might have kept to the original schedule and commissioned the blast furnace by the end of August we felt that it would be better to extend the trial period for different items of equipment and make sure that no mistake is committed because at this stage any mistake could be very expensive. We are expecting that the first blast furnace would be commissioned within this month.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : May I ask the hon. Minister as to when, according to the latest realistic schedule about the commissioning of this plant, the first lot of pig iron for market is likely to come out of this plant and at what rate and at what monthly rate of production ? When is this rated production of 1.7 million tonnes of steel —yearly rate of production—is likely to be achieved ? I mean, in which month exactly production at this particular rate is likely to be achieved ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-
LAM : May I request the hon. Member to put a separate question on this because I have not got all the details with me at this moment ?

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : It is related to this very question. When there is a question of delay it follows when it is going to produce steel. That we should know.