

**PRICE OF COPPER IMPORTED UNDER AID LOAN**

\*793. **SHRI P. K. KUMARAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is paying about £ 500 per tonne for copper imported under the U.S. AID loan scheme as against the American producers' price of £ 272 per tonne;

(b) whether it is also a fact that before the import arrangements under the AID loans, Indian importers were paying only the American producers' price; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to bring down the import price of the metal?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH):** (a) The price paid by Indian importers for copper imported under the U.S. AID loan scheme is based on the prices prevailing at the London Metal exchange or U.S. Commodity Exchanges. Producers' prices are applicable only to sales effected by them direct to their established and long standing customers.

(b) No, Sir; India has always been importing copper from U.S.A. under AID loan at the prices of the London Metal Exchange and Commodity Exchanges in U.S.A. Since January/February, 1964 prices started going up and are now fluctuating between £500 and £521 per tonne as against £270 to £280 per tonne.

(c) Government is considering alternative possibilities of obtaining copper at more favourable prices. However, the prevailing shortage of copper in the world makes it more difficult to obtain copper at concessional prices.

**SALE OF DALMIA CEMENT FACTORIES IN PAKISTAN**

\*794. **SHRI P. ABRAHAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 758 in the

Rajya Sabha on October 1, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Dalmia Cement Ltd., gave possession of their factories in Pakistan to the Pakistani buyers on the 27th September, 1964; and

(b) whether the sale agreement has since been executed and if so, what are the conditions of the sale?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY (SHRI T. N. SINGH):** (a) M/s. Dalmia Cement Ltd. gave possession of their two cement factories, one at Shantinagar (Karachi) producing cement and the other at Dandot (District Jhelum) producing cement and refractories, in Pakistan to the Pakistani buyer on the 30th September, 1964.

(b) The sale price is to be paid by way of export of cement to India. In case of default, the National Bank of Pakistan, as the guarantee provides, shall pay to M/s. Dalmia Cement Ltd. in India in Sterling other than Sterling held by the Bank in India or in Indian rupees from their Non-resident account in India.

**एक फर्जी व्यक्ति की डाफ्ट्समैन के पद पर नियुक्ति**

\*७९५. **श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील 'तालिब':** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिनों पूर्व शिमला के रिसर्च, डिजाइन एन्ड स्टैंडर्ड्स आर्गनाइजेशन के एक सेक्शन अफसर तथा एक असिस्टेंट पर सी० एन्ड डबल्यू० सेक्शन में एक फर्जी व्यक्ति को डाफ्ट्समैन के पद पर नियुक्त कराने के लिये अवैध बख्शीश प्राप्त करने का आरोप लगाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गई; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

†[APPOINTMENT OF A FICTITIOUS PERSON AS DRAFTSMAN

\*795. SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some-time back a Section Officer and an Assistant of the Research, Design and Standards Organisation at Simla were charged with accepting illegal gratification for getting a fictitious person appointed to the post of a Draftsman in the C & W. Section;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?]

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम सुभग सिंह): (क) "एक फर्जी आदमी को ड्राफ्ट्समैन के पद पर नियुक्त कराने" के लिए अनुसन्धान, खाका और मानक संगठन के किसी अनुभाग अफसर और सहायक पर अवैध बखशीश लेने का आरोप नहीं लगाया गया था। लेकिन एक सहायक पर यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि उसने एक मामले में घोर असावधानी बरती और उस पर अनुचित ढंग से कार्रवाई की जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ड्राफ्ट्समैन के पद के लिए विधिवत् चुने हुए उम्मीदवार के बदले एक गलत उम्मीदवार उस पद पर नियुक्त कर लिया गया, जिसका नाम तो वही था, लेकिन पिता का नाम भिन्न था।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No Section Officer and no Assistant of Research, Designs and Standards Organisation was charged with ac-

cepting illegal gratification for getting 'a fictitious person appointed as a Draftsman'. However, an Assistant was charged with gross negligence and improper handling of a case resulting in the appointment of a wrong candidate as a Draftsman in place of the duly selected candidate having the same name but the son of a different person.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.]

#### EXPORT OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

\*798. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's export trade in jute manufactures is facing a gloomy future as a result of fall in prices of raw jute and jute manufactures in the world market following the tendency of jute users to utilize substitutes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the Indian jute industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI S. V. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Exports of jute manufactures from India rose from 787,800 tonnes valued at Rs. 143.26 crores in 1961-62 to 913,200 tonnes valued at Rs. 157.42 crores in 1963-64. During the first 6 months of 1964-65 exports were of the order of 560,500 tonnes valued at Rs. 90.07 crores as against 491,700 tonnes valued at Rs. 79.69 crores in the corresponding period of 1963-64, thus registering an increase of about 69,000 tonnes in terms of quantity and Rs. 10 crores in terms of value in the first six months of this year. Judging from this trend and also from the reports that world consumption of jute is on the increase, the jute industry should have a bright future.

†[ ] English translation.