

Rs. 620 per ton, after the revision at Rs. 740 per ton. From June 1962 the price has been increased to Rs. 798. There have been corresponding increases in the prices of corrugated sheets, tested billets, annealed wire, etc.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: May I know the reason why it was necessary to raise this price, whether it was for meeting the higher cost of production or for having a higher margin of profit?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, from 2nd June, 1962 there were excise duties levied. That amount has been added to the selling price.

स्टील प्लांटों में काम करने वाले विदेशी इंजीनियर

*७६ श्री भगवत नारायण भागवत : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राउरकेला, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर के स्टील प्लांटों में से प्रत्येक में कितने विदेशी इंजीनियर काम कर रहे हैं ; वे किस किस देश के हैं, उनके वेतन क्या हैं और इन स्टील प्लांटों में से प्रत्येक में कितने भारतीय इंजीनियर काम कर रहे हैं और उन्हें कितना कितना वेतन मिल रहा है ;

(ख) ये विदेशी इंजीनियर वहां कितने समय से काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय इंजीनियरों ने इतना अनुभव प्राप्त कर लिया है जिससे कि वे विदेशी इंजीनियरों की सहायता के बिना ही काम ला सकें ?

†[FOREIGN ENGINEERS WORKING IN STEEL PLANTS

*76. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign engineers working in each of the steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur; to which countries they belong; what are their salaries; and how many Indian engineers are working in each of these steel plants and what salaries they are getting;

(b) since how long these foreign engineers have been working there; and

(c) whether the Indian engineers have gained enough experience so as to enable them to carry out the work without the help of foreign engineers?]

इस्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [विवरणे परिशिष्ट ४०, अनुपत्र संख्या ५।]

(ख) भिलाई तथा दुर्गापुर में संचालन और अनुरक्षण कार्यों पर काम करने वाले विदेशी इंजीनियरों की संख्या में १९५९ के पश्चात् फेरबदल होता रहा। राउरकेला में वे १९६१ के मध्य से काम कर रहे हैं।

(ग) भारतीय इंजीनियर विदेशी इंजीनियरों के साथसाथ काम कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने काफी अनुभव प्राप्त कर लिया है। फिर भी उन्हें स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करने के लिये कुछ और समय लगेगा।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XL, Annexure No. 5].

†[] English translation.

(b) Foreign technicians for operation and maintenance jobs were employed in Bhilai and Durgapur in varying numbers from 1959 onwards and in Rourkela they have been working from about the middle of 1961.

(c) Indian Engineers have been placed as under studies with foreign engineers, and they have already acquired considerable experience. However, it will take some time for them to carry out the work independently.]

श्री भगवत नारायण भागवत : क्या गवर्नमेंट की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि भारत से इंजीनियरों को विदेशों में ऐसी ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये भेजा जाय जिसके कारण हमको दूसरे देशों से लोगों को बुलाना पड़ता है ताकि हम विदेशी इंजीनियरों का बुलाना बन्द कर सकें?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : भारत में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये इंजीनियर बाहर जाते रहे हैं और हमारी योजना के अनुसार प्रत्येक प्लांट में शनैः शनैः विदेशी इंजीनियरों की संख्या कम हो जायगी ।

श्री भगवत नारायण भागवत : जो वेतन बाहरी इंजीनियरों को मिलता है उस पर क्या इनकम टैक्स लगता है या नहीं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: For the first three years they are not subject to income-tax.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I am concerned with the Rourkela steel factory. It was said at the beginning about one thousand odd general technicians were employed in the Rourkela factory and all of a sudden without properly assessing the state of affairs a huge number of them were removed from Rourkela factory

and hence the huge number of breakdowns that have happened in the Rourkela factory. May I know if this impression that has gained currency in the country is true or not?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These impressions are partly correct and partly wrong. No doubt we withdrew the German technicians in large numbers but later on we had to re-employ them. That is why I have stated in the answer that from the middle of July 1961 onwards foreign technicians have been working in the Rourkela plant.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: How many of them have been re-employed?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have given the figures; 163 Germans, 20 Americans, 3 Italians and one Austrian.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I should like to know what percentage of their salaries is paid in rupees and what percentage is paid in West German marks, and if they are paid in West German marks, whether they are covered by the credit agreements?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. They are covered in respect of the commitment made in German marks.

SHRI BAIRAGI DWIBEDY: May I know whether there is any specific agreement regarding engagement of foreign technicians in each of these steel plants and, if so, when it is going to be terminated?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They could be terminated only when we feel confident that these foreign technicians can be replaced by our own personnel. And I am hoping that by 1964 it should be possible to have most of our engineers in place of the foreign technicians.