

give information to the administration and to the Government of those days. This institution was revived during the time of the Second World War, and the Government of that time appointed some Mir Mohallas for giving information, for raising subscriptions for war loans and also for helping in the maintenance of law and order. I do not think I should define the functions further.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Am I to understand that all the Mir Mohallas have come under the Vigilance Department of the Government?

SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT: They are to be found in other parties.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Is it a fact that during the Second World War when this institution was existing in Delhi, these people used to give information about the political workers of Delhi?

SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT: Perhaps, so. I am not aware of the arrangements made between the then administration and these people.

#### TEST IN HINDI STENOGRAPHY CONDUCTED BY U.P.S.C.

\*72. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission was requested by any Ministries/Departments during the last five years to conduct a test for the recruitment of Hindi Stenographers;

(b) if so, what is the number of such requests made and what is the number of tests conducted by the Commission during the same period;

(c) whether any requests in this behalf are at present pending for consideration by the Commission; and

(d) if so, when the test is proposed to be conducted in response to these requests?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know if the Government has received requests from the stenographers that this type of tests should be held?

SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT: Well, Government receive requests from day to day; they may have received requests about this too.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: May I know if the Government has any scheme under consideration so that Hindi Stenography may be improved?

SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT: Well, the Government propose to train hereafter 100 stenographers and 400 typists annually in Hindi work and it is also proposed to start four other centres from July, 1960, at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. These five centres—two at Delhi and three at other places—will train 2,000 typists and 500 stenographers every year.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: May I know how many times tests for English stenographers were held during this period?

SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT: I think, several times.

SHRI JAI NARAIN VYAS: There are different systems of Hindi shorthand prevalent in India. Which system of Hindi shorthand has been accepted by the Central Government—Rishi, Agarwal or Jain system?

SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT: The most suitable one.

SHRI JAI NARAIN VYAS: Which is the system that has been found to be most suitable, Sir?

SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT: The most appropriate system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said "most suitable." "What is most suitable?"—"The most appropriate." "What is most appropriate?"—"The most convenient."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know what is most convenient for the Home Minister?

(No reply.)

**INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT FOR EXPORT OF IRON-ORE FROM BAILADILA MINES**

•73. SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND FUEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently entered into any agreement with Japan for exporting iron-ore from Bailadila mines; and

(b) if "so, what are the terms of that agreement?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND OIL (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) and (b) An agreement between the Indian Iron Ore negotiating committee set up by Government and the Japan Steel Mission was signed on the 8th March, 1960. The following are the main terms of the agreement:—

(1) Supply to Japan of approximately four million tons of iron ore per annum from mines to be developed in the Bailadila area, for a period of fifteen years in the first instance from the middle of 1966, in addition to Japan's purchases of iron ore from Kiriburu mines under the agreement dated 19th March 1958 and other sources in India;

(2) Development of the mines, construction of the railways between the mines and the port of Vishakh-

apatnam and mechanisation of the port facilities suitable for loading the quantity by India;

(3) Financial assistance equivalent to 21 million U.S. Dollars from Japan, on terms and conditions to be agreed upon, for the purchase of machinery, equipment and incidental materials which are not available in India;

(4) The price of iron ore to be fixed by negotiations each year as in the case of Rourkela-Vizag Agreement; and

(5) Maximum utilisation of Indian shipping for carriage of ore from India to Japan.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: The production of steel in the Third Five Year Plan is to be increased to ten million tons and I think in that, event our country would be in a position to export steel to other countries. That being the case, why is the iron ore being exported to Japan instead of steel?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We have plenty of iron ore to export and it is necessary also that as soon as possible we should earn some foreign exchange. Because of the availability of adequate quantities of iron ore, Government have decided not only to export steel when we produce it but iron ore also as far as we can.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: Would not the country earn more foreign exchange if we export steel instead of iron ore?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Perhaps, yes.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: Suppose India will be in a position to export steel. In that case, if we export iron ore to Japan, we have to face severe competition from Japan. In that case, may I know whether the exports of India will be affected?