

Exchanges for filling clerical vacancies other than those filled through the Union Public Service Commission or by normal promotion is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There can be no compulsion with regard to recruitment by non-Government employers. They are persuaded from time to time to use the Exchanges. The proposed legislation for compulsory notification of vacancies will enable the Exchanges to sponsor suitable candidates to the employers in the public and private sectors.

#### STATEMENT

1. All Central Government establishments except Posts and Telegraphs (in the matter of recruitment of Class III staff), Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, Supreme Court of India and the Auditor and Comptroller-General's offices.

2. Statutory Bodies and Quasi-Government bodies e.g. Employees State Insurance Corporation, Central Provident Fund Organisation, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Steel Plants.

3. All State Governments except Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

4. Some Private Employers, e.g. Tatas, Jamshedpur.

#### LOW RISE IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DURING 1958

\*197. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of rise in industrial output in the country in the year 1958 was the lowest on record during the last five years; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what was the rise in the

output over the previous year's output?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of industries have not only recorded an increase in production during 1958, but also an increase in the rate and range of production over the previous year's figures. But there was a decline in the production of textiles, jute, sugar and steel during 1958 and as the total weightage in the overall index of industrial production in respect of these items is very substantial, the rate of overall rise for 1958 in respect of industrial production as a whole is only 0.8%. Also the acute shortage of foreign exchange did not permit Government to make available imported raw materials like steel, non-ferrous metals, special steels, chemicals, cotton, wool, copra, components and parts etc. etc. more than at 1956 or 1957 level with the result that generally in all industries the production levels could not go up.

#### PROJECT REPORTS ON ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL PLANTS

\*201. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for getting project reports on some of the engineering and metallurgical plants; and

(b) if so, whether foreign experts only or some Indian experts also will be asked to prepare such reports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.