

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: The total I have already given.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that no price is fixed on the metallurgical coal which was exported by the coal mine owners in this country and that the benefits of such export largely accrue to the British coal mine owners?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is true that for the purpose of export the price is not fixed. So, the exporter can charge any price. If he charges a good price from abroad, whereas it brings profit to the exporter—whether it is a British concern or an Indian concern—it also brings foreign exchange to the country.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know the reason why, when the price of coke for internal consumption is being fixed and has been raised three times, the price of this coal when it goes in export is not being fixed? May I know whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons why this is not done is because the foreign coal mine owners in this country are strongly opposed to it?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I would say 'no' to the second part of the question. With regard to the first part, the price of many other articles that are exported outside the country is not fixed. The trade risks are there. Sometimes they can earn less, and sometimes they can earn more.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, whether the whole of the price that is paid for this coal is brought to India, or are the exporters free to retain some part of it outside India also?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: In respect of whatever is exported outside our country, our country earns all the foreign exchange.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is difference between the internal price

and external price, and may I know, Sir, as to why the Government does not take some advantage of the gap in the margin on account of export? If there is such an export of metallurgical coal, why should the entire amount be given to the elements in the private sector, especially the foreigners, when that should come to the national exchequer?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: That is more a suggestion for action and I am not quite sure about the quantum of that excess.

*337. [The questioner (Shri P. C. Bhanj Deo) was absent. For answer, vide col. 2042 infra.]

PRODUCTION OF RICE BRAN OIL

*338. **SHRI V. PRASAD RAO:** Will the Minister of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the process to produce edible oil from rice bran developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, is patented?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR): Yes, Sir.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: May I know whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has applied to use this patent without paying any royalty since Andhra Pradesh happens to be the largest producer of rice bran?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: It is proposed first to work it out on a pilot plant scale, and a proposal to have a 10 ton pilot plant at the Institute itself is now under consideration. Applications from outside sources will be considered after the pilot plant has proved successful.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: I think a pilot plant exists already and is working in Mysore, whose economics are already worked out.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: We want to have a 10 ton pilot plant.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: How can the Institute work out the full economics of a 10 ton pilot plant without even any experience?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I do not understand the question.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Am I to understand that the economics are worked out without having any experience as to its cost and other things?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: The costs have been worked out on a small laboratory scale and they have been very promising.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: May I know whether even after the extraction of oil it continues to be good fodder?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I am advised that it is even better after extraction of oil because after extraction there is still residual oil of about 1 to 2 per cent. It keeps better and it does not harm the health of the cattle.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know whether oil will be extracted from wheat bran also?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: The process would be the same. The process is to extract this oil by the use of certain Indian alcohol, and as a result of that it can be applied both to rice bran and similar other properties.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Is it the policy of the Government to encourage large-scale production of this rice bran oil which is much more nutritious than ghee according to the report of the Institute itself?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: We want to encourage it. As I said even this 10 ton plant will cost a capital investment of Rs. 5,25,000 and a recurring expenditure per year of Rs. 5,60,000. So we want to try it out first before it is done on a large commercial scale.

श्री तवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि मेसर्स लीवर ब्रदर्स ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिलाया है कि आप इस आयाल को जितना भी पैदा कर सकें वह करें और उतना वह साबुन बनाने के लिये ले लेंगे । तो सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में यह आयाल तैयार हो ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : साबुन वह कूड़ आयाल से बनायेंगे लेकिन हमारा ज्यादा ध्यान इस बात पर है कि रिफाइंड आयाल बनायें जो कि खाने के लिये इस्तेमाल हो सके ।

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Can the House be assured that this patent is not going to be given to any foreign monopolists manufacturing soaps?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: These are given by the National Development Corporation, and they will certainly see that the best interests of India are served.

डाकू विजय सिंह द्वारा अपहृत भारतीय नागरिकों का पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान पुलिस के हवाले किया जाना

*३३६. मोलाना एम० फारूकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि मशहूर डाकू विजय सिंह ने २१ जनवरी, १९५६ को कुछ भारत के निवासियों का अपहरण कर पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया ;

(ख) अगर यह सच है तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि डाकुओं का यह गिरोह पाकिस्तान पुलिस की पनाह में राजस्थान में अपनी कार्यवाही करता है ?