

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: If they are going to marry what is the regrettable incident about it and if they marry why should the Government be worried over it and take special precautions to see that they do not marry?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: Sir, the hon. Member is trying not to understand the answer. I have said that we have nothing to say if they marry, but the question is that they should not expect to be posted at the same station. They will be treated as two individual employees of the All India Radio because it is not possible in the interests of efficiency to post two employees or couples all the time together. We have not said anything against their marriage.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Sir, should it not be the policy of the Government that if married couple are employed, though there is no guarantee that they should be kept together in one place, the Government should as far as possible see that they are employed in one place?

DR. B. V. KESKAR: That depends on the type of service and on the type of organisation concerned. We never say that they will not be employed together, but they are warned that they should not always expect to be posted together.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Is the Government aware that such puritanic imposition will lead to inefficiency?

(No reply.)

#### TEA CHESTS

•94. KAZI KARIMUDDIN: Will the Ministe\* for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences were granted in 1953-54 and have been granted so far in 1954-55 for the import of tea chests; if so, how many tea chests were imported during 1919-64;

(b) whether tea chest industry in India has represented to Government that large imports of tea chests have brought hardship on that industry; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage this indigenous industry; and if so, how?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) No licences were issued during January-June 1953. During the periods July-December 1953 to July-December 1954 licences to established importers on a token quota of 5 per cent, have been issued. During 1953-54, 407,000 numbers of sets of tea chests were imported.

(b) No such representations have been received recently.

(c) Yes, Sir. Every possible assistance has been given to this industry. A statement showing the extent of assistance is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(1) In order to utilise the present capacity effectively, additional capacity is discouraged.

(2) A protective duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* has been levied on imports.

(3) Assistance with regard to supplies of timber and other raw materials such as steel, cement, cassein etc., and import of machinery has been given.

(4) Inspection and marking of approved products satisfying standard specifications have been arranged.

(5) A list of approved factories has been maintained with a view to enable the tea producers to obtain their requirements of quality tea chests from these factories.

(6) Arrangements for giving technical advice have been made.

(7) Two training centres are being set up under a U.N. Expert for train-

ing men employed in factories in sound and economical methods of production.

KAZI KARIMUDDIN: Is it a fact that some of those who were manufacturing tea chests in India have begun to manufacture furniture?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is nothing to prevent them, but I should like to have notice.

KAZI KARIMUDDIN: What is the reason for that?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: It is possible that the profit in furniture is a little more than in tea chests; I do not know.

KAZI KARIMUDDIN: Does the protective duty of 30 per cent, discourage imports?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: It is sufficient to discourage imports. Not only that; we have put an embargo on imports allowing only a token quota of 5 per cent,

KAZI KARIMUDDIN: What is that 'technical advice' referred to in the statement?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, from paragraph 7 of the statement my hon. friend will see that two training centres are being set up under a U.N. expert for training men employed in factories in sound and economical methods of production. Besides that, there are some of our Inspectors who go round and give some advice.

KAZI KARIMUDDIN: Has the U.N. expert arrived in India?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I have not got that information. Presumably he has not arrived, and these training centres are being yet set up.

KAZI KARIMUDDIN: What are the arrangements now for training?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I should like to have notice.

SHRI B. GUPTA: Is the hon. Minister aware of the little fact that the British planters disfavour the production of tea chests in India?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is no question of their disfavouring production in India. We are making it absolutely impossible for them to to-port from outside by keeping only a token quota of 5 per cent.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: It was stated that there were no representations received recently. May I know how long ago such representations were received?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I should like to have notice.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: Are not some of the firms and manufacturers still unable to move their goods so far as tea chests are concerned?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That was the complaint about a year back. We have not had that complaint recently. And to satisfy my hon. friend on the previous question, I find that it was as far back as January 1953 that some representations were received against the import of tea chests.

KAZI KARIMUDDIN: What are the places where the training centres are being set up?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I should like to have notice.

#### COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN

\*95. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an eleven-member Committee has been appointed to study and advise on the type of Penicillin to be manufactured at the Penicillin factory and the extent of its production; and

(b) if so, who are the members of this Committee and what are its terms of reference?