

rather than food, Government have thought over fixing a minimum price to be paid to the grower to give him incentive for production of jute?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he talking of Tripura?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Yes, Sir. Tripura also.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I could not follow the long question at all.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Since the production of jute is to be taken up as a very essential item and since paddy lands are to be allowed to grow jute, I wanted to know if the Government have thought over fixing the minimum price of jute to give an incentive to the growers of jute.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is not very clear what the hon. Member wants.

**Mr. Speaker:** Some paddy areas have been brought under jute, there is an apprehension of the prices falling. Therefore, have the Government thought of fixing a minimum price for jute?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Actually, the Food and Agriculture Minister said he would like to have a little more area under rice, but that is a different matter. As far as jute is concerned, Rs. 30 is a very adequate price.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Is it for the growers or the buyers?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is the operational price for Assam Bottom variety delivered at Calcutta.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Member and the Minister should not talk across to each other.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के कहा है कि ३० रुपये कलकत्ता में असम बाटम का देते हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी न देखा है कि गांवों में जो जूट पैदा करता है, उस को भी इतना रुपया मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, यह भाव मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है ?

**श्री मनभाई शाह :** वह भी हम ने वर्क आउट किया है। जो नेशनल कोप्रिआटिव मार्केटिंग फंडेशन दिल्ली में है और जो चार पूर्वी भागों में मार्केटिंग कोप्रिआटिव एसोशियेशंस हैं, उन को प्राइस की इत्तिला दे दी गई है। कोप्रिआटिवज फार्मर्स से उसी दाम से लेती हैं। सब अखबारों में लगाने के बाद, इंसिडेंटल, रेलवे फ्रेट चार्ज लगाने के बाद उन को तीस रुपये वहां पर मिलेंगे।

**श्री फ० गो० सेन :** क्या उस बात की कोप्रिआटिवज को इत्तिला दी गई है कि कलकत्ता मार्केट के मुताबिक वहां से उसी भाव में जूट खरीदें जिस से जूट के दाम न गिर पड़ें ?

**श्री मनभाई शाह :** मेरी अज्ञ यह है कि जो मंत्री साहिबान इस में खास इंटिरेस्ट लेते हैं, उन्हें चाहिये कि अपने अपने एरियाज में और ज्यादा कोप्रिआटिवज बनायें और फार्मर्स को काशन करें कि वे उसी दाम में उन को दे और किसी ऐसे तिजारती आदमी को न दें जो कि उन को कम दाम देता हो।

### Iron Ore

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\*354. { **Shri Bishan Chander Seth;**  
**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;**  
**Shri J. B. Bist;**  
**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida;**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah;**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Rinjiro Kaku, a Japanese industrialist, about interference of Government of India in the matter of iron ore transactions; and

(b) whether there is any truth in the statement made?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kaku was himself reported by the

Press later, as saying that he was entirely misquoted.

There have been a series of pleasant and fruitful talks on sale and purchase of iron ore between India and Japan in the last few months and weeks.

**श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :** आयरन ओर की हमारे कंट्री को बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। ऐसी हालत में क्या यह इस वक्त मुनासिब होगा कि दूसरी कंट्रीज का इस को एक्सपोर्ट किया जाये?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** वह पुरानी बात हो गई है। हमारे पास आयरन ओर जरूरत से ज्यादा है। इसलिये आयरन ओर स्टील में भी च्लता है और बाहर भी भेजा जाता है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is Japan importing iron ore of Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh? Apart from that is there any proposal before the Government to export Goa iron ore to Japan?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, Sir; Goa is continuing. As a matter of fact we are trying to build it up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I referred to Bailadila.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Bailadila? Yes.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** I want to know if there is any attempt to enter into a long-term agreement with Japan for the supply of iron ore?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes, Sir; there are two standing agreements with Japan for a ten year period. Presently a high-powered eighteen-man team from Japan has just come three days back; we have started talks for a long-term, ten million tons a year contract.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know the total quantity of iron ore exported to all the countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** This relates to exports to Japan.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** लोहे का जो ओर बाहर जा रहा है हमारे देश से, उस में सब से अधिक किस राज्य से जा रहा है, मध्य प्रदेश से जा रहा है या कहीं ओर से जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश से जो जा रहा है, उस में क्या कोई बढ़ोतरी हो रही है? या कमी हो रही है?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** इस के एक्सपोर्ट में सब जगह से वृद्धि हो रही है। सब से ज्यादा गोआ से आता है। दूसरा नम्बर हास्पेट बल्लारी, मंसूर एरिया का है और तीसरा नम्बर मध्य प्रदेश का आता है।

**श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय :** गोआ के आयरन ओर और मध्य प्रदेश के आयरन ओर के प्रेड में क्या अन्तर है?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हर जगह पर अलग अलग प्रेड है। लेकिन सब से लो प्रेड गंआ के आयरन ओर का है।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Does the Government intend to revise its decision of exporting iron ore in view of the present emergency?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been answered already. Hon. Members are not attentive; they only attend to the supplementaries they have to put, not to the answers that are given.

**Shri Jashwant Mehta:** What is the content of the proposal that Japan has sent three days before?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The present proposal for which this team has come is for developing Diatri-Tomka area in Orissa State for the export of three million tons of iron ore to start with by 1965 and to go upto 5-10 million tons by 1970.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** May I know if the iron ore from Diatri-Tomka area is going to be exported through Paradip port and if so what steps are being taken for its development?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** 98 miles express high way, the widest of this type in the whole of India, is under con-

struction there. The first phase of the Paradip port has been approved by the Government for an intermediate port; three crores had been sanctioned for dredging work and it is under way. Every preparation is made. Once this contract with the Japanese team is more or less discussed, things will get moving.

#### Non-Ferrous Metal Industry

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- \*355. { Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps being taken to develop the non-ferrous metals industry so as to make the country self sufficient therein?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 83].

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement we find that even though there is a large deposit of bauxite ore in this country, still we are importing this conductor grade aluminium. May I know if any new licences have been given for setting up aluminium plants and, if so, when these new plants will be commissioned and when we will be self-sufficient in so far as the conductor grade aluminium is concerned?

Shri Kanungo: We will be self-sufficient in aluminium in the course of about two years, when all the plants which have been licensed come into production, but as far as the conductor grade is concerned, we are still doubtful, because actually the process of manufacture is required there, and I believe in a couple of years it will be possible to do that.

Shri P. K. Deo: In which of the areas will these new plants be coming

up and is there any likelihood of any plant coming up in my State?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. Not yet.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether exploration has been made by the Geological Department for tin and antimony in this country and, if so, what are the results?

Shri Kanungo: The possibility of antimony is somewhere round Lahaul and the weather condition and transport conditions are unfavourable. Investigations are still continuing, but it has got to be confined to a very few months in a year.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: About tin?

Shri Kanungo: There is nothing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table says:

"In the absence of sufficient ore deposits in the country, except in the case of aluminium, there is hardly any possibility of attaining self-sufficiency in respect of non-ferrous metals in the near future."

May I ask, since Independence—since 1947—whether any intensive survey of the country with regard to copper, Zinc and lead has been carried out and, if so, what results has it yielded?

Shri Kanungo: It has been carried out and it is being carried out. So far, there are no chances of getting any sizeable deposit of these metals.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Government is aware that with regard to the non-ferrous metals that are available particularly copper,—of the country today, there is a lot of difference between the price of the processors and that of the actual consumers and manufacturers?

Shri Kanungo: Most of it is imported. Between the price of processors and the price of the imported materials, there is scarcely any difference.