

हुंड-बोवन बनाय बिना किसी रेस्ट्रिक्शन के युनाइटेड स्टेट्स में जाते हैं और जाते रहेंगे।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the export of our textiles to the USA has gone down from about 32 million yards annually two or three years ago to about 7 million yards at present and whether such a sharp decline is due to these restrictions placed by the United States Government on the ground that we are disrupting their textile industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; it is like this. The hon. Member's statement that earlier they were higher is true. In 1958-59 the figure was round about 30 to 35 million yards but in the next two years, that is, in 1960 and 1961 it fell very sharply, to about 9 million yards. Again, last year, that is, in 1962, it picked up very well and was running to more than 35 million yards. Now, under the United States rules it is those years which are taken as the basic years and, therefore, the difficulty is that they cannot treat India on a different basis than the rest of the countries.

श्री कछवाय : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि दूसरे देशों से कपड़ा अमरीका में जाता है और हमारे कपड़े का निर्यात कम हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दूसरे देशों के कपड़े की तुलना में हमारा कपड़ा हल्का दिखाई देता है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा। मैं ने यह कहा था कि और मुल्कों का भी कपड़ा वहाँ जाता था और उन की निगाह में इस बजह से उन की टैक्सटाइल मिलों के उत्पादन को धक्का लग रहा था। हम तो यह नहीं मानते हैं कि इस में धक्का लगने की कोई बात है। अमरीका में ११,००० मिलियन याड्स कपड़े का उत्पादन होता है और इस अवस्था में पचास, सौ, दो सौ, ढाई सौ मिलियन याड्स कपड़ा अग़र बाहर से वहाँ चला गया, तो उससे ज्यादा अग़ड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह उनका विचार है।

उन की समझ में उनकी इकानाम्नी को इस से धक्का पहुँचता है। इसलिए जो मुल्क वहाँ पर कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट करते थे उन सब पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रहे हैं।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the US Government has informed the Government of India that this restriction which they have put is going to be a temporary or a permanent one and whether this type of restriction has been put on other countries also or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Answering the latter part of the question first, these restrictions are being applied to all the countries which are exporting different categories and which, in their opinion, are likely to cause disruption in the U.S. market. They are uniformly applied on a particular basis. Regarding the first part of the question, all restrictions can only be of a temporary nature. They must be subject to review. But that is for the foreign government concerned to say and not for us to say. We hope that this will be of a temporary nature.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that U.S.A. is trying to beg the textile exports from India to 20 to 25 million yards in terms of the Geneva Textile Agreement and, if so, whether India was a party to that agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Geneva Agreement, or the Long Term Agreement (LTA) as it was called, was really based on the principle of world liberalisation of trade and the first fruit of liberalisation of world trade is that a big country, like the U.S.A., has come out with restrictions, which was the least important part of the LTA.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Plants

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{ Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
*410. { Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Laxmi Dass:
 Shri Maheswar Nalk:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of progress made in respect of Heavy Electrical Equipment Plants at (i) Hardwar and (ii) Hyderabad; and

(b) whether suggestions were invited from the staff regarding difficult maintenance problems before resorting to foreign experts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As a first step towards the implementation of the projects, contracts for the preparation of the Detailed Project Reports have been entered into with Messrs. Prommashexport, Moscow and Messrs. Technoexport, Prague, respectively. The Project Report for the Hardwar Project is expected to be received in May, 1963; the Project Report for the Hyderabad Plant has been received and is under consideration.

2. Land required for the plants and townships has been acquired. Certain preliminary works at the project sites, including levelling of factory areas, construction of railway sidings, roads, Artisans' Schools, workshops, hostels and some residential quarters and power supply schemes are in progress.

3. As the projects are in the initial stages of construction, the question of inviting suggestions from the staff regarding difficult maintenance problems before resorting to foreign experts does not arise.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what is the total capital envisaged at Hardwar as well as Bhopal?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The total capital envisaged would be Rs. 35.165 crores in Ramchandrapuram and Rs. 40 crores in Hardwar.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the nature of production will be the same as at Bhopal or there will be some differences?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The production programme at Hardwar will consist of steam turbo generators, hydraulic generators, heavy and medium-sized alternate current and direct current electric motors, steam turbines, hydraulic turbines while the production programme at Ramchandrapuram would be steam turbines of 12,000 and 25,000 kw. and captive foundry with a capacity of 3.00 tons.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: So far as Hyderabad is concerned, may I know whether the size of the sets to be manufactured has been finalised and if that is so, when it is going into production actually?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Civil works are in progress. As far as the production programme is concerned, it was envisaged to produce 5000 kw. 10 and 25,000 kw. 20 numbers. But, after re-thinking, a revised programme of manufacture is being envisaged. That would be about 1 lakh kw. and 120,000 kw. steam turbines.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when these two factories will start functioning and what is the quantum of money in terms of foreign exchange that would be saved?

Shri P. C. Sethi: They are likely to go into production by 1965-66 and by and large, we would be able to meet the indigenous demand.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would like to know when these factories go into production, what in terms of rupees will be the worth of goods that would be produced in both?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is difficult to tell at the moment what would be the worth in rupees.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We have been informed that in the fourth plan, more than Rs. 50 crores worth of medium-sized turbo generator plants would be required. We can easily make this in this country. May I know whether the Government have taken any special steps to manufacture these medium-sized plants at Hyderabad to ensure that these plants go into production so that this amount of foreign exchange can be saved?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Why is it that the contract has been given to foreign firms for preparation of the project reports? May I know whether we have not got experts enough in our country? What is the foreign exchange so far as these contracts are involved?

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The project report had to be prepared by Czechoslovakia in respect of Ramachandrapuram and for Hardwar by the U.S.S.R. because they are competent to do so and we have no technical know-how. As far as the foreign exchange component is concerned, in Hardwar, it is Rs. 18 crores. The foreign exchange component as far as Ramachandrapuram is concerned, I am not able to give at present.

Shri Heda: At one stage there was apprehension in the mind of the people of Hyderabad that the project would be given up. What was the reason for that: whether there was any difficulty in acquiring land or getting power or anything?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There was no difficulty in acquiring land. Actually, land has been acquired and the work is in progress as far as the township and building work is concerned. A school is also being constructed there. It was on account of the fact that we had to re-think about the production programme in terms of size.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वहां पर मेनटेनेंस प्राबलम टेक्नीशियन की कमी की वजह से

हे या इस वजह से है कि पूरा मामान इम्पोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी वह प्लांट बनाने का प्रारम्भिक काम ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मेनटेनेंस का सवाल ही कहां पैदा होता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Now, next question. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Bade: I rose twice or thrice and I wanted to put a supplementary question in regard to the Heavy Electricals Factory at Bhopal. It was a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes, there are disappointments.

Now, next question. Question No. 412, Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir; (b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: To which question has the hon. Minister replied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have replied to Q. No. 411.

Mr. Speaker: But Shri D. C. Sharma did not stand up to put the question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He stood up, and the reply also was given.

Mr. Speaker: Have my eyes, ears and my intelligence all deceived me? I called Shri D. C. Sharma, and he did not stand up, and, then I called the next question.

An Hon. Member: He was called and he shook his head.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Even if I hear your voice in my dream, I stand up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Probably because of his stature he could not be seen standing up.

Mr. Speaker: Should I accept that he stood up and I did not see him? All right, he may put his question now.