

whether inferior pig iron can be used by the foundries.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त कच्चे लोहे की कितनी जरूरत है इस काम के लिए और कितना हमारे पास है और कितना बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The availability today is 1.2 million tons; the need estimated is two million tons and the import in 1964 was 1.5 million tons.

Shri R. S. Pandey: After the decontrol, may I know whether the prices of pig iron have gone up or have gone down?

Shri T. N. Singh: We cannot give the information; probably the Minister of Steel and Mines may be able to give it.

Textile Industries

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*690 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to offer credit to help the Indian Cotton Textile Industry modernise its equipment;

(b) if so, the amount of credit; and

(c) how it will be utilized?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A credit worth 10 million U.S. Dollars has been finalised between the State Trading Corporation of India and the Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association for the import of textile machinery for cotton, woollen, silk and art silk industries for modernisa-

tion or expansion of existing units as well as for installation of new units.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह प्राश्वासन देगी कि इस प्राधुनिकीकरण में किसी एक कर्मचारी की भी कटौती नहीं की जायेगी—वर्कर्स विल नोट बि रिट्रेंच्ड ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We cannot give any assurance, but in modernisation we will see to it that as far as possible people who are in employment are not thrown out of employment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या ये सारी मशीनें विदेशों से मंगाई जायेंगी या इन में से कुछ का प्रोडक्शन हिन्दुस्तान में भी होगा ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All those machines which are going to be imported are those which are not manufactured in India. Those which are indigenously manufactured will not be allowed to be imported.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लिमिट लगाई है कि प्रमुक्त सीमा तक काड़े का उत्पादन करने वालों को ये मशीनें दी जायेंगी और उससे ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वालों को ये मशीनें नहीं दी जायेंगी ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : ऐसी कोई लिमिट नहीं लगाई गई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या सरकार ने यहां के कपड़ा उद्योग को कुछ नई मशीनें लगाने के लिए ऋण दिया है ; यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा आज तक नई मशीनें न लगाए जाने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मशीनें तो बहुत लग रही हैं । यह तो एक कान्टीन्चुअस प्रोसेस है । हिन्दुस्तान की टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री के 60 परसेंट का प्राधुनिकीकरण हो चुका है । यह प्राधुनिकीकरण रोज करता पड़ता है ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: To what extent is the textile industry of our country going to be benefited and

what percentage of the industry is going to be modernised in the first instalment?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no question of instalment. It is a continuous process. As and when we get foreign exchange, we shall import machinery and modernise.

Shri Daji: May I know how the government propose to allocate this credit from Japan to the various Mills in India? Is there any scheme worked out or is it to be done *ad hoc* basis?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not on *ad hoc* basis. Mills which are in need of it will have to apply to the Textile Commissioner. There is a provision that in the case of individual contracts of Rs. 4-76 lakhs and above, they can have direct contact with the manufacturers themselves. Less than that, they have to be registered with the Textile Commissioner. He will collect them and pass them on to the STC.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: By introducing modernisation of this machinery, may I know whether any assessment has been made of the increased output in production?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: According to the third plan, our requirement is 9,300 million yards. Already it is estimated that we have come up to 9,000 million yards of production. To come up to the targeted level, it has been estimated that we should modernise about 4 million additional spindles. But we are not able to get the necessary funds for that. Nevertheless, the production is almost up to the target.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जब कि कपड़ा मिलों के मालिकों के पास करोड़ों रुपये हैं, तो फिर जापान से ऋण मांगे जाने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह ऋण नहीं है—यह रुपया का लोन नहीं है। यह फ्रान्च आउट का लोन है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any condition attached to the allotment of this credit with regard to raising matching funds here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rupee loan is obtained either from their own depreciation reserves or general reserves or they can borrow from the Industrial Finance Corporation or the Industrial Development Bank of India.

श्री बाहरीकी : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या प्राधुनिकीकरण या मशीनीकरण का यह प्रभाव नहीं होगा कि मजूरों की अधिकतर छुटनी होगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह हमारी गारण्टी है कि इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस ने जो "माइनाइजेशन विदाउट टीयरिंग" तय किया है, उस के माफिक किसी धादमी को माइनाइजेशन की वजह से नहीं हटाया जायेगा।

Shri Waznik: While modernising the textile industry, will special consideration be given to those units which are being closed down because of old machinery?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not merely old machinery. The criteria will be the capacity and ability of the management to run it efficiently.

Manufacture of Paper in Public Sector

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- Shri S. C. Samanta:
 - Shri Subodh Hanada:
 - Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 - Shrimati Savitri Nilgam:
 - Dr. P. N. Khan:
 - Shri Mohammad Elias:
 - Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 - Shri Ravindra Varma:
 - Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 - Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 - Shri Himatsingka:
 - Shri Ramchawar Tanti:
 - Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the