

दफ़तर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास से डाइरेक्ट लाइसेन्स ईशू होते हैं। चार महीने में 92 हजार एप्लीकेशन्स से 78 हजार डिस्पांच हो गई हैं, 14 हजार जो बाकी रह गई हैं, उन में लिखने की कोई गलती या किसी प्रीर प्लो की वजह से ठीक करने के लिये वापस किया गया है।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether it is a fact that non-ferrous metals like zinc and lead are in great short supply and due to this shortage many small-scale industrial units are being closed down? If the answer is in the affirmative, why the production programme of the Metal Corporation of India has been stopped and why a comprehensive formula is not being formed?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** These are big questions. On the first part of the question, maximum priority has been given to import of all non-ferrous metals. As a matter of fact, we do expect much increased exports when the production of these industries reach their full capacity. Regarding the steps taken to have indigenous production, India is today deficient in non-ferrous metal ores, even though Khetri copper mines and Zawar zinc mines and other ones are being promoted very fast. Regarding the Metal Corporation of India, the Bill was passed but there was some difficulty of law, which is being looked into, and remedial measures are being taken.

**श्री मोर्य :** श्रीमन्, इम्पोर्ट प्रीर एक्सपोर्ट का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग किया गया है, कि यह शब्द ही बदनाम हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी फर्म हैं जिन्होंने रा-मैटीरियल को इम्पोर्ट कर के उनका दुरुपयोग किया है प्रीर काले बाज़ार में बेचा है। क्या उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट करने के बाद दोबारा फिर उनको इम्पोर्ट करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, ऐसी कितनी फर्म मिनिस्टर साहब की जानकारी में आई हैं ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** पांच-नात लाख फर्मों में से 180 फर्म ब्लैक लिस्ट की गई हैं, इन के नाम वीकली-बुलेटिन में थापा होते हैं, किसी को मामूली गलती पर 6 महीने के लिये, किसी को 12 महीने के लिये ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाता है, इन सब की लिस्ट बुलेटिन में दी गई है।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** The Industries Minister has, from time to time, delicensed certain industries which has created a good atmosphere for boosting up our export potential. In this connection may I know whether while delicensing these industries sufficient guarantees have been made to these industries to provide them with the necessary raw materials so that the industries may go on?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The import policy has not got any link with whether the industry has to take a licence or registration or with delicensing; the policy applies to two sectors—non-priority and priority. Priority is being fully saturated. As regards non-priority, to the extent of available resources maximum help is being given irrespective of the nature of the industry.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The hon. Minister has said that the applications were forwarded to the States concerned with their recommendations. May I know if there is any criterion as to what allotment of these imports is made State-wise or based on the production of firms in the States?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is not State-wise. As the hon. Member said, it is on the production in the past plus what their new possibilities are.

#### Equipment for Bokaro Plant

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- \*364. **Shri P. C. Berooah:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 371 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken about the extent and nature of equipment for the Bokaro Plant to be built at Heavy Engineering Plant, Ranchi and elsewhere in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):** (a) and (b). According to tentative decisions taken, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, will supply about 1,11,000 tonnes of fabricated equipment, structural steel work, machines, cranes, ladles etc., the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur about 15,600 tonnes of conveyor accessories with Rollers, drums etc., and Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad and Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirappally, will supply about 4,700 tonnes of electrical equipment including valves. Bharat Heavy Electricals Hardwar will also supply electrical equipment, the quantum of which is still to be decided. The Instrumentation Limited, Kota will supply instruments, the extent of which is to be decided in consultation with the Soviet Organisations.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** The British-American Steel Consortium team had observed that available Indian capacity and technical and engineering talent is sufficient to erect the steel plant to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent. May I know how will the equipment to be provided for the Bokaro plant from indigenous resources measure up with that assessment?

**Shri T. N. Singh:** I think, it will measure up quite favourably; as a matter of fact, as against the USSR supply of about 1,55,852 tonnes of

equipment, there will be a supply of 1,83,000 tonnes of equipment indigenously. I may point out that 85 per cent of structural steel works, 63 per cent of the plant and equipment and 96 per cent of the refractories will become available in the country.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the Soviet team has expressed disagreement with the Indian view and said that the cost of the Bokaro plant cannot be reduced from Rs. 921 crores, whereas the Indian view is that it can be reduced by Rs. 100 crores, and that after all the Soviet Union has agreed to reduce it by Rs. 20 crores; on what grounds?

**Shri T. N. Singh:** This question relates to something quite different. However, in regard to cost reduction I have already informed the House in connection with other questions as to the amount which it has been possible to save after joint consultations. I am sure, the technicians on both sides have in a very good atmosphere discussed all the details and arrived at that figure.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether in the agreement with the USSR it is mentioned that all indigenous machinery that will be available will be procured by India or whether there is any condition in which they will plead that for some technical reasons that indigenous machinery will not be used here?

**Shri T. N. Singh:** As a matter of fact, I have already stated that we will be able to utilise in this case indigenous capacity of manufacture of steel equipment to the maximum. I have pointed out that as much as 85 per cent of the structural steel works will be manufactured in India, 63 per cent of the plant and equipment will be done in India and 96 per cent of the refractories will become available in India.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू०एस०एस० द्वारा का जो

इन्विपमेंट, मशीनरी, जानकारो यह नो हाऊ प्राप्त हुमा है उस के लिए रूबर्स में कितनी धनराशि हम यू० एस० एस० आर० को देंगे और उसका भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना मूल्यांकन होगा ?

**श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह :** करीब ऐसा अंदाज है कि 100 करोड़ का सामान रूस से हम इस सम्बन्ध में खरीदेंगे ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Just as in the colliery refineries, in order to save a lot of foreign exchange, they have made their own spare-parts workshop and there is indigeous production unit, may I know whether in this plant also, in order to expedite the work and to save the foreign exchange, that is going to be done?

**Shri T. N. Singh:** In each of the steel plants, we have a very good and efficient maintenance and repair shop which takes care of all these requirements. In Bokaro also, we are going to have a fairly big size shop.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय :** अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि हमें 100 करोड़ का माल मिलने वाला है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 100 करोड़ का माल हमें बाहर से मिलेगा इस में क्या शर्तें होंगी, यह कैसी क्वालिटी का होगा और उस की प्रदायगी किस ढंग से करनी होगी ?

**श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह :** कोई शर्त का इस में सवाल नहीं है । वह तो जो हमें जरूरत है और जो सामान हम खुद अपने यहां नहीं बना सकते हैं वही सामान हम बाहर से मंगावेंगे । जो हम अपने यहां बना सकते हैं वह कभी रूस से नहीं आयेगा कोई ख़ास शर्तें नहीं हैं ।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि बीकारो के इस्पात के कारखाने को खड़ा करने के लिए अपने देश के अन्दर और बाहर से जिन सामानों की जरूरत है वह सब

माल उन को उपलब्ध हो जायगा, रूस से जो मिलने वाला है, वह भी उपलब्ध हो जायगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि यह कारखाना निर्धारित समय में चाल नहीं हो सकेगा और उसके निर्धारित समय के अन्दर चालू न हो सकने के सम्भे में ऐसी क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

**श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह :** निर्धारित समय में यह कारखाना चालू नहीं हो सकेगा ऐसा मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा है ।

**श्री प्रिय गुप्त :** जो एग्सीमेंट इयू० एस० एयू० आर० रूसी कम्पनियों से है अगर वह कम्पनी वाले हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए सामान के साथ, इन्विपमेंट और मशीनरी आदि के साथ बीकारो प्लांट बनाने की कांशिश भी करें तो कहीं ऐसी गुंजाइश तो एग्सीमेंट में नहीं है कि वह कम्पनी वाले टैरिफिकल प्राउन्ड पर कहें कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बने इन्विपमेंट मशीनरी आदि की उपयोगिता और उस की क्वालिटी उःहद तक नहीं है उस के योग्य नहीं है और हमारे द्वारा इंडिजनस सामान तैयार करने के बावजूद वह उसे लगाने योग्य न समझें और कहे कि हम बाहर से वह सामान लाना चाहते हैं तो उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार के पान कोई इंतजाम है या एग्सीमेंट में कोई इस के लिए प्राविजन है ?

**श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह :** जैसा कि सदस्यों को मालूम है, बहुत सा सामान स्टील का रांची और दुर्गापुर में जैसा मैं ने बतलाया बनाया जायगा । यह दोनों जो कारखाने हैं यह रूस वालों की सहायता से हैं और मुझे यह देखकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि जो रूसी बंधा काम करते हैं वह खुद ही लड़ रहे हैं कि यह चीजें हम यहां देश के अन्दर बना सकते हैं यह बाहर से न मंगाई जायें इसलिए बना कोई अदेश नही है ।

**Shri Basappa:** May I know, at the time of taking the decision, whether any time-limit had been fixed for the manufacture of this equipment in these various units?

**Shri T. N. Singh:** There is already a scheduled programme for construction and accordingly we have been in communication with the Soviet authorities to get drawings for various equipment that are to be manufactured here and some drawings have already come and many more are expected to come. We are keeping upto the schedule uptil now. I can't say about the future.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** What were the main reasons which led to the variation of cost estimates between the schemes submitted by the Indian consultants of Dastur & Co. and the Russian engineers.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** I am afraid, this is outside the Question. In any case, I am willing to answer with your permission, Sir.

It is not a question of the same equipment being quoted at different costs. In the designing and planning of any particular project, you may require certain types and quantity of manufactured equipment and, accordingly, there is a programme of manufacture of certain equipment. In regard to what should be the capacity of rolling mills or what should be the size of the L.D. convertor and so on, there are differences and according to the size and capacity planned, the costs vary.

#### Exports to U.S.A.

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\*365. **Shri B. K. Das:**

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advocated the need for having an orthodox and different approach to promote India's exports to U.S.A. where people look for not only sophisticated but also products;

(b) whether any estimate has been made about the measures already taken to step up India's exports to U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, any improved technique sought to be introduced in the near future for its augmentation?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) U.S.A. provides one of the most expanding markets for India's exports of new and non-traditional lines of manufacture. It is the policy of the Government to adopt new techniques for promoting India's exports to that market and such other markets.

(b) The result of promotion measures already taken to step up exports to U.S.A. is fully reflected in the sizeable increase of 44 per cent in Indian's export to U.S.A. from Rs. 102.5 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 148 crores in 1965-66.

(c) The measures adopted so far are constantly reviewed with a view to improving their effectiveness and developing new techniques, specially suited to meet the requirements of the U.S. market.

**Shri B. K. Das:** May I know whether with regard to any particular commodity any other country has come in the field with better technique?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It varies from country to country depending on environments. Regarding underdeveloped countries, we think we have some of the best techniques.

**Shri B. K. Das:** There has been a fall in the export of jute goods to U.S.A. May I know what is the reason for the present fall in export to U.S.A.?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There has not been any fall in terms of earnings, but the quantity has fallen because raw jute is scarce. The crop last year was not up to the mark due to failure of monsoon. This year the monsoon