

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि वेज बोर्ड को रिकॉमिंडेशन से जो पुराने फ़ैक्ट्रीज के नीकर हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह में तो कम बढ़ती हुई है और जो एक एक या दो दो साल के नीकर थे, उनको ज्यादा फायदा हुआ है जिसकी वजह से उनमें आपस में इस ते बारे में बड़ा डिस्टर्बिफ़िकेशन है ?

श्री हाथी : एसी कोई बात मेरे ख्याल में नहीं है ।

Non-ferrous Metals

1475. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of controlled imports and distribution of non-ferrous metals under the Non-ferrous Metal Control Order, 1958, the prices for the same metals are quoted in Indian Economic Journals;

(b) whether Government are aware that Blister copper under the controlled distribution is Rs. 3,000 per ton whereas in open market it is freely available at Rs. 5,600 per ton; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to find out the source of those supplies in the market and take necessary steps to bring down the prices of this essential industrial raw material?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 34]

Shri P. Kunhan: Is it a fact that the market prices are higher than the controlled prices?

Shri Kanungo: There is no market price, because it is a completely controlled item, and the import licences are issued to the actual users only.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether Government have any scheme for the distribution of these metals to the small industrialists at controlled prices?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, the Small Industries Corporation and the Director of

Industries distribute it to the small industries.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether it is a fact that the import and the distribution of these metals are controlled by two or three big monopoly firms, which is definitely leading to higher prices in the open market?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether any case of blackmarketing in unwrought copper has come to the notice of Government, and if so, whether Government have taken any action against the culprits?

Shri Kanungo: There have been complaints about the pricing, in about a dozen cases, I think, in the course of two years, and those have been settled.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that non-ferrous metals are not available in proper quantities in order to cater to the present-day needs of industry, may I know whether the fresh licences will be restricted in case of such industries where these non-ferrous metals are utilised?

Shri Kanungo: It is already restricted; and it is in short supply. It is common knowledge.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government machinery set up for the purpose has looked into the complaint that the price fixed by Government is Rs. 3,600 per ton, but actually, in the market the price is about Rs. 5,600 per ton?

Shri Kanungo: I have already stated that there is no open market about it, because it is entirely controlled, and mostly it is only for actual users.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is such a simple and basic thing. But the reply is evasive.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : कच्चे माल का पक्का बनाने वाले कारखानेदारों को लाइसेंस देने के बजाय व्यापारियों को क्यों लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, इसका क्या हेतु है ?

श्री कानुंगो : मैं ने पहले कहा है कि
मॉस्ट आफ इट इन फॉर एकचुअल यूजर्स ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether it is a fact that the thing is being sold in blackmarket at Rs. 5600 per ton instead of at Rs. 3600 per ton which is the price fixed by Government, and if so, whether this has been looked into or not.

Shri Kanungo: No complaint has been received either by the Director of Industries in the different States or by Government about this situation that it is being sold by anybody at Rs. 5600 per ton.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether any geological survey has been conducted in this respect so far in India?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, it is a continuing process, but unfortunately, we have not been able to get adequate deposits of copper.

Shri Warrior: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the complaints were regarding the pricing. What was the actual price at which it was sold, and what was the controlled price?

Shri Kanungo: That depends upon the different consignments. We allow 3½ per cent over the c.i.f. prices, and a dispute occasionally arises about the prices.

Accumulation of Iron Ore Stocks at Orissa Mines

*1476. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge accumulation of iron at different Orissa mines and railheads uncovered by the State Trading Corporations orders; and

(b) whether any action is proposed to be taken to market those stocks?

**The Minister of International Trade
in the Ministry of Commerce and**

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On the 12th of this month, the Railway Minister had replied that the outstanding indents of ore traffic awaiting clearance at Barajamda were 2713 BG wagons and those awaiting clearance at Badampahar were ten BG wagons, that is to say, so much iron ore had been accumulating there. But, now the hon. Minister says that there is no accumulation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total tonnage as reported by our field officers who recently visited all these areas in Orissa is that in the Barbil-Banspani-Barajamda area it was 2,61,530 tons, in Jajpur-Keonjhar region about 13846 tons, and at Badampahar 4310 tons. The total is about 2,79,000 tons.

I would only request the hon. Member to appreciate that compared to the large offtake, this is not a very big accumulation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This figure does not tally with that given by the Railway Minister. At the same time, I would like to know whether for the last two years, the STC was purchasing iron ore from the private mine-owners and supplying to the Hindustan Steels, but now, they have stopped it, and, therefore, there is accumulation of stocks. If so, are they making any efforts to market this ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that the captive mines of the Hindustan Steels have now gone into production, and, therefore, the offtake by the STC from the private mine-owners in that region has considerably gone down, and we are, therefore, concentrating on exporting these ores to foreign countries, so that the present mining capacity may continue and also develop further, but our real trouble there is in regard to the movement of goods. As against the STC's purchase commitment of 9 lakhs tons, the actual movement up to April, 1962