

भी अनुमति दूँगा : यह तो ३६ जगह हो चुका है। जहाँ जहाँ से बिनाड जाती है वहाँ पर करते हैं और उन सब की रिपोर्ट भी मेम्बर साहबान को भेजी जाती है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भेजी जाती है और उन पर गवर्नमेंट्स द्वारा एक्शन भी लिया जाता है।

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if there is any proposal to extend the industrial estate at Okhla and if so, the details thereof?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This, of course, does not arise out of this. But I am glad to say that Government have decided to extend the Okhla industrial estate by constructing another 180 to 200 industrial sheds at a cost of about Rs. 2 crores. It will be completed in the next two years

Aluminium Factory in U.P.

+

*873. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2224 on the 5th May, 1959 and state—

(a) whether Government have received a detailed project report in connection with the setting up of an Aluminium Factory in U.P

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the progress made so far in regard to the above project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) The proposal for the Aluminium Plant at Rihand has already been approved in principle. Shri G D Birla is negotiating with M/s Kaiser Engineers of U.S.A. an agreement for capital participation and technical collaboration for the project. A dollar loan from the Export Import Bank of U.S.A and other credit arrangements are being negotiated by the parties.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether there was a proposal to locate the ALMUNA plant near the bauxite deposits and if so, at what stage that proposal is?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are having consultations with the technical experts and Kaisers to see if it is more practicable to put the aluminium hydrate plant in Madhya Pradesh, in which the hon. Member is interested.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if it is a fact that there is limited supply of electricity at Rihand and if so it may not be possible to extend the aluminium plant over the capacity of 20,000 tons that has been fixed at present?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Originally the idea was to have a capacity of 10,000 tons. Then we decided to increase the capacity to 20,000 tons. The electricity available from Rihand is quite adequate for 20,000 tons, which is considered to be an economic unit. As the country advances, there is every reason to believe that more electricity would be generated in that part of U.P and the proposed project can go ahead with greater capacity

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the negotiations between this party and U.P Government have been concluded and if so, what is the result?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These negotiations are of a continuous nature. I myself had the privilege of visiting U.P three times to discuss the formalities. Much of the preliminaries have already been finalised. There are so many questions coming up from time to time that we have got to remain in constant touch with all concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that Shri Birla had negotiations with the foreign firm and he has submitted a plan to the Government. May I know the main features of the plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These features will be made known when the

Final approval is given. Broadly speaking, it is a 20,000 ton project requiring between Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 20 crores with equity capital outlay of Rs. 6 crores. The equity capital will be held by Birlas, Kaisers and the public.

Shri Jadhav: Is it a fact that more aluminium plants will be started in other States, and if so, whether Kolhapur will also be included?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is the greatest scope for the aluminium industry. We are one of the richest countries in bauxite in the world. Given proper supply of electricity, there is no reason to believe that many States will not share the honour of having aluminium plants.

श्री जयलाल शर्मा : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि बिड़लाज और कैसर कम्पनी से बातचीत चल रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बातें कब तक होती रहेंगी और ठोस काम होना कब शुरू होगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ झाहू : बाते तो अब प्रायः खत्म हो चुकी हैं और काम शुरू होगा। अड्रैक्ट पर दस्तावेज हो चुके हैं और स्कीम तैयार हो गई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि दो, तीन साल के बाद निर्माण कार्य भी हाने लगेगा और उत्पादन भी शुरू हो जायेगा।

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the capital cost of Rihand, from which power will be supplied for this project, is about Rs. 46 crores and more than 50 per cent of the power to be generated at Rihand will be supplied to this factory. That means a capital cost of Rs. 23 crores? May I know whether Government had examined the economy of this entire scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have very thoroughly gone into this question with the U.P. Government and the C.W.P.C. It is true—not 50 per cent as suggested by the hon. Member...

Shri Feroze Gandhi: More than that; 60 per cent.

Shri Manubhai Shah: ... but I think it is about 35 to 40 per cent when the whole scheme goes into operation. It will be requiring in the beginning about 20,000 KW, which will go up to 43,000 KW. It is also true that this will be a very major industry in U.P. giving employment—in the principal production as well as in the ancillaries—to over 25,000 people. Taking all questions into consideration, the Government of India and the U.P. Government came to the conclusion that it is a very good enterprise.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: My question was, because the capital cost comes to Rs. 23 crores, whether Government has considered the entire economy of this project.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, when Rihand was planned originally, it was not to produce power for the aluminium plant. I have no doubt that the C.W.P.C. and the Planning Commission, which sanctioned the Rihand project, had worked out the details to the fullest extent. It is one of the economic projects. The other point which arises is whether the entire cost of the project should be borne by one State or by the two States which share it. It is a matter which is already under the consideration of the Government of India whether a portion of the cost of the Rihand project, which goes to irrigate about 600,000 acres of land... (Interruptions) I am only mentioning that the cost is not to be put on the electricity alone; a portion of the cost has got to go into irrigation. That is under consideration, because 600,000 acres of land are likely to be irrigated in the adjoining portion of Bihar. That, of course, is a matter of detail, but even if we take that the entire cost is to be borne for electricity, it is quite economic and the aluminium plant will provide a very big base load, as it is called, and improving the load factor by at least 10 to 20 per cent.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What will be the production cost per KW

from the Rihand project and at what cost will electricity be supplied to this proposed aluminium factory and whether that will be economic?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The cost will be worked out by the U.P. Government. It is more or less going to be economic in the sense that it will not be too high for the production of aluminium. It is going to be fixed at Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per KW year and it will not be uneconomic to the Rihand project. The aluminium plants and electro-chemical plants all over the world are based on a little amount of loss even, if necessary, to the main generating station. But fortunately here it may not entail much loss.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जिस समय यह हमारे रिहान्द डैम की स्कीम हुई थी उस वक्त बड़े जोरों के साथ कहा गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जो साधारण लोग हैं उनके फायदे के वास्तु यह स्कीम है लेकिन अब जाहिर होता है कि फिटो परसेंट तो थलमूनियम प्लांट ले लेगा और ४० परसेंट बिजली रेलवेज ले लेगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जनता का रुपया है उसको इसमें से कितनी परसेंट बिजली प्राप्त होगी ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू : अब रेलवेज के लिये तो पहले से यह तय हो चुका था। अब थलमूनियम प्लांट को जो पावर देने की बात है तो उससे तो और उनको जो ऐसी लिएरीज है वे वहाँ के लोगों को इतना ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट देंगी कि उसके लिये यह खर्च करना बहुत जरूरी है और लाजिमी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके थलाबा और थो बिजली पैदा को जायेगी और छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये भी वहाँ से बिजली मिलेगी।

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Raghunath Singh.**

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सवाल यह है कि यह केवल १० परसेंट है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम जानते हैं।

But I have called the next question. I thought that this aluminium plant is in the interest of U.P. Otherwise, Madras or some other State will take away the aluminium factory. Andhra will take it away. I was really surprised at all these questions.

श्री किरोर नाथी : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो १५ करोड़ को कैपिटल कास्ट का कारखाना है इसके लिये २३ करोड़ को कैपिटल कास्ट का पावर प्लांट लेवेगा, तो क्या यह इकानामिकल रहेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू : बिल्कुल इकानामिकल रहेगा जो। आखिर मैं हँवा इंडस्ट्रीज में १:१ में ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट प्राइवेटिटी का रेजियां नहीं होता। इस एल्यूमीनियम प्लांट से जो उत्पादन होगा और उसकी जो एमिलियरोज बनेगी वह इससे भी ज्यादा कीमत को बनेगी। निफ १५ करोड़ की कैपिटल कास्ट को हाँ मेंबर साहब न देखें। वह यह भी देखें कि इसमें कितनी सारी और चीजें पैदा होंगी, हिन्दुस्तान के लिये इससे कितनी सम्पत्ति पैदा होगी, इससे लोगों को कितना एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। इन सारी चीजों को भी देखें। आप देखें कि रांची के हीवी इंडस्ट्रीज के कारखाने में ६०, ७०, ८० करोड़ को मशीनें बनेगी जब कि कारखाना १५० करोड़ का है। इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स में है। इसी तरह से हीवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स भोपाल में जिसमें ६५ करोड़ खर्चा लगेगा और २० या २५ करोड़ की मशीनें बनेंगी। इतना हम कह सकते हैं कि जहाँ तक इस एल्यूमिनियम प्लांट का सवाल है यह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर प्रम्बल दरजे का प्लांट बनेगा।

श्री किरोर नाथी : इसमें एल्यूमिनियम का कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू : इसमें जो एल्यूमिनियम बनेगा उसमें साढ़े ६ हजार टन इलेक्ट्रोकिटिक

कठिनतर दृश्यनिमित्तम बनेगा जिसकी हिन्दु-
स्तान की शक्ति ज्यादा जरूरत है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the MP Electricity Board submitted a proposal through the MP Government, offering to give electricity at cheaper rates than what is going to be obtained from the Rihand Project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely the point which you, Sir, very kindly mentioned. There are more than one State which are competing for the aluminium plant and it is a good luck for that part of the State of Uttar Pradesh which has no heavy industries as we try to locate it there. But I can assure hon. Members from other States also that as the plants go on expanding we may produce more and more aluminium in as many States as possible.

Manufacture of Paper

*874 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the experiment to manufacture paper from Chirwood pulp which is abundantly found on the other Himalayas and Shevalik range of mountain has been found to be successful?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No experiment to manufacture paper from Chirwood pulp (Twisted Pine) is necessary as this material is an accepted raw material for the production of paper.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो इस प्रकार के वृक्ष हैं उनका उपयोग और किसी प्रकार से भी हो सकता है या नहीं अगर पेपर के लिये नहीं हो सकता?

श्री मनुभाई साहू: पेपर के लिये तो उसका उपयोग होना ही, लेकिन वह और कानों में भी जा सकता है जैसे कार्ट बोर्ड,

जोय बोर्ड और ज्वाक बुक बर्गरह बनाने में। हमारा इरादा है कि इस किस्म का जितना सेल्यूलोज रा मैटिरियल है उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

Export of Tea

*876. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Jaipal Singh:
Shri Bhanja Deo:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea exports from North-East India fell considerably in February, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The decline was due to heavy accumulation of stocks in the London warehouses. Heavy internal buying during the month also contributed to the decline in exports.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total export of tea to United Kingdom and USSR in the years 1958 and 1959?

Shri Satish Chandra: From January to May 1958 the exports to UK were 90.8 million lbs. In 1959, in the first five months exports were 53 million lbs. To USSR from January to May 1958, they were 5 million lbs and for the corresponding period in 1959 about 9 million lbs.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that as a result of decline in export of tea, the tea growers all over the country and especially in Andhra, are facing a serious crisis?

Mr. Speaker: Tea growers in?

Shri Vajpayee: Andhra

Mr. Speaker: Andhra?

Shri Vajpayee: I am sorry, in Assam I was confusing tea with tobacco.