

by the German Democratic Republic of 200 million Marks for industrial projects in India and, if so, the nature thereof?

**The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah):** No, Sir. The offer of credit by the Government of German Democratic Republic is being examined by the Government of India from technical and other aspects.

बिहार में सूती कपड़ा मिलें

४५६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार के चम्पारन जिले के मोतीहारी में सूती कपड़ा मिल लगाने के लिए किसी फर्म को नाइसेंस दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या यह भी सूच है कि उक्त फर्म सूती कपड़ा मिल नहीं लगाना चाहती ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी हां । किन्तु प्रस्तावित मिल का स्थान बदल कर अब मौजा चकला उरमांझी के निकट जिला रांची (बिहार) कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । पार्टी ने प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Cotton Mill in Himachal Pradesh

**460. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 811 on the 23rd August,

1963 and state the progress so far made to set up a cotton mill at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** The Cotton Spinning Mill at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh was required to be set up by 28-4-64. The State Government have reported that the party has taken no steps so far to set up the mill.

#### Rates for Iron Ore

461. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Mandal:  
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preferential rates for iron ore have been given to Dalmia & Sons at Bellary District;

(b) whether other mine-owners have been offered less rates for the same quantity of ores in the same area; and

(c) the reasons for offering higher rates to one company and less to others for the same kind of ore?

**The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Prior to the entry of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. into iron ore trade, M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. had been negotiating with certain Steel Mills in Japan for collaboration in a project for export of super high grade iron ore from their mines in Bellary-Hospet Sector to Japan in return for financial assistance and development of rail and port facilities at Cuddalore Port. Subsequently, the Railways and port authorities were, however, able to carry out the improvement without any assistance from the Japanese Steel Mills. The export of iron ore also came to be canalised through the State Trading Corporation (now Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation). The negotiations between the Japanese Steel Mills and

M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., therefore, came to an end.

2. The basic agreement entered into by the S.T.C. with the Japanese for the supply of iron ore did not include super high grade iron ore. The Japanese were, however, prepared to buy super high grade iron ore from the Bellary-Hospet area at a price higher than the price payable under the basic agreement provided the supplies were made from the mines of M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. In view of the advantageous sale price and the higher foreign exchange earnings, this condition was accepted by the Corporation. For the earlier supplies in 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, the entire contracted quantity was procured from M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. The Corporation, however, continued to make efforts each year during the course of negotiations to persuade the Japanese Steel Mills to take a portion of their supplies from mines other than M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. After a lot of hard bargaining the Japanese agreed to take 20% of the supplies from mines other than Dalmias for the contract signed in 1960-61. In subsequent year, this quantity was increased to 30%. This ratio stands even at present.

3. The main reasons why the Japanese and other foreign buyers pay somewhat higher price for this ore are the quality, the physical characteristics, lumpy character and better blending of these ores in the manufacture of steel and other products.

#### Handloom Industry

462. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy;  
Shri Daljit Singh;  
Shri Sadhu Ram;

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handlooms that are working in the country at present;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government for the

reservation of markets for the survival of that industry; and

(c) whether any more foreign markets have been found to export handloom cloth during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 32,00,000.

(b) Yes, Sir; there have been representations for reservation of dhories and serrees exclusively for production by handlooms.

(c) Yes, Sir. Canada, Australia and Kuwait in addition to the United States of America.

#### Corrugated Iron Sheets for Punjab

463. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets allocated to the Punjab during 1963-64 and proposed to be allocated during 1964-65;

(b) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets that was released during 1963-64; and

(c) the quantity that was demanded by the State during these years and the quantity that was sanctioned?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) to (c). No allocation of G.C. Sheets has been made to any State since April, 1962 because of large outstandings on the producers. Supplies are made only against outstandings. The demand of G.C. Sheets from the Punjab and the despatches made to the State against outstandings are as under:—

Period	Demand	Despatches against outstandings
	(In tonnes)	(In tonnes)
1963-64 . . . . .	33,567	5,106
1st half of 1964-65 (April—September 1964) . . . . .	16,530	(Period not over as yet.)