

because of Pakistan, can also be exported along with bananas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the Banana and Fruit Development Company, and so all fruits will be included in that.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो केला बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, इसमें मुल्क के किस भाग का केला ज्यादा बाहर जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारे देश का केला जा रहा है, महाराष्ट्र का जा रहा है, जलगांव से जा रहा है, केरल से जा रहा है और मद्रास से जा रहा है ।

श्री त्यागी : मैं यह दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मिशन गया था यह अकेले केले की तहकीकात करने गया था या और फलों के बारे में भी ? और क्या गवर्नमेंट की कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि इलाहबाद का अमरूद, देहरादून की लीची आदि फल भी बाहर भेजने का इन्तिजाम किया जाये, सिर्फ केले की तरफ ही तबज्जह न रखी जाये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह जो डेलीगेशन गया था वह तो खाली केले के लिए ही गया था । और इलाहाबाद के अमरूद तो टंडन कम्पनी १२ लाख सालाना के एक्सपोर्ट कर रही है । आप देहरादून की लीची को भेज दीजिये, उसको भी रखेंगे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फल को एक्सपोर्ट करने के वास्ते जहाजी कम्पनियों से कुछ कोल्ड स्टोरेज के इन्तिजाम के लिए भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है ताकि जो फल भेजे जायें वे ठीक तरह से पहुंच जायें ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस काम में जहाजी कम्पनियों के सहयोग की बड़ी जरूरत है, और

माननीय सदस्य ने इस तरफ तबज्जह दिलाय इसके किए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपना शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया भी इस काम के लिए कुछ जहाज खरीद ले ताकि हम को बाहर की कम्पनियों पर ही निर्भर न रहना पड़े, और जो हमारा फल बाहर जाता है उनमें से कुछ हमारी जहाजी कम्पनी ले जायें और कुछ बाहर वाले ले जायें ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether dehydrated bananas are also encouraged in the matter of export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are encouraging one factory in Nasik for that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether this Fruit Development Corporation established in Orissa will also take to the development of mango crop in northern Bengal which has mango as one of the main crops?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, fruit includes mangoes. As a matter of fact, the possibilities in respect of mangoes are enormous.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the Government feels that banana production is in surplus, after meeting the internal consumption?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned that there is great possibility for bananas; otherwise they are going to waste today.

Special and Alloy Steel

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*686. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirement of special and alloy steel of the country has been assessed;

(b) if so, the present requirement as also the requirement at the end of the Third Plan;

(c) to what extent the requirement is being met from indigenous production; and

(d) what further steps are being taken to make the country self-sufficient in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requirements at the end of the Third Plan have been estimated at 461,600 tons by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (who conducted a survey at the instance of Government) including electrical sheets, spring steel and free cutting steel. Indigenous production at present is limited mostly to 29,000 tonnes of spring steel and 24,000 tonnes of electrical sheets. The imports during 1962-63 were 68,335 tonnes and, in the period April to August 1963, 27,619 tonnes.

(d) Capacity of about 600,000 tons has been licensed already, including the public sector alloy steel plant at Durgapur and the conversion of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati into an alloy steel unit. The progress of these two Schemes as well as the implementation of licences issued to parties in the private sector is being expedited. In addition, Bhilai Steel Works has undertaken to make certain types of special steel. A study was also conducted in what manner production of special steels could be encouraged and expedited in the electric furnaces already installed in the country and the report of the technical officer who examined this matter is being further studied to see what facilities are additionally required to achieve the objective.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether all the licences given to the private sector have been commissioned or not and whether the production has started or not?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already indicated that at present, although the licenced capacity is about 4 lakhs, the production is hardly about 24,000 to 29,000.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What action is being taken against those persons in the private sector who had taken licences and have not started producing it, because the country is facing a shortage of alloy steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Wherever action has not been taken by the licensees, the licences are revoked. But most of the licences are in the process of implementation.

Shri Basappa: The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, is a small unit in the public sector. Has it come to the notice of the Government that by converting it into a tool and alloy steel plant, it will gain very much and, if so, what changes are effected in the present steel plant to convert it into alloy steel plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the main answer itself it has been said that the Bhadravati Works is being converted into an alloy steel unit and all steps are being taken for that purpose.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any programme schedule has been fixed for the 6 lakh tons capacity for which the licences have been given and, if so, when we can expect the first unit to go into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Most of them would be going into production by the end of 1964-65.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अंग्रेजों के जाने के पश्चात् सरकार ने कितने ही लोहे के कारखाने खोले हैं किन्तु हकीकत यह है कि जो लोहे की फाली पहले ६ आने में मिला करती थी वही फाली अब साढ़े ३ रुपये में मिलती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दिन पर दिन महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है सरकार उस पर कब तक नियंत्रण कर सकेगी और उस को रोक सकेगी ?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और उस का उत्तर जानना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी आप सवाल इतना बोझिल करते हैं कि मिनिस्टर के लिए और मेरे लिए, दोनों के लिए, भार उठाना मुश्किल हीं जाता है । अब आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि जब से अंग्रेज गये तब से लेकर अब तक लोहे में कितना इजाफ़ा हुआ है यह बताना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने बतला तो दिया कि जो काली पहले ६ आने में मिला करती थी अब वह साढ़े तीन रुपये में मिलती है जबकि कारखाने इतने खुल गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाडर आर्डर । श्री रनेन सेन ।

Shri Ranen Sen: The Minister said that special alloy steel will be produced both in the public sector and private sector. But it is not clear whether the allocation for production in the public sector is greater than in the private sector.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are only two plant for alloy steel in the public sector at Durgapur and Bhadravati. Durgapur will be producing 84,000 tons of alloy steel and 36,000 tons of stainless steel. Bhadravati will be producing 77,000 tons. In addition to that electrical sheets will be produced at Rourkela plant to the extent of 50,000 tons. The others are in the private sector.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिश्रित इस्पात किन किन देशों से आता है, कितना कितना आता है और कितनी धनराशि का आता है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह जानकारी इस समय हमारे पास नहीं है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the indigenous capa-

city for production of armament alloy steel in the country and how far the cost of indigenous production is favourable compared to foreign steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are trying to produce armament steel at Rourkela; the project is yet to be finalised.

Shri Ravindra Varma: The mid-term appraisal report of the third Plan shows that the target is being reduced from 200,000 tons to 50,000 tons. May I know what is the loss of foreign exchange as a result of this reduction and whether any attempt has been made to fix the responsibility for this failure?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The responsibility as far as the private sector is concerned is that they have not taken steps as promptly as it was necessary to take. In the same way, in the public sector also steps were not taken promptly. That is why delay has occurred. We are trying to expedite the implementation of this project.

Shri Ravindra Varma: What about the loss of foreign exchange?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I cannot give immediately the figure regarding foreign exchange.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कब तक वे इस की पूर्ति कर लेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा कि अभी बतलाया गया है सन् १९६४-६५ तक आशा है कि यह कारखाने इतनी स्टील उत्पादित कर सकेंगे जिससे कि हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके ।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्य की पूर्ति होते हुए क्या इस्पात के मूल्य में भी कोई गिरावट होगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी तो कोई सम्भावना नजर नहीं आती ।

Shri Daji: Has it come to the notice of Government that a spokesman of the private sector—the Tatas—have said that it is incorrect that they have failed, but the Government did not give them sufficient co-operation in regard to the alloy steel plant? If so, may I know what is the Government's reaction?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That licence has been revoked for sufficient and good reasons. I do not think I should go into that controversy now.

Bailadila Iron Ore Project

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*687. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-man delegation led by the Chairman of the National Mineral Development Corporation, visited Tokyo in the third week of October 1963, to negotiate terms of the Japanese offer to assist financially the Bailadila iron ore project; and

(b) if so, the result of the Tokyo-talks?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of the financial assistance, as negotiated by the delegation, are under examination by Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the estimated cost of the equipment for this project that is being imported from Japan and how much of Bailadila iron ore would be exported to that country in return?

Shri Thimmaiah: The iron ore to be exported is about 4 million tons. In the agreement, the financial assistance expected from Japan is to the tune of 21 million dollars.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is a proposal to set up a steel plant in this area based on the Bailadila iron ore in the fourth Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is also under consideration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किस तारीख से यह काम शुरू होगा और हमें इससे कितन फीरेन एक्सचेंज का लाभ होगा ।

Shri Thimmaiah: We will start exporting by 1966.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इससे हमें लाभ कितना होगा ।

Shri Thimmaiah: I want notice for that.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जापान के अलावा और किसी देशों से बातचीत हुई है, यदि हाँ तो किन किन देशों से हुई है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: No, Sir; from this field we are exporting only to Japan.

Shri Daji: At what rate are we going to supply iron ore to Japan and how does it stand in competition to the world market rate?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to compete with the other international market. So, it has got to be at competitive rates. The actual rate depends upon the quality of the iron ore.

Production of Coking Coal

*688. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the present ratio of production of coking coal to total coal production the reserves of coking coal will hardly last another 25 years; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to Prolong its life?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy