

commercial vehicles including jeeps, auto parts and ancillaries, batteries, rolled steel products, wire ropes and wire products, linoleum, chemical and pharmaceutical products etc.

(c) and (d). Pending negotiations for its renewal, the Agreement which was to expire on 31st December, 1968 was temporarily extended till 31st March, 1969. Trade negotiations are currently in progress with a Yugoslav Trade Delegation.

Incentive to Users of Indigenous Machinery

1117. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under examination the suggestion to offer greater incentives to users of indigenously manufactured machinery and equipment;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A.

AHMED): (a) to (c): The entire matter is still under Government's consideration.

Demand of Non-Ferrous Metals

1118. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of different non-ferrous metals during the next five years;

(b) how much of it will be met by indigenous production and how much by imports;

(c) in the case of imports, the amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the efforts being made to produce the various metals in the country and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (d). The demand for non-ferrous metals during the next five years, likely indigenous production and shortfall during 1969-70 and 1973-74 estimated on the basis of the studies made by the Planning Group on Non-Ferrous Metals set up in connection with the formulation of developmental plans for the Fourth Plan are indicated below:—

(in thousand tonnes)

Metal	Estimated Demand					Likely indigenous production and shortfall			
	1969-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	Production	Short-fall	Production	Short-fall.
Aluminium	184	221	254	280	315	142	42.0	Full requirement	nil
Copper	84.9	93.4	102.8	113.0	124.3	9.6	75.3	50	74.3
Zinc	96.8	106.5	117.1	128.9	142.0	38.8	58.8	76	66.0
Lead	66.6	73.2	80.5	88.6	97.4	2.5	64.1	3.5	93.9
Nickel	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	6.0	nil	3.5	nil	6.0
Tin	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	nil	5.5	nil	8.0
Antimony	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	..	1.5	nil

Note 1. Estimates of demand for aluminium include provision for export.

2. The demand for aluminium during the Fourth Plan is further being reviewed having regard to the likely outlay on power development during the Plan.

3. Production of Antimony is based on imported ores.

2. Actual imports of the different non-ferrous metals will, however, depend on the availability of foreign exchange, and the progress made by the additional schemes under implementation. The amount of foreign exchange involved will further depend on the prices of the various metals in the international market which fluctuate from time to time.

3. The efforts being made to produce the various non-ferrous metals in the country and the progress so far made are briefly indicated below :—

(i) **Aluminium**—The present installed capacity for aluminium metal production is of the order of 117,000 tonnes p. a. Additional schemes licensed/approved for production of aluminium account for a capacity of 356,000 tonnes p. a., including 150,000 tonnes p. a. in the public sector, which is likely to be realised during the Fourth and early Fifth Plan periods.

(ii) **Copper**—There is at present only one copper smelter in the country, in the private sector. This unit has been licensed to set up a flash smelter to produce 16,500 tonnes p. a. of copper which is likely to be completed by 1970. A 31,000 tonnes p. a. copper smelter is also being set up in the public sector at Khetri (Rajasthan) which is expected to start initial production in 1971. In addition, proposals are under consideration to develop the copper deposits in the Rakha area in Bihar and Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) **Zinc**—A new zinc smelter in the public sector based on the Zawar (Rajasthan) lead-zinc deposits was commissioned in January, 1968 and production has exceeded the rated capacity of 18,000 tonnes p. a. Another new 20,000 tonnes p. a. zinc smelter in the private sector (based on imported ores/concentrates) was commissioned early in 1967. Due to teething troubles production in this smelter has not so far come up to full capacity.

The public sector zinc smelter has drawn up a scheme for proving additional ore reserves in the Zawar area to step up the ore production at an estimated cost of

about Rs. 37.82 crores (including the cost of the milling plants). The increase in ore production is expected to materialise commencing from 1970 and will be followed by expansion of the smelter for which suitable proposals are being drawn up.

A proposal received for expansion of the zinc smelter in the private sector is also under consideration.

(iv) **Lead**—There is at present only one lead smelter in the country based on the Zawar deposits. Though capacity of this smelter is about 5,400 tonnes p. a. production has been only of the order of 2,500 tonnes p. a. due to the falling lead content of the Zawar ore deposits.

(v) **Tin and Nickel**—There is at present no indigenous production of these metals for want of known commercial workable ore deposits in the country.

(vi) **Antimony**—There is at present one unit in the private sector producing antimony from imported ores to meet the country's requirements. It is proposed to expand this plant to meet the country's requirements by 1973-74.

4. Search for non-ferrous minerals.

In view of the importance of non-ferrous metals, the Geological Survey of India has already taken up an intensive programme of detailed exploration in the country. The investigations so far conducted by the Geological Survey of India by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys, drilling exploratory mining in several parts of the country, have brought to light some important prospects for copper, lead and zinc ores in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. Small reserves of these ores have also been indicated in Madras and Mysore.

Further, air borne surveys by 'Operation Hard Rock' has also been carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. As a result of these aerial geophysical surveys a total number of about 6,000 anomaly points have been located.