

ECAFE CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY

*249. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI MARANDI :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was represented at the ECAFE Conference held in Sydney from the 4th to 11th September, 1967 to review the industrial development programme of the countries of Asia and the Far East;

(b) the names of other countries which participated in the Conference; and

(c) the outcome of the Conference specially with regard to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) India was represented at the 11th Session of the Sub-Committee of Metals & Engineering to the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, held in Sydney from September 4 to September 11, 1967.

(b) The other participant countries were :

1. Australia
2. China (Taiwan)
3. France
4. Indonesia
5. Iran
6. Japan
7. Philippines
8. Singapore
9. Thailand
10. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
11. United States of America
12. Hong Kong
13. New Zealand.

(c) The Conference provided a forum for the exchange of information and discussions of the current problems related to the planning and development of metals and engineering industries and possibilities of cooperation among the Member countries.

BARREL AND DRUM INDUSTRY

*250. SHRI SAMAR GUHA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the short supply of essential raw materials and the accepted policy of Government to utilise

fully the existing licensed capacity of an industrial concern, the barrel and drum industry has been put on the 'Banned list' for the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing (i) Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta (ii) Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay to increase their existing capacity; and

(c) whether Government allotted raw materials to existing fabricators on the basis of the number of shifts before they generally recognised a 'fresh capacity' and allowed successive expansions of the above two companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :

(a) The drum, barrel and container industry has been placed on the 'rejection list' since 1960, i.e. list of industries in which applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, may ordinarily be rejected. The facts of existing installed capacity, position of raw material supply etc. are taken into account at the time of preparation of such rejection lists from time to time.

(b) M/S. Hind Galvanizing & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, who were already registered for the manufacture of small drums and heavy duty barrels, had been pressing the Government permission to take up the manufacture of oil barrels for which they were stated to be equipped. On verification, it was found that with the improvisation of the existing machinery it was possible for them to manufacture oil barrels. As these barrels were found to be very much in demand during 1963-64 by the Defence Ministry and the Oil Refineries it was decided to register this available oil barrel manufacturing capacity of M/S. Hind Galvanizing & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., who had already been producing small drums and heavy duty barrels, although the industry has been placed on the rejection list.

Messrs. Standard Drums and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay, were granted on the 11th September, 1958 a carrying on business industrial licence for the manufacture of barrels, drums and containers for a capacity of 4200 tons per annum. Of this capacity, which according to the licence was provisional and subject to reassess-

ment, the capacity for 40/45 Gallon oil barrels was recognised at 3700 tons initially. This was later revised to a figure of 14,538 tonnes per annum on the basis of reassessment of capacity which was undertaken during 1963-64 in respect of all the oil barrel manufacturing units. As a matter of fact, capacities of all the barrel making units in the field were assessed and revised uniformly.

This matter is the subject of a writ petition filed in the High Court of Delhi and the case is under consideration of the said High Court.

(c) Allocation of raw materials to all oil barrel manufacturers has been made on the basis of single shift assessed capacity of each of the units and therefore the question of recognising 'fresh capacity' in particular cases as stated does not arise.

दक्षिण कोरिया द्वारा भारतीय इंजिन, डिब्बे आदि की खरीद

*252. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण कोरिया भारत से प्रति वर्ष 110 लाख डालर के मूल्य के रेलवे इंजिन, डिब्बे आदि खरीद रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कई अन्य बड़े देश भी प्रतियोगी थे; और

(ग) अन्य देशों में निर्मित रेल की पटरियों की तुलना में भारत में निर्मित रेल की पटरियों के क्या अधिक लाभ हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) थे (ग) . 1 करोड़ 10 लाख अमरीकी डालर के इंजन, डिब्बे आदि खरीदने के लिये दक्षिण कोरिया ने दो बार विश्व व्यापी टेंडर के लिये पृष्ठताछ की थी जिसके उत्तर में राज्य व्यापार निगम ने एक टेंडर भेजा था। जापान, सं० रा० अमेरिका, स्वीडन, बेलजियम तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी आदि देशों ने भी प्रतिस्पर्धा की थी परन्तु राज्य व्यापार निगम का टेंडर स्वीकृत हो गया क्योंकि वह सबसे कम राशि का था।

UNUTILIZED CAPACITY IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

*253. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of unutilized capacity in each of the Public Sector undertakings under his Ministry and the approximate loss on that account; and

(b) the steps taken by Government during the last three months to utilize the full capacity and the proposal to do so in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The capacity in the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs is at various stages of installation in the different units and it would not be correct to attempt at this stage an expression in exact terms of the extent to which the capacity has remained unutilised. For the same reason, therefore, it is not possible to make an estimate of any loss as such on account of unutilised capacity. However there is a gap in the utilisation of capacity already installed in some of the Undertakings. A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see. No. LT-1716/67].

(b) During recent months increasing attention has been paid by Government at the highest level in identifying the gaps and instructions have been given to Heads of the Public Undertakings to come up with schemes for achieving a fuller utilisation of capacity. Among the measures indicated to them are :

- (i) diversifying production for fabrication of items which have a market including the production of spares having a repetitive demand;
- (ii) securing of more orders wherever practicable in the context of the review of Governmental development programmes which have a direct bearing on the demand for industrial products;
- (iii) strengthening of the sales organisation for aggressive salesmanship, with a view to stepping up exports