steps have been taken to eradicate these three causes?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: In the first place very liberal assistance in the form of money and machinery are given to the small-scale industry. The Hon. Member also made a general statement that there is corruption. Corruption may occur in one or two sectors where the raw material is scarce and is sold at a very high premium. The Hon. Member cannot say that about all small-scale industries and that raw materials are black-marketed or black market is prevalent in all raw materials.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What about procedural delays?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: It cannot be only because of small-scale industries Deps. It may be because of other Departments also.

श्री रिव राय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कोई डैफिनेट सवाल उनसे पुछना चाहिये। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हुं क्या यह सही है कि एक उत्कल रबर मैन्यफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी ने, जो कि एक स्माल स्केल इण्डस्टी है, साइकिल के टायर और टयुब बनाने के लिये जापान से कुछ मशीनें मंगाने के लिये नेशनल स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन से इजाजत ली थी, जो उनको 24-10-1968 को मिली थी। उसके बाद 7-7-1970 को उन्हें सूचना मिली कि आप इन्डीजीनस मशीन खरीदिये, जापान से इजा-जत नहीं मिलेगी । मैं आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हं कि क्या इस कम्पनी को पहले 24-10-68 को इजाजत मिल गई थी. लेकिन अब उनको इजाजत नहीं मिल रही है-ऐसा क्यों ? यह एक डेफिनेट सवाल मैंने पूछा है, इसका उत्तर दीजिये।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: It will be impossible for me to answer the items like this. But the general practice with the Government is to see that the machinery which is available in this country should be utilised not only by the small-scale industry but even by the large-scale industry.

श्रीरिवराय: मैं आपको कागजात दे दंगा, आप देखिये।

Prices of Steel

•183. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI PILOO MODY: DR. M. SANTOSHAM: SHRI P. GOPALAN: SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the exorbitant high prices of steel in the open market;
- (b) if so, the difference between the exfactory and the open market prices of steel;
- (c) whether Government would consider to reimpose statutory control on steel prices;
 and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Government are aware that the open market prices are much higher than the JPC prices. The open market prices differ considerably from category and from region to region, but they generally exceed the JPC prices in varying degrees.

(c) and (d). This disparity is essentially a symptom of the scarcity conditions which prevail in the steel market. Measures are being taken by the Government to tighten the distribution procedure, to build up the production and to supplement the indigenous availability by imports. These measures will take some time to have their full effect. Imposition of price control may be necessary only if these measures do not produce the desired results.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: In his reply the Minister has stated that one of the basic reasons

for high steel prices is the acute shortage of steel. To bring down the price he is proposing to make imports on a larger scale. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the actual hurdle that stands in the way of imposing statutory control on prices and the distribution system. Secondly, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister-since he has admitted that there is shortage of steel in the country-whether it is not a fact that he is exporting billets on a large scale at a lesser rate than the price at which we are importing steel from other countries? If that is so, what is the reason why we are exporting billets like this, when we are facing such an acute shortage of steel in the country? What is the actual difficulty in imposing statutory control? I would like to know about all these points from the hon. Minister.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The imposition of statutory control is not a panacea for the ills which are being faced by the Steel industry at this stage. The question is one of making available steel to the actual consumers in plenty, to see that our exports are regulated and the prices come down. If we have other remedies available to control the prices and to regulate the distribution, I do not think, it is proper at this stage to impose the statutory control, as suggested by the hon. Member.

The other point mentioned by the hon. Member with regard to the export of billets, may I point out that my hon. friend is not quite well informed? We have absolutely stopped the export of billets from last year.

SHRI NAMBIAR: How can you say that? You have not stopped the export of billets from last year. I know, till recently, you have been exporting it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This is relating to some of the previous commitments. My submission is that there were certain commitments which were to be honoured, in respect of which we have to make deliveries. These commitments are being honoured. The export of other billets, is now banned.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: He has not answer-

ed the first part of my question. I asked whether the Government is going to depend upon the market mechanism or whether they have got any separate proposal so that the prices of steel can be brought down? That is what I wanted to know.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We are evolving a new distribution policy which will come into effect from October. By giving trial to the new policy, I think we will be in a position to see that scarcity conditions in the country are remedied and distribution system properly regulated.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Since the decontrol of steel, we find, the prices have gone up considerably. On some items the price has gone up by forty per cent or even forty-five per cent.....

SHRI NAMBIAR: Why? Even 100 per cent.....

SHRI P. GOPALAN: The management of the agencies which deal with such things as the JPC are all controlled by the bureaucrats and the industrial magnates.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving some information yourself and you ask something. Why cannot you ask a straight supplementary question, Mr. Gopalan?

SHRI P. GOPALAN: Sir, this is mainly controlled by industrial magnates and bureaucrats it has come to be a useless mechanism. Since would like to know from the Government whether they will suspend this or do away with, or abolish this particular machinery so that these industrial magnates are not allowed to keep the prices of steel so very high.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is not the industrial magnates, but is the Government, which, in consultation with the industry decides all these things. The actual producers, the consumers, and the Government, all of them sit together and formulate policies.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It if the industrial magnates who dominate. Tatas are there in the JPC.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEA-VÝ ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): I would like to point out that the overall policy in respect of steel is a thing which is regulated by Government. We came to this Parliament even last time after we gave an increase of Rs. 75 per tonne. Steel is an important raw material for the purposes of national development. Keeping this in view, the price of steel is kept at a reasonable rate. The price of these products is fixed by the JPC. Now, under our new policy, the JPC will get all the relative quantitative requirements. There is the Steel Priority Committee-which is a high-powered Committee-which will fix the allocation in the light of the Priorities fixed. Although we do not have statutory price control at this level, I wish to point out that the premium or the high price comes from the person who gets allocation who deliver to the actual consumer, who charges a big price. Therefore, our effort is to eliminate this particular process and to make available as much steel as it is possible.

श्रीराम चरणः अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारामंत्रीजीसे पूछना चाहता हंकि जिस प्रकार से लोहे की शार्टेज आप बताते हैं वह है, उसमें तीन प्रकार के यूजर्स हैं -- एक एक्चुअल युजर्स, एक बोगस युजर्स और तीसरे रिटेल सेलर्स लेकिन एक्चुअल यूजर्स को लोहा मिलता नहीं है और बोगस यूजर्स 80 फीसदी हैं तो क्यासरकार इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेगी कि प्रापर ढंग से लोहे का डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन हो ? दसरे जो ब्लैक मार्केट चलती है यानी एक रुपये की चीज बाजार में दो रुपये में मिलती है---मोतिया खान के अन्दर हर प्रकार का लोहा डब्ल कास्ट पर मिलता है उसको रोकने के लिये तथा जो प्रापर डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन नहीं है, एक आदमी को एक हजार टन मिल जाता है और एक आदमी को दो टन मिलता है उसको ठीक करने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: गवर्नमेंट ने नयी पालिसी इस बात को महेनजर. रखकर बनाई है कि एक्चअल यूजर्स को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रा-मैटीरियल मिले। जहां तक बोगस मार्केट और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग का ताल्लक है उन चीजों को खत्म करने के लिए भी नयी पालिसी बनाई गई है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को इत्तला के लिए यह बताना चाहता हं कि एक्च्अल यूजर्स को हमने न सिर्फयहां से लोहा दिया है बल्कि उनकी जो एक्चुअल यूजर्स लाइसेन्स की बैल्यू थी वह भी 50 परसेन्ट बढा दी गई है।

SHRI RAM CHARAN: What about the bogus users?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी क्रेरशी: अगर माननीय सदस्य किन्हीं बोगस यूजर्स को हमारी नोटिस में लायेंगे तो उनपर मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

SHRI S. N. MISRA: Has any complaint been received about the direct sale of steel by the Tatas from their stores at very exorbitant prices?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There have been some reports about leakages from Tatas and Government are looking into this matter.

श्री सरज् पाण्डेय : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने अभी जो इस्पात के दाम बढाये हैं उनमें मूख्य रूप से प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के दबाव से ऐसा किया है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस्पात के दाम बढ़ाये जाने की वजह से सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो इस्पात के कारखाने हैं उनके मुनाफे के ऊपर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि इस बात को देखते हए कि मार्केट में बहुत अप्स ऐंड डाउन्स हो रहे हैं, क्या सरकार इस उद्योग का भी राष्ट्रीय-करण करेगी?

भी मुहम्मद शको कुरेशी: जहां तक इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सवाल है, वह सबाल तो पैदा नहीं होता । दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही वह गलत है कि बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदारों के कहने पर लोहे की कीमत बढ़ी है। असल में बात यह थी कि बीच के जो ट्रेडर्स थे वे मुनाफा ले जाते थे। प्लान्ट्स के रेन्नोवेशन और इक्वीपमेन्ट के बदलने में जो पैसा इस्तेमाल करते हैं उसकी वजह से थोडी सी कीमत बढ़ा दी गई है।

SHRIS. KUNDU: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the pressure of some of the big steel millowners like the Tatas, Government were compelled to raise the prices and while raising the prices, Government did not also take into consideration the prices prevalent in the international market and the high wages that they pay in some of the developed countries? May I also know whether Government are aware that the trade in steel products is the centre of all corruption, and if so, whether Government are going to take over private trade in steel or this business in steel? May I also know whether Government are aware that there are some bogus firms and bogus consuming centres or bogus and fictitious consumers who obtain the permits and sell the permits right there in the office?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As far as the increase in the price of steel is concerned, the House is aware of the position, and the House has approved of it. The consideration was that steel being an important raw material on which all development depends, the prices should not be raised too high.....

SHRI RANGA: He has already said all this. Why does he repeat the same thing again?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the House does not want me to reply, I shall sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I had asked the question and I want a reply. He must reply to my question. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The increase in the price of Rs. 75 per tonne was considered reasonable, and it will meet the demands and the requirements of the steel industry. As for blackmarketing in steel and the demand for taking over of the steel trade, even today the steel allocation is directly done by the Hindustan Steel in respect of its yards. The only yards left out are the two private sector plants of Tatas and Indian Irons. It will be our effort to see that they also follow the allocation of steel to the traders or to the actual consumers on the same basis as Hindustan Steel stock yards are doing, and that should ease the position.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have a point to make.

MR. SPEAKER: Only when I call you, you may make it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like you to call me at this stage because, as you see, my name has appeared in this question.

SHRI NAMBIAR: He came very late.

MR. SPEAKER: You were not there at your turn.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As soon as Mr. Nambiar stops acting in your place, I can continue.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I was trying to get a chance before him.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for all your assistance, but I will ask you when I need it. You need not give when I am here. Kindly sit down. I will call you later on.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not want to ask a question. I just want to say something if you will allow me for one minute. As you see, my name has been clubbed in the question. If you look at part (c) of the question, you will find that under no circumstances could I ever have asked a question like this, and in this process of clubbing together and putting Members of our party in such dubious company like Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Umanath, you see the sort of mischief that can be done. Therefore,

I would like to request the Secretariat through you that whenever Members ask questions like this which are sort of omnibus, they should not start clubbing all the questions on a particular subject in the same way, particularly if the question has an insinuation as this has.

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is exactly what I said, not to allow him to speak, because he has misfired in all respects.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Should we take it as a grand allience?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, इस देश में 85 फीसदी किसान रहते हैं। किसानों के द्वारा पैदा की हुई चीजों पर यह सरकार कन्ट्रोल रखती है और किसानों से गल्ला लेती है लेकिन कारखानों के द्वारा जो सीमेंट, लोहा इत्यादि बनाया जाता है वह लोहा सरकार किसानों को खेती के काम के लिये ठीक से उचित कीमत पर उपलब्ध कर सके उसके लिए सरकार ने कौन-सी एजेन्सी बनाई है? आज कल तो जो मन्त्री हैं वह भी एक किसान हैं। "(ध्यवधान) अपको क्या मालूम, मुझे मालूम है। "(ध्यवधान) सो मैं जानना चाहता हं क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई सेप्रेट संगठन बनाया है जिसके द्वारा किसानों को उचित कीमत पर खेती के लिये लोहा मिल सके?

श्री ब॰ रा॰ मगत: किसानों को खेती के लिये जो लोहे की जरूरत होती है उसकी उपलब्धि हमने ऊंची प्रायटीं पर रखी है। इसका एक तो जरिया यह है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टाक यार्ड हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के खोलें जहां से सीधे एक्चुअल यूजर्स, किसानों की खेती के लिए जो औजार बनते हैं उनको बनाने में लोहा लगता है तो वह चाहे छोटे कारखाने वाले हों या बड़े कारखाने वाले हों, उनको लोहे की उपलब्ध हम ऊंचे प्रायटीं पर रखते हैं। इसके अलावा स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स डायरेक्टर आफ

इंडस्ट्रीज के माध्यम से हर क्वार्टर में, किसानों के लिए और छोटे उद्योग-षंघों के लिए अपनी डिमान्ड्स रखती हैं कि इतना लोहा चाहिए तो उस पर हम विचार करते हैं और जहां तक हमारी उपलब्धि है उसको देने की कोशिश करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the original question tabled by Mr. Piloo Mody: "Whether the Government of India has reimposed control on all categories of steel." Part (c) of the question in the list reads: "Whether the Government would consider to reimpose statutory control on steel prices."

SHRI PILOO MODY: I hope you see the difference. May I tell you about it?

MR. SPEAKER: There is only very slight difference, I realise.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I shall explain it to you in your room.

SHRI NAMBIAR: He forgot the question he put and now wants to wriggle out of it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Limaye.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I asked about bogus consumers; he did not answer it. What is he going to say about fictitious consumers, bogus consumers? He must answer the question.

श्री मण्डु लिमये: मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको इस बात का पता है कि जो इम्स और बेरल्स बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं जिनके बारे में एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रपट आई है उन्होंने अनुचित ढंग से, गैर कानूनी ढंग से अपनी शक्ति और क्षमता को बढ़ाया ? नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कंट्रोल दाम से उनको इस्पात की चह्र मिलती है, 1400 रुपये टन या कुछ ऐसा इस वक्त उसके दाम हैं जबकि खुले आयरन मार्केट में वह उसे 3300 रुपये टन के हिसाब से बेच रहे हैं, अर्थात् 1900 रुपये प्रति टन का फर्क है। गैर-कानूनी ढंग से उन्होंने अपनी कैपेसिटी

को बढाया है। आपकी कमेटी की रपट है। क्या वजह है कि दो, दो साल हो गये आप इन लोगों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपके इनकमटैक्स के पैसे की चोरी हो रही है। इन्होंने किसानों की बात की तो किसानों को सस्ता इस्पात वगैरह देने की बात आप नहीं करते हैं, इन चोरों को जिन्होंने गैर-काननी ढंग से अपने काम को बढ़ाया है ऐसे बोगस लोगों को आप देरहे हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि वह इस बारे में सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे और उनका कोटा आप बन्द करवा देंगे ?

Oral Anguers

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल नहीं करेंगे।

श्री ब॰ रा॰ मगत : इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है कि ड्रम्स और बैरल्स बनाने वालों को जो इस्पात मिलता है और बजाय इसके वह अपने कारखाने में ड्रम्स और बैरल्स बनाने में इस्तेमाल करें वह उस इस्पात को ब्लेकमार्केट में बेचते हैं और नाजायज तौर पर भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं तो यह एक संगीन जुर्म है और हम इस बारे में जरूर तहकीकात करेंगे।

श्री मध लिमये : आपकी एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने जो कहा है कि गैर-कान्नी ढंग से रेगूलराइज किया गया है तो क्या इनका कोटा आप बन्द कर देंगे और वह किसानों को देंगे?

श्री ब॰ रा॰ मगतः एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने जो भी सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर हम बहत गम्भीरता से घ्यान देंगे और उसके बाद मुनासिब कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कखवाय: आखिर कुछ तो हिम्मत दिखलाइये।

श्री ब॰ रा॰ मगतः कहा तो है कि

एस्टिमेटस कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर हम गम्मीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे और उस के बाद आवश्यक व मुनासिब कार्यवाही करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: I have again gone through Shri Piloo Mody's question. He wants information whether the Government had reimposed control. The question in part (c) is 'would they consider it'. It means as if you are saying it. There is a lot of difference, I am sorry for this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Whether it is a bogus licensee or a real licensee the point that is lost sight of is that the consumer in any case is going to be the man who wants it and who pays the price for it and he is not going to get steel at prices other than those that obtain in the market.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: There are only two alternatives before the Government. They can take the entire steel distribution in their hands, right up to the consumer distribution will be with them. Alternatively, why should the public sector steel plants lose? Let the prices be raised and let the consumer get it at that price.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The consumers are in the industries which are making engineering products for exports of essential things; the consumer is the farmer who needs it for agricultural implements. The other category of the consumer is the ordinary man who needs a small quanity, five tonnes or 10 tonnes, for housing or other things. Our effort is for the last category of people about whom the hon. Member has asked, namely, an increase in the stock yards for direct sale to the consumers either from the Hindustan Steel or from the other two private sector plants.

Secondly, it is the availability of sales through the stock yards. We are trying to augment them so that the availability from the stock yards direct to the consumers may be increased.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: There

are two factors which care causing concern to every country man. Firstly, the higher cost of production. Is the Minister aware that Japan is producing steel at a lower price with our iron ore, and our prices of steel are the highest in the world? May I know whether the Government is going to get the matter examined by experts as to how to lower the cost of production?

Secondly, there is the question of equitable distribution. It is now inequitable, and the Government, in order to collect election funds, is fiddling with the prices not only of steel but of medicines, and of so many other things. I want to know whether the Government has got the intention really to reduce the price and adopt a system of fair and equitable distribution based on the needs of the countrymen.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: So far as the question of the cost of steel is concerned, it is true that the capital cost of steel per tonne is high, because in our country, we have not only the steel plants but also the other townships and the various other elements which are there. So far as the average cost of steel per tonne is concerned, our cost of production compares favourably or is equal with that of other countries including Japan.

The point here is that our steel plants are not producing to their rated capacity. Durgapur is one. If the steel plants produce to their rated capacity, certainly we can produce steel at a comparable cost and also they can be made economical. That is the point.

As for the price, I emphatically repudiate the insinuation made that in fixing the price of steel, election expenses are taken into account. I do not know how that comes in.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I can explain it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member is an expert. (Interruption) He can investigate.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Arising out of the last answer, may I know why, while the rated capacity of Tata Iron and Steel Co.,

is 90 per cent, it is as low as about 60 to 70 per cent in our public sector plants? What is the reason?

Oral Answers

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The main thing is the production. The production in Durgapur as you know, is about 30 per cent of the rated capacity, and leaving aside other things, that has brought down the figure.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about Bhilai?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Its rated capacity is all right.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How much? (Interruption) Let me inform you it is only 75 per cent.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The hon. Minister is misleading the House. What to speak of the rated capacity, it has not even reached the attainable capacity, which is less than the rated capacity. (Interruption)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is a difference between the plant capacity and the rated capacity. Compared to other plants, I know Bhilai is doing reasonably well.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Rourkela is better still. Let me again inform you.

श्रीलखन लाल कपूर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पैस्फिक प्रकृत पुछना चाहता हं कि जे० पी० सी० के माध्यम से जो बिलैटस और स्टील रोलर मिल्स असोसियेशन जिसको कहा जा रहा है कि उसे रजिस्टर्ड किया गया इसलिये उसे भारी मात्रा में स्टील और बिलैट्स आदि दिया जा रहा है जबकि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जो खड़ी हो रही हैं और रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं उनको बिलैट्स और स्टील नहीं दिया जा रहा है जबकि इस बिलैट्स एंड स्टील रोलर मिल्स असोसियेशन को भारी मात्रा में यह स्टील और बिलैंटस दिया जा रहा है और क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि वह बोगस फर्म बाजारों में दूने दाम में उसे बेचते

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हैं ? और इससे जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्टीकी चीजें हैं उनके लिये कंज्युमर्स को बाजार में दूने दाम देने पड़ते हैं। अगर यह सही है तो क्या जो कोटा आपने पहले नियत किया है बडे-बडे मिल मालिकों के लिये उसको घटा कर जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वाले हैं उनको देंगे ?

श्री मुहस्मद शफी कुरेशी: एस० आर० एन० ए० के दो किस्म के मेम्बर हैं। एक तो वह जिनको बिलेट का कोटा मिलता है और दूसरे ऐसे मिल ओनर्स हैं जो अपने कारखाने स्क्रीप से चलाते हैं। लेकिन अब गवर्नमेंटने फैसला किया है कि जो स्क्रैप से रि-रोलिंग मिल्स चलाते हैं वह भी एस० आर० एन० ए० के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं और वह भी उस किस्म का फायदा उठा सकते हैं जो विलेट का इस्ते-माल करने वाले कारखाने उठाते हैं। बिलेट के डिस्टिब्यूशन को रेगूलेट करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने नई पालिसी बनाई हैं, और हम देखना चाहते हैं कि जो बिलेट इस्तेमाल करने वाली रि-रोलिंग मिल्स हैं उनके फिनिश्ड प्रोडक्ट्स कन्ज्यूमर्स को ठीक कीमत पर मिल जायें ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कांगडा घाटी में रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्मी पर शेहों की व्यवस्था

*184. भी राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि कांगड़ा घाटी में कई रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मी पर इस समय शेडों की व्यवस्था नहीं है;
- (स) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उन प्लेटफार्मों पर क्षेडों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या कारवाई करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्रीनन्दा): (क) जी हां। (ख) बाईस।

(ग) प्लेटफार्म पर छत एक बुनियादी सुविधानहीं है बल्कि एक अतिरिक्त सुविवाहै जिसकी व्यवस्था रेल उपयोगकर्ता सविधा समिति की सलाह से एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर की जाती है। किसी स्टेशन के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाने के पहले इस बात पर विचार किया जाता है कि उस स्टेशन पर कितना यःतायात होता है, जिन दूसरे स्टेशनों पर यह सुविघा नहीं है, उनकी तुलना में उस स्टेशन पर इसकी कितनी जरूरत है और घन उपलब्ध है या नहीं।

मौज्दा यातायात को देखते हुए इस खण्ड के 22 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मी पर छत लगाने का औचित्य नहीं समझा जाता जिसका एक कारण यह भी है कि इन स्टेशनों पर बने मुसाफिर स्वानों में यात्री जनता के लिये छतदार स्थान की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है।

Protest bу Companies Regarding Categorisation as Larger Industrial Houses

*185. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 40 Companies have so far protested to Government that they do not belong to the larger Industrial Houses as listed in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee;
- (b) if so, the names of Companies which have protested to Government in this connection;