

Licensed Capacity of Oil Barrel Fabricators

*726. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 216 on the 28th July, 1970 regarding the licensed capacity of oil barrel fabricators and state:

(a) the reasons for Government to treat capacities of Steel Containers Limited and Industrial Containers Ltd. as assessed one for purpose of raw material allocation when their capacities were not actually assessed before general assessment was undertaken during 1963-64;

(b) whether it does not indicate that these two fabricators were being allocated raw material on their licensed capacities before 1963-64;

(c) if so, the reasons for not allocating raw material to other fabricators on their licensed capacities prior to 1963-64; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House detailed charts of capacities assessed by them of all barrel fabricators which resulted in their taking decisions for determination of different efficiency factors of different barrel fabricators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Allocation of raw material to barrel fabricators has always been based on assessed capacity. In the case of M/s. Steel Containers Ltd. and M/s. Industrial Containers Ltd. the position has already been explained in reply to Unstarred Question No. 216 on 28.7.70. These two units were granted industrial licences for capacities which were earlier recognised in favour of Indian Galvanising Co. (1926) Ltd. for the units at Bombay and Calcutta. These capacities held by Indian Galvanising Co. were treated as assessed capacities for the purpose of raw material allocation to the new licensed units in question, till they were revised as a result of general assessment undertaken during 1963-64.

(d) Attention is invited to page 12 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969 which gives the assessed capacities based on inspection during 1963-64. The efficiency factor of 75% has been generally applied except in the case of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Limited, Calcutta, where the capacity was arrived at without actual inspection and in the case of M/s. Assam Oil Company (a consumer fabricator) where no assessment was made. Earlier certain exceptions were also made in the cases of M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co., Bombay in September, 1953 in which assessment was done at efficiency of 66.2/3%, the same company at Calcutta in December 1963 got assessed at the same percentage and M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. in November-1961 at 63%, for the reasons already explained in reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 216 on 28.7.1970.

Shortage of Tyres and Tubes

*727. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of tyres and tubes in the country;

(b) whether the manufacturers of these goods have asked for permission to increase production;

(c) whether permission has been granted to them; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of new factories proposed to be set up to meet the demand of tyres and tubes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) There is a marginal shortage in respect of certain sizes of tyres and tubes.

(b) and (c). There are no pending applications from existing manufacturers of automobile tyres and tubes for expansion of their capacities. Two of these manufacturers had