

[Prof. (Madhu Dandavate) undertaken this; we will assist them. When I say that we will assist them, there are financial institutions and there are banks which can do that, as has been done in the case of sick industries and others also. So *modus operandi* might vary from place to place, but we will utilise the financial institutions and the banking institutions to give some sort of credit facility or even assistance, and that is only the difference about the form that you are utilising. Anyhow, I have already explained it and I fully accept your proposal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): This is the first step and all the related steps which are necessary to meet the objectives of the Original Act or for the purpose of repeal will follow. The Minister has assured us and we should keep our optimism alive.

I shall now put the motion to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER—

### Licensing Policy on Steel

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, before we take up the other things, let us take up the price-rise issue because it has been pending for a long time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): No. The statement by the Steel Minister is there now. Yes, Mr. Goswami.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Sir, I find that there is still scope for further streamlining the Licensing Policy governing the secondary sector steel industry in our country. This sector has played hitherto an important and complimentary role to that of the integrated steel plants. The secondary steel sector should continue to do so and to expand smoothly filling up gaps in the supply-demand pattern for the numerous types of steel products including special steels. Considering that we have been importing steel worth about Rs. 1200 crores every year over the last many years, the secondary steel sector requires to be supported to make a significant contribution to steel supply in the economy.

The basic principle underlying the streamlining of the Licensing Policy is that the secondary steel sector should be facilitated to integrate both backwards and forwards to improve the economic viability of individual units, many of which are too small considering the modern technological requirements. Investment decision in the private sector to produce a particular steel item or to locate the project at a particular place are basically commercial decisions and the private sector should

be encouraged to take them as such, without creating an obligation on the part of the Government to solve their raw material and marketing problems, as a precondition.

The new policy would this provide for the following:

(a) Modernisation of electric arc furnaces would be allowed liberally subject to the use of sponge iron being produced and/or used to reduce the burden on foreign exchange required for importing steel melting scrap.

(b) Steel-making by the blast furnace route will also be allowed to the private sector but subject to the ceiling capacity limitation of 250, 000 tonnes per annum for the present. This is essential because, as I said earlier, small blast furnace technology is now available within the country and there is no logical reason for shutting private sector out of this route for pig iron/steel making.

(c) Restrictive distinctions which are currently prevalent in our Licencing Policy in different steel rolled commodities are being removed.

(d) Units which have set up sponge iron making facilities will be freely allowed to increase their operation to produce finished steel.

Special provisions would continue for minimum economic capacity etc. for hilly and backward regions of the country considering the infrastructural problems that characterise such regions namely in Jammu & Kashmir, the north-eastern States, hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh, etc.

Members are aware of the difficult situation regarding the availability of electric power supply in many States in the country. New electric arc furnace units even of the modern large types which are energy add electricity efficient and which are

high productive units should, therefore, be allowed with great caution. This matter is being separately considered.

I do trust that the secondary steel sector industry in our country will enthusiastically respond to the liberalisation that is being proposed now. Such response should be characterised by proper project preparation and viable investment without obliging the Government to provide raw materials or to safeguard the market for individual units. I hope that the new policy will provide a healthy climate for growth in the iron and steel sector which is basic to our economy and on which a good deal of our exports depend.

5.00 P. M.

THE VICE - CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Now we will have clarifications.; The only problem is, as usual, there are far too many names. There are 18 as of now and I am sure there are many more on way. So please observe moderation as far as time is concerned.

**चौथी हरि तिहु : (उत्तर प्रदेश)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी स्टील को पालिसी पर जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसमें कुछ बुनियादी बातें रखी हैं। जैसे कि उन्होंने कहा है कि जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, अनडवलप्ड हैं, जम्मू-कश्मीर है और कुछ एरियाज हैं वहां पर यह इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करने को सोचते हैं। आखिर उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है? किस तरह से यह जो पर्वतीय स्थान हैं उनको इस काम में लाया जाएगा और किस तरह के यह स्टील प्लांट्स वहां पर बनाने की हमारी योजना है? यह प्लांट किस कैटेगरी के हैं, कोयले की सप्लाई कैसे होगी और मार्किटिंग का क्या प्रबन्ध होगा?

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्टील कंज्यूमर कौंसिल थी जो कि 1986 में सेट-अप हुई थी। अब उसकी जिन्दगी खत्म हो गई है तो यह कंज्यूमर्स का जो पक्ष है

[चौधरी हरि सिंह]

स्टील के पक्ष में वह कौंसिल क्या आप बनाएंगे ? अगर यह नहीं बनती है तो उसको बनाने का इरादा सरकार का है या नहीं है या उसको समाप्त करने का तय कर दिया गया है ? एक्सपोर्ट करने का सरकार का जो इरादा है पिछले साल के मुकाबले इसे कितने परसेंट बढ़ाने का सरकार का टारगेट है या लक्ष्य है ? इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टील के दाम कंज्यूमर आइटम्स के लिहाज से देश के अन्दर बढ़ रहे हैं, इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? मकान बनाने के लिए जिस लोहे का प्रयोग होता है और दूसरे घरेलू कामों में प्रयोग होने वाला जो लोहा है उसके दाम आसमान को छू रहे हैं, इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय सोचे हैं ? यह मैं स्पष्टीकरण जानना चाहता हूँ ।

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, is allowing private sector a precursor to the Government throwing open other core sectors like power to the private sector ?

Secondly, has the Central clearance been given to the Rs. 850 crore project to manufacture seamless steel tubes for the oil industry to set up at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh ?

Thirdly, in the Import Policy of 1990-93 import of high speed steels, tools and die-steels had been transferred to the Open General Licence list. In the past these items were restricted for import. The present import policy is prejudicial to indigenous producers of these items.

High-speed steel is a strategic product. If the indigenous manufacturing capacity is not encouraged and protected, our country would be totally dependent on foreign sources. This would put our national interest at risk in times of emergency.

The OGL policy would lead to flooding of imports into the country, resulting in avoidable wastage of foreign exchange when adequate production capacity already exists in the country. So this also would again result in unemployment of labour due to sickness and closure of industries.

So I would like to know whether the policy regarding import of high-speed steel would be reviewed.

Next, how many applications are there for processing and for granting licences?

Next, has the Planning Commission allocated funds for setting up two steel plants, one at Daitari in Orissa and the other at Vijayanagar in Karnataka ?

I would like to have these clarifications.

**श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) :**  
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस्पात की हमारे देश में भारी कमी है और आज के दिन की गति से हम 21वीं सदी में पहुँचे तो इस्पात की आवश्यकता और पूर्ति का अन्तर 40 से 50 लाख टन होगा। अब इसे पूरा करने के लिए सरकार नये इस्पात कारखाने लगाए तो सरकार के पास उतना पर्याप्त धन नहीं है। विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण आयात की भी तो मर्यादाएँ हैं। आज ही हम लगभग 1200 करोड़ का आयात करते हैं, जिसे बढ़ाना संभव नहीं। इस परि-प्रक्ष्य में सरकार की नयी लाइसेंसिंग नीति का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। स्वागत करते समय मेरे मन में कुछ आशंकाएँ हैं। सरकार को यह दिशा तो ठीक है लेकिन हमेशा के जैसे इसकी गति में अन्दर है। इस्पात पर हमेशा हमारी नीति इसी प्रकार रही है कि हम एक कदम आगे जाते हैं और दो कदम पीछे आते हैं। इस दृष्टि से मैं इस्पात मंत्री महोदय से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा। एक तो जो उन्होंने नई लाइसेंस नीति की बात की है इसमें इस्पात के कारखानों की क्षमता का उल्लेख

नहीं है। वैसे आज भी ढाई लाख टन की क्षमता के कारखाने प्रतिबंधित नहीं हैं लेकिन बहुत से वर्षों से मांग यह हो रही है कि 10 लाख टन तक के कारखानों की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। नई तथ्यांकित उदार नीति में 10 लाख टन तक के कारखानों को अनुमति होगी या नहीं होगी इस संबंध में यह वक्तव्य मौन है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पहला स्पष्टीकरण यह चाहूंगा कि क्या इनकी क्षमता पर कोई निर्बंध नहीं होगा, यदि निर्बंध होगा भी तो कम से कम 10 लाख टन तक की क्षमता के लिए अनुमति इस उदार नीति में आएगी।

दूसरी बात, इसमें बहुत सारी उदारताओं की बात की गई है। लेकिन जब 10 लाख टन तक की अनुमति मिलेगी तो स्वाभाविक रूप से ये सारे कारखाने एम.आर.टी.पी. के चंगुल में आ जायेंगे और आज तक का यह अनुभव है कि एम.आर.टी.पी. के पास जो भी चीज चली जाए, साल सवा साल वहीं पड़ी रहेगी। इस दृष्टि से मंत्री महोदय से दूसरा स्पष्टीकरण जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस उदार मतवादी नीति में 10 लाख टन तक की क्षमता के इन कारखानों को हम एम.आर.टी.पी. के चंगुल से अलग करेंगे या उससे बंधे रहेंगे ?

इसके साथ तीसरा स्पष्टीकरण मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब इन 10 लाख टन की क्षमता के कारखानों को अनुमति मिलेगी तो इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग की दृष्टि से क्या ये फिर उसी रेड टेपिज्म में आ जायेंगे या इनके लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान होगा जिसके कारण इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग की समस्या से भी यह आपकी उदार नीति मुक्त होगी ? मेरा चौथा स्पष्टीकरण यह है कि अपनी नीति में मंत्री महोदय ने विद्युत चाप भट्टियों की प्रशंसा की है। और जो भी उचित है। आज के इस्पात में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत इस्पात यह विद्युत चाप भट्टियों की ओर से बनता है और अगर इसे बढ़ावा दिया जाए, तो 50 प्रतिशत तक भी यह बना सकती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस नीति से जितना बढ़ावा मिला है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है :

आज जैसे विदेशी मुद्रा की दृष्टि से यह विद्युत चाप भट्टियों के लिए स्क्रैप और स्पंज आयरन पर भारी मात्रा में आयात शुल्क है और एक्साइज-ड्यूटी है और इन दोनों के कारण स्वाभाविक रूप से यह सारा खेल मंहगा हो जाता है और इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह चौथा स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि जब वह विद्युत चाप भट्टी को आधुनिक और उदार बनाने की बात करते हैं, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से यह आयात शुल्क हो, एक्साइज ड्यूटी हो, क्या इसमें ग्रह मंत्रालय की ओर से उन्हें राहत देने के लिए मंत्री महोदय कोई विशेष प्रयत्न करेंगे, अन्यथा जैसा कहा जाता है कि सरकार का एक हाथ जो काम करे, वह दूसरे हाथ को पता नहीं होता और दोनों हाथ के झगड़े में किसी के हाथ में कुछ नहीं आता। उस प्रकार आप इधर-उधर न बना दो और उधर दोनों प्रकार की ड्यूटीज इतनी मात्रा में हों कि यह मंहगा होता चला जाए।

तो इससे रास्ता निकालने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं? यह मेरा इममें चौथा स्पष्टीकरण होगा।

अब मैं दो और छोटे स्पष्टीकरण जो इस्पात नीति से जुड़े हैं, उनके बारे में पूछना चाहूंगा। मेरी जानकारी में रूस के साथ हमारा समझौता हुआ था, जिसमें स्क्रैप आयरन पांच साल देने के लिए रूस ने हमसे वादा किया था, जो हर साल बढ़ते जाने वाला था और उसके कारण हमने और देशों से आयात को कम करके उसे स्वाभाविक रूप से संतुलित करने का प्रयास किया था।

अब जो नई जानकारी मिली है, उसके अनुसार रूस इस समझौते का सम्मान नहीं कर रहा है और स्क्रैप आयरन भेजने की बात, जितना हां कहा था, उतना हमारे पास आ नहीं रहा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पांचवां स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि रूस इस समझौते का सम्मान नहीं कर रहा है? यदि नहीं कर रहा है, तो

[श्री प्रनोद महाजन]

इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, जिसके कारण इस्पात की कमी हो ?

मेरा अंतिम स्पष्टीकरण यह है कि गत कुछ वर्षों से हम इस्पात के क्षेत्र में अत्याधुनिकीकरण ला रहे हैं जो उचित है, आवश्यक है। देश इस पर लगभग दस हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का इरादा रखता है। कुछ खर्चा हो चुका है, कुछ होने वाला है। इस अत्याधुनिकीकरण के मैं विरोध में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन संसद के दोनों सदनों में इस अत्याधुनिकीकरण में छिपे भ्रष्टाचार और विदेशी मुद्रा के गैर-व्यवहार के संबंध में बार-बार चर्चा हुई है। विशेषकर दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को लेकर यह चर्चा बहुत बड़ी है (समय की घंटों)

इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से यह मैं छठा और अंतिम स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा कि यह जो अत्याधुनिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया दस हजार करोड़ की चल रही है, इसमें विशेष रूप से दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को लेकर और अन्य कारखानों में और यह पूरे अत्याधुनिकीकरण में, जिस प्रकार का बड़ी मात्रा में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, इस प्रकार की चर्चा है।

क्या सरकार इसकी जांच करके इस पर कोई ऐसा नियंत्रण लाएगी, जिसके कारण इस उद्योग को ठीक ढंग से बढ़ावा मिले ?

यह मेरा अंतिम स्पष्टीकरण है।  
अन्यवाद।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इस्पात और खान मंत्री जी ने इस्पात से संबंधित लाइसेंसिंग नीति के बारे में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसे मैं पढ़ गया हूँ और नई नीति इन्होंने बनाई है।

बहु सरकार जब से आई है, शिक्षा से लेकर के इस्पात के क्षेत्र में, कोई ऐसा

क्षेत्र नहीं है कि जिसमें नई नीति न बना ली हो। इसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है, तीसरे पैराग्राफ के (ख) में कि :—

“क्योंकि देश में अब लघु धमन भट्ठी प्रौद्योगिकी उपलब्ध है, अतः कच्चा लोहा इस्पात निर्माण की इस प्रक्रिया को निजी क्षेत्र के लिए बंद करना न्यायोचित नहीं है।”

एक बार विदेश में अमरीका में इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य गये थे, माननीय राम जेठमलानी जी और उन्होंने कहा था कि यदि विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री होंगे और उनकी सरकार आएगी, तो प्राइवेटाइजेशन पर विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी की सरकार का विशेष जोर होगा।

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस्पात के क्षेत्र में भी जो नेशनलाइजेशन की पालिसी थी भारत सरकार की, पिछली सरकार की, उसको रद्दोबदल करके प्राइवेटाइजेशन की पालिसी अपनाई जा रही है और इसके पीछे जो बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं उन्हें लाभ पहुंचाने की क्या कोई मंशा है ? दूसरा, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस शासन में बोकारो, बिलाई, दुर्गापुर, विशाखापत्तनम, राउरकेला, कुद्रेमुख आदि बड़े-बड़े कारखाने स्थापित किये गये, लोहा युग माना जाता है और उसमें ये औद्योगिक तीर्थ बने, आपकी नई सरकार आई है, क्या आप कोई स्टील का नया प्लांट इस देश को देने की योजना बना रहे हैं ? अगर बना रहे हैं तो कब तक उस पर आप कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ? जहां तक आपने चौथे पैरा में “देश के पर्वतीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों नामतः जम्मू और कश्मीर, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों, उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों इत्यादि की अवस्थापना संबंधी समस्याओं को देखते हुये उनकी न्यूनतम आर्थिक क्षमता के लिये विशेष प्रावधान बने रहेंगे”, लिखा है तो बे प्रावधान क्या हैं न्यूनतम आर्थिक क्षमता के और अवस्थापना संबंधी समस्याएँ क्या हैं इसको आपने स्पष्ट नहीं किया है, यह भी स्पष्ट करें ताकि हम समझ सकें कि आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं ?

इसके अतिरिक्त विद्युत चाप भट्ठी इकाइयां जो ऊर्जा और विद्युत कार्यक्षम हैं और जो उच्च सृजनात्मक इकाइयां हैं, को बहुत सावधानीपूर्वक अनुमति दी जानी चाहिये, बहुत सावधानीपूर्वक सरकार में कहा जाता है कि धीरे-धीरे होगा, हो जायेगा, कोई टाईम-बाउंड नहीं किया जाता है इन चीजों को, न कोई स्टेट कमिटमेंट किया जाता है, इसलिये बहुत सावधानीपूर्वक अनुमति उच्च सृजनात्मक इकाइयों को देने के संबंध में आपकी क्या नीति है और इस पर अलग से क्या विचार कर रहे हैं ? यह जो नई लाइसेंसिंग नीति आप स्टील के क्षेत्र में अपना रहे हैं इसको क्या कोई एडवाइजरी कमेटी आपने बनाया है क्योंकि आपकी सरकार एडवाइजरी कमेटी पर चल रही है। एक दल तुरन्त आप बना देते हैं और अगर है एडवाइजरी कमेटी क्या स्टील अथॉरिटी आफ इंडिया के डाइरेक्शन पर आप यह सब कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा ? इसके साथ ही मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कुद्रेमुख में आयरन और जो उत्पन्न होता है उसका ईरान से संभवतः कंट्रैक्ट हमारा था कितना आयरन और आपने ईरान को भारत से दिया है और किन-किन देशों में आप आयरन आयात कर रहे हैं ?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चन्द्रेश पो० ठाकुर) :**  
स्टेटमेंट से संबंधित कहिये।

**डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय :** स्टेटमेंट से संबंधित ही मैं कह रहा हूँ। आयरन और जो विदेश भेजा जाता है, आपने बहुत आयात की बात की है... (व्यवधान) राम अवधेश सिंह जी, अब आप बोलते हैं तो मैं नहीं बोलता।... (व्यवधान) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुद्रेमुख से जो आयरन और निकला था और ईरान से जो आपका कंट्रैक्ट था उसकी पूर्ति से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा भारत को प्राप्त होती है और भारत प्रति वर्ष यह सामग्री कितनी निर्यात कर रहा है और उसका किस रूप में आप उपयोग कर रहे हैं ? यही मेरी जिज्ञासा है। विश्वास है

कि सुलझे हुये विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी के मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्री हैं श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी जी, उन्होंने मेरी जिज्ञासाओं को नोट किया है इन्हीं सब का वह विस्तार से उत्तर देंगे।

**धन्यवाद।**

**SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY**  
(West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have tried to go through the statement in depth. The questions that appear before me and which, I think, the hon. Minister should clarify are: First of all, what is our total steel requirement for the eighth Plan ? I think, this statement is a policy statement which is going to guide our activities during the Eighth plan period. So, it is pertinent to know whether the total requirement of steel has been worked out, and the role of the private sector has been clearly delineated and earmarked. If we want to achieve self-sufficiency, we must not reduce the role of the public sector steel plants. The public sector steel plants require modernisation, require upgradation. There is also the question of setting up of totally new plants. What about those plants. ? The question is whether they are going to come up in the near future and whether they will be productive sooner. Unless these public sector steel plants are modernised, like the Durgapur steel plant, the IISCO plant, in this region, I think, we will not be able to cope with the situation.

Then, there is the question about production. What is your target ? What amount of steel is being produced ? Will it help in removing the shortage that we are facing in our country ? We want to achieve self-sufficiency. Not only that. We also want to export finished products. We are, at present, laying emphasis only on export of iron ore. When you export valuable iron ore, it weakens our capacity to manufacture steel. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether

[Shri Sunil Basw Ray]

he is going to lay emphasis on export of finished products instead of export iron ore.

Another point is, the electric arc furnace will have to depend on regular supply of power in every corner, wherever these mills will be set up. Now, this requires the concurrence of the Energy Ministry. Have they assured that power will be made available to the plants as and when required and also the required quantity for running these mills ? Unless these things are taken care of, I think, we will not be able to achieve what we want.

In the end, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that the commanding heights of the public sector steel industry would not be diluted, that it would be upheld, that the private sector would only help in filling the gap and nothing more than that. These are the points which I would like the Minister to clarify.

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have three-four questions to ask of the hon. Minister.

My first question is whether the Minister is keen to give a greater thrust to the export of finished items from the country, and, for this purpose, whether it is a fact that there are proposals for the setting up of port-based steel units could be the principal outlets for export of finished steel ?

Secondly, is it a fact that the Steel Ministry is going to encourage the sponge iron route for steel-making which can effectively supply the feedstock needed by the secondary sector ?

Thirdly, what is the sponge iron production capacity per annum at present in the country ?

Lastly what steps the Steel Ministry is taking to supply steel to

the small plant-owners directly from the Steel Authority of India Limited,

Thank you.

**श्री राम श्रवणेश सिंह (बिहार) :**  
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे इस बात की हैरत हो रही है कि अभी जो प्रतिपक्ष है, उसके मन में इतनी देश-द्रोही पालिसी की घोषणा के बाद गुस्सा क्यों नहीं पैदा हुआ ? क्योंकि जो पालिसी जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने तैयार की थी देश बनाने के लिये उस पालिसी से हटकर यह पालिसी देश में पूंजी-पतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये घोषित की गयी है और प्रतिपक्ष में बैठे सदस्यों में से किसी के भी मन में कोई गुस्सा पैदा नहीं हो रहा है। यह बहुत ही भयावह है, देशद्रोह मैं इसको कह सकता हूँ। भाषा बहुत मुलायम है और इस कदर भाषा में कहा गया है कि हम लिबरलाइज कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या लिबरलाइज कर रहे हैं आप ?

मान्यवर, अभी 13 मिलियन टन स्टील देश में पैदा हो रहा है, जिसमें छह मिलियन टन तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो रहा है और सात मिलियन टन पब्लिक सेक्टर में पैदा होता है। आप यह जो काम करने जा रहे हैं, उससे सारा का सारा कमांडिंग हाईट जो पब्लिक सेक्टर को होने वाला है, जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपने जीवन का उद्देश्य बनाया था, उसको खतम करने की यह सारी की सारी योजना है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने भी कहा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही स्टील की प्रोडक्ट रहनी चाहिये और जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी 1956 में बनाई गई थी, उसमें था कि—बेसिक एंड हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज बिल की एक्सक्लूजिवली ग्रैंडर पब्लिक सेक्टर। इस बात का यह डिपार्चर है। आज वहां से यह सरकार हट रही है और पूंजी-पतियों की गोद में जा रही है।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहुत व्यापक आन्दोलन हो सकता है क्योंकि यह बुनियादी राष्ट्र की जो

नीति है, जो औद्योगिक पालिसी है, उससे हटने का कदम यह सरकार उठा रही है और कुछ पूंजीपतियों के चक्कर में, प्रभाव में यह सरकार फँस गई है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में यह बीमारी हो सकती है, स्टील सेक्टर में बीमारी हो सकती है तो इस बीमारी को दूरस्त करने को सरकार कदम उठा सकती है, लेकिन.. (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चन्द्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : कृपया स्पष्टीकरण पर आइये।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : स्पष्टीकरण ही पूछ रहा हूँ मान्यवर। मैं इस वक्त बहुत गुस्से में हूँ। इस पालिसी के लिबरलाइजेशन के नाम पर जो देश के सामने आया है, इसके बाद मेरे मनमें बहुत गुस्सा आया है। अब मैं यह सब व्यक्त नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ लेकिन अगर मुझे मौका मिले तो मैं व्यक्त कर सकता हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्होंने कहा है कि हम ढाई लाख टन के लिये दे देंगे, जब चाहेंगे तब, उसमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इधर हमारे बंधु जो हैं, इन्होंने और भी नहले पर दहला मारा, प्रमोद महाजन साहब, इन्होंने कहा कि एक मिलियन टन दे दीजिये। ढाई लाख टन नहीं, एक मिलियन टन यानी दस लाख टन तक की छूट दे दीजिए। मतलब सरकार अभी एक कदम बढ़ाना चाहती है और ये उससे आगे बढ़कर कदम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं कि चलिए पूरा पूंजीवाद में चले जाए। उनको ढाई लाख से संतोष नहीं है, वे चाहते हैं कि दस लाख टन की एक-एक इण्डस्ट्री दे दीजिए।....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चन्द्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : आप यकथा पूछना चाहते हैं, उसको पूछिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरा सवाल यह है... (व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, एक और वाक्य कहकर मैं सवाल पूछूंगा। माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए जो हम कदम उठा रहे हैं, उसके जरिए हम अपने को दूरस्त नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि अपनी कमजोरी, जो स्टील सेक्टर में कमी है, जो स्टील में चोरी है, लूट है, उस लूट के चलते हम दाम बढ़ाते हैं....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चन्द्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : मेरा यशपला ख्याल है कि अब आप स्पष्टीकरण पर आइए, भूमिका बहुत हो चुकी है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह (हरियाणा) : आपने इस पर पहले भी कहा था।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आपको स्टील इण्डस्ट्री खुलवानी है क्या ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चन्द्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : आप गुमराह किए जा रहे हैं राम अवधेश जी, अपने विषय पर रहिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में न दिया जाए, तो यह आप दे रहे हैं तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में जैसा जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा था कि एक मिलियन टन स्टील हर साल उत्पन्न करने के लिए आर० एण्ड डी० एण्ड मेकेन, जो रांची में बना है, उसका पूरा उपयोग किया जाएगा, तो क्या उसका यह पूरा उपयोग अभी तक किया गया या आगे करने की योजना है? या करने की योजना है क्योंकि माडर्नाइजेशन जो इनका हो रहा है, उसमें आर० एण्ड डी० का कहना है कि हमको वाय-पास कर दिया। "मेकेन" मेकैनिकल इंजीनियरिंग की सलाह देने के लिए जो संस्था रांची में स्थित है, उसका कहना है कि हमको वाय-पास कर दिया गया है। यह सारा माडर्नाइजेशन बाहर से—जर्मनी से, रशिया से जापान से और ब्रिटेन से टेक्नोलॉजी ला रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... यह कोई अपटू-डेट टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं है और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन घट नहीं रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चन्द्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : आप कुछ लार्जर इश्यूज में जा रहे हैं। आपके अपने विचारों के लिए और विषय के लिए मुनासिब यह होगा कि आप चेयर-मैन से मिलकर एक हाफ एन अवर डिस्कसन की मांग करें।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं इनसे स्पष्टीकरण पूछ रहा हूँ कि जिन अफसरों की वजह से स्टील अथारिटी को घाटा स्टील प्रोडक्शन में लगा और माडर्नाइजेशन में



[श्री राम अवधेश सिंह]

ज्यादा पैसा लगा और जिस वजह से सरकार को अपने विचार में तब्दीली करनी पड़ी कि प्रायवेटायजेशन की ओर भी जाना है जिससे कि इन्होंने अच्छा नाम सैकेंडरी सेक्टर दिया है, तो उन अफसरों पर जो अब सर्किल से बाहर चले गए हैं, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चंद्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : यह टोटली अन-रिलेटेड है ।

I am sorry, you are shifting your topic. आप स्पष्ट पूछिए, अगर कुछ सवाल पूछना है, नहीं तो मैं दूसरा नाम बुला रहा हूँ ।

श्री कमल मोरारका : यह गूलभूत प्रश्न है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप इसे अन-रिलेटेड कैसे कहते हैं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चंद्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि आपका जो बुनियादी प्रश्न है, आप उसको प्राथमिकता दीजिए ।

श्री कमल मोरारका (राजस्थान) : आप सेपरेट डिस्कसन मांगिए, मैं आपकी भावना के साथ हूँ ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने तो मांग की है । कालिंग अटेंशन ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चंद्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : उसके लिए आप चैयरमैन से मिलिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम सभी इसका समर्थन करते हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चंद्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : अच्छा अब बात खत्म हो गयी । आपने बहुत समय ले लिया । असल में आप इतने नाराज हैं कि आपकी भावनाएं व्यक्त नहीं हो पा रही हैं । आप पानी पीजिए और किसी दूसरे बक्त इसकी चर्चा कीजिए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हमको बहुत गुस्सा है । हमको पूछने दीजिये ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० चंद्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : हम समझ रहे हैं ।

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Sir, his point has come.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : 1200 करोड़ हर साल का इम्पोर्ट की बात इन्होंने कही है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, he has given notice of a Short Notice Question and I have said that I have no objection. If that Short Notice Question is taken up, he will have enough opportunity to deal with these points \_\_\_\_ It is on this particular issue itself.

\*THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Okay, on this issue, you have given notice of a Short Notice Question and the Minister has said that he has no objection. So you will have an opportunity to raise all these points. Shri Kamal Morarka.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : इस बयान के बारे में तो पूछना न ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): The fact is that you are not asking on your questions. Let us be fair to the House. And Mr. Morarka is conniving with him. I have called his name...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Sir, how can I ask ? He is still on his logs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): You carry over. Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh, you have asked for a Short Notice Question. So please sit down.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Thank you very much, Sir. The new Steel Policy is before us Before I ask specific clarifications, I would like the House to understand that it is a major announcement. I thought there was some statement on Steel Policy. After reading it, I find it is a major announcement. To the extent that blast furnances, will now" be

permitted in the secondary sector, in my opinion, it does not remain a secondary sector by the previous Government because till now, by definition, the blast furnace technology was under the primary sector and the electric arc furnace in the secondary sector. If the Government in its wisdom is taking a decision to allow smaller companies to go in for the blastfurnace route, well. I am afraid that it will not be in the secondary sector any more. That is number one.

**श्री राम अवधेश : स्टील संकेंडी हो जायेगा ।**

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Number two, I do not know which is the indigenous blast furnace technology available in the country for up to 250,000 tonnes. I think, once you allow this, it will go to a million tonnes whether we like it or not. Sir, over the years we have seen how the MRTP Act has been totally diluted. It has gone beyond recognition today.

In fact, in this policy also the first clarification I want to get from the Steel Minister is : is it only the Steel Ministry's policy or has he coordinated with the Industry Minister and the Finance Minister because once you allow this, they will be merge projects, which means the MRTP Act, the industrial licensing policy and other policies have to be coordinated ? The Government may, in Government come to the conclusion that steel is in short supply, that instead of importing steel we are now going to allow the private sector to go in for steel-making in a big way.

But, then, we should know, in my opinion, allowing the private sector to go the blast furnace route is a departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 whether we like it or we do not like it. If we are making that departure we should know that we are making that departure. I have been complaining when I was sitting on the

other side that the precious Government in the last ten years had made major departures in the Resolution cloaked in this kind of language which I have never appreciated. For instance, by a simple notification we have removed all major industries from the MRTP Act, cement, paper, this, that under, the guise that the country need these. When the MRTP Act was introduced by Mrs. Gandhi, she never said that she was introducing this for industries the country does not need. The country always needs those industries. Steel is still under the MRTP Act. Would the Government remove steel from the MRTP Act ? Will it remain under the MRTP Act. This is one of the major changes in the steel policy for which the country is entitled to have more reformation.

Together with this, my second request to the Steel Minister is that having made this policy announcement, a white paper on the steel industry should be placed on the Table of the House because all the major steel plants have undergone modernisation. Two years ago, one year ago, Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh had very rightly drawn the attention of the House to major modernisation schemes in the public sector whose cost calculations were disproportionate to all available information. The Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi is there which is grossly under-utilised. Yet, we are importing blast furnaces. The TISCO has been allowed to import equipment which is made by the HEC in Ranchi. Durgapur and Burnpur are being allowed to import equipment which can be made in India. Not only that, Sir, but we are having consultancy from abroad when Indian consul-

[Shri Kamal Morerka]

tancy organisations in the public sector and the private sector are very much there. Steel is a very major core sector industry of the Indian economy. I think it is not enough to make this policy statement. A white paper on this, the status of the steel industry, its present status, the future plans for the next ten years as the Government perceives them, is required because there are pending projects, the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, the Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka, the Salem Steel Plant which was later converted into an alloy steel plant. Sir, for these the foundations stones were laid in 1971 by Mrs. Gandhi. Because of lack of resource? these projects were not implemented. Later we were told that the demand for steel was not enough. Sir, today a stage has come when there is a spurt in the demand for steel to the extent that we are saying that the private sector should come in. The public sector units should be taken to their optimum capacity. Only when you take the public sector units to their optimum capacity, can the cost of steel-making come down.

You are keeping the public sector plants at 1 million tonne capacity, not expanding them and are allowing a number of smaller blast furnaces to come in. I am not a student of Economics, Sir. I will seek your help in that respect. But from whatever knowledge I have of business and industry, I don't think that it is a prudent thing to do. The whole world is going in for economics on scale. In Korea the Pohang Iron and Steel Company, a single steel unit, is making some 12 million tonnes of steel. Our Bokaro Steel Plant which is our largest steel plant, is yet to reach 5 million tonnes of steel. It is still at 3 million tonnes or some such figure. So, the time has come when the whole perspective should be on economics on scale. Maybe, electric arc furnaces, as they are on the western coast, based on imported scrap or on gas-based sponge iron, can produce steel at a lower cost. But, in we allow this

route, I am afraid public sector steel plants will be put to a permanent disadvantage and the country will have to bear losses for a long time to come. So, I do not know whether the Minister has taken note of all this or not. I would like to know from him by way of a clarification if all these aspects have been kept in mind. Maybe it is my conjecture because I have some knowledge how the Government of India functions. The Government of India functions in the same way whichever Government comes into power.

The sponge-iron plants are there. The sponge-iron manufacturers are clamouring that their goods should be sold. So, my third clarification is whether it is a fact that Rs. 150 crores were sanctioned a few months ago for import of scrap and whether that money is not being released because the sponge-iron people do not want scrap to be imported. I understand if sponge iron is produced in India, we should use it, but if its production in India is not enough to meet the demand of electric arc furnace, for some time you will have to import melting scrap. So, import of melting scrap, production of sponge iron, new units of gas-based sponge iron and even import of sponge iron, all these will have to be taken into consideration as an integrated policy for steel making keeping in mind that we already have got a huge investment in the steel sector—the Steel Authority of India Ltd., the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., the two public sector plant and all those three plants at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayanagar and Salem. I again repeat those three because I remember very clearly over the last 20 years Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagar at least were staggered only on this basis. First because the demand was not enough and second because we do not have enough resources.

By way of clarification I want to know another thing. I would like to know whether it is because of our resource crunch that we are slowly mov-

ing away from the public sector to the private sector, because in India the private sector has *no* resources. Most of the private sector units in India are based on Government money. It is from the IDBI, IFCI and ICICI. Ninety per cent of money invested in all private sector is- from the public sector. The track record may show better profits, in the private sector, because private entrepreneurship is probably helping them function better. That is a matter of detail, but the fact remains that the resource base being the same, how will this policy really help? The overall national picture is not clear to me. By way of clarification I would like to know this.

Because such a larger issue cannot be settled by way of clarifications, I would again request that a White Paper on the status of the steel industry with the overall policy perspective for the next ten years should be placed in the House and we should have a full discussion on the subject probably in the next session.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): You have suggested really an outline of the White Paper.

There are a large number of names So, what I am doing is that I am calling party. But let me see. Mr. Swell is absent. So, Mr. Salaria.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA (Jammu & Kashmir): By a short statement running over two pages, a major policy decision has been announced. I will ask a few questions relevant to the Statement. The hon. Minister may kindly inform the House as to what is the total requirement of steel of various kinds in our country; what is the total production; what is the difference between the two and what are the ways and means which are in the contemplation of the Government to make up the deficiency in the production, in the demand for steel of various categories in our country? Secondly,

it has been said the provision for raw steel and the provision for its marketing in the private sector will not be the responsibility of the Government in deciding whether or not any particular plant is to be started or not. I would like to ask him whether the Government has considered that non-provision of raw materials or marketing field which has been so far kept in view and henceforth is said to be something which would not be a precondition, would not affect the setting up of the units and the working, of the units.

Thirdly, I would like to invite attention to the statement where it says "Steel-making by the blast furnace route will also be allowed to the private sector but subject to the ceiling capacity limitation of 250, 000 tonnes per annum." But when you go to para 3 with reference to the electric arc furnaces, no such limit is stated. May I know whether there is a limit in the case of electric arc furnaces as well. The hon. Minister may kindly make it clear when he rises to reply to the questions which we have put.

Then, it is said in the statement at page 2 in clause (c) "Restrictive distinctions which are currently prevalent in our Licencing Policy in different steel-rolled commodities are being removed." We are not told what those restrictions are and what would be the effect of the removal of those restrictive distinctions on the production and supply of steel in future.

Then, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly refer to clause (d) in which it is said "Units which have set up sponge iron making facilities will be freely allowed to increase their operation to produce finished steel." What is the limit in this case? It is not stated in this clause. We would be very happy if the hon. Minister could tell us whether the capacity limit about which he has talked in clause (b) would have any relevance in the case of clause (d) also.

[Sh. Shabbir Ahmed Salaria]

With reference to special provisions mentioned in para 4, I would request the Minister to kindly make it clear whether there is any plant of any nature available in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to which a reference has been made in para 4. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has any proposal under his consideration to set up any plant in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the north-eastern States, hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh particu'ar'y in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): That is enough, Mr. Salaria, Thank you very much.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Last but not the least, you may kindly look at para 5 in which it is said that in the case of new electric arc furnaces, the permission will be given with great caution because of deficiency of electricity in our country. I would submit that States which produce more electricity and supply it to other States should be given these licences more liberally and should not be treated at par with the States who are lagging behind in the production of electricity. For instance, Jammu and Kashmir supplies electricity to other State and uses very little electricity for itself. Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Minister that with reference to para 5, he may kindly consider this point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): You are repeating yourself, Mr. Salaria. Time is very limited at the moment. Thank you very much.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: With regard to hydro-electricity, the policy should be much more liberal. (Ends. ).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Mr. Virumbi. You should be very brief.

You make the distinction between "brief" and "very brief".

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): I understand that. From the statement made by the hon. Minister, we came to know that our steel production is not able to meet our demand and, therefore, they decided to allow the private entrepreneurs to increase the steel production. We have already invested Rs. 52, 000 crores and another Rs. 10, 000 crores are going to be invested in this field by the Government. When there is so much demand prevailing in the country, to decide that the private entrepreneurs should be helped and also we should see that the production should come from the private sector, I am unable to understand why the Government has not taken keen interest to upgrade the Salem steel plant as an integrated steel plant as originally envisaged. Now, the Salem steel plant is functioning as re-rolling mill. The Government should come forward with an assurance and I hope they would because when the hon. Minister visited Tamil Nadu some four or five months back and when the press reporters asked about it, he assured that it should be taken into account within the overall plan projections. Therefore, the Government should come forward with an assurance that they would upgrade the Salem steel plant as an integrated steel plant. It is very essential and very important. We have been demanding for this for the last two decades. Therefore, the Government should look into this. The second point is regarding the pig-iron. Our pig-iron demand is 1. 7 million tonnes. The demand of pig-iron constitutes only between 10 per cent or 12 per cent of the SAIL production. The SAIL is not prepared to manufacture the pig-iron keeping in view the loss of profit in the pig-iron production. Sir, I come from Coimbatore a city surrounded by the foundries. Most of the foundries are

facing the danger of closure due to the short supply of pig-iron. When the SAIL is not prepared to manufacture pig-iron, how can the Government expect the private sector to produce pig-iron ? This is number one. Number two, I want an assurance regarding production of pig-iron.

THE VICE - CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): He heard it.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Tamil Nadu is also manufacturing more than 20... *(Interruption)*. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into it.

THE VICE - CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): It is over now. Please sit down. Shri H. Hanumanthappa.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, while I support the demand of Mr. Kamal Morarka that the Minister instead of making such a major policy announcement through a statement, may come out with a White Paper on the steel policy, if he yields, we can cut off all these clarifications and straightway go to White Paper and stop our clarifications. This is a major policy announcement and the present Government is making statements here and there. We want to know as to what is their policy about the core sector. Now steel has come out. Somewhere, the Minister has said about energy also, and then electrification and I do not know what they will do with the coal. We do not know. Instead of making piecemeal statements here and there, let him come but with the industrial policy, the new industrial policy, if at all they want, instead of making changes here and there. I again request the Minister that if he is ready to come out with a White Paper on steel policy, we can discuss threadbare everything instead of seeking clarifications in a piecemeal way. It will not satisfy anybody. I will go further. If he yields, I will stop. He has already agreed for Half-an-Hour

discussion. That also will not satisfy us because Half-an-Hour discussion will again limit our scope, based on the statement and the clarifications. But as a major decision, he should come out with a White Paper. If he agrees to that, it is all right. Otherwise, there is no use of our seeking clarifications, if he agrees to that, that will take care of many of our doubts.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): I do not know whether the Minister agrees to it or not.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Sir, I am not agreeing to the White Paper but I am prepared to have a full-fledged discussion. But I do not think it will be possible in this session. I am quite agreeable for Half-an-Hour discussion. In fact, I welcome a full-fledged discussion. *(Interruptions)*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: (Pondicherry): Then withdraw the statement and have a discussion. *(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): I think there are a few things involved here. One is as the Members have mentioned, it has implications on the main text or the tenor of the Industrial Policy Resolution itself. That is what some people have said. So whether the steel industry is a part of the policy or steel industry is a part of the larger industrial policy. Then there is the status of public enterprises because at the moment, steel industry is dominated by public sector. And then there are the steel industry structure and the details of its working. The white paper takes only a limited part of it. So, will you like to respond to these things ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am happy that a very serious discussion has taken place on this statement of • mine.

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]  
And a number of points have been raised. The first point that was raised... (*Interruptions*).

SHRIJAGESH DESAI: Not so many points. Limited points.

THE VICE - CHAIRMAN  
(PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Yes, limited point.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:  
Limited point of the industrial policy resolution ?

THE VICE - CHAIRMAN  
(PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Public sector.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:  
It does not make any difference. (*Interruptions*). I am at your hands. As you like it.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is better if we seek our clarifications and then he answers.

THE VICE - CHAIRMAN  
(PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Mr. Hanumanthappa. You raised that question, "Would you like to yield ?"

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:  
Anyway, I want to go on record saying that any amount of clarification will not satisfy because this policy is going to stretch its hands... (*Interruption*).

THE VICE - CHAIRMAN  
(PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Then I will give the chance to somebody else. Mr. Narayanasamy.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:  
No. Let me ask. I have only preambled my questions. If the Minister has yielded, I would have stopped. Now I have certain clarifications.

Liberalising certain facilities has been thought of to enable the secondary sector to fill up the gap. What is the estimate? What is the secondary sector going to do? Is it only by expansion? The statement says, .... to do so and to expand.... '.

Are only the existing units to expand their production or are you allowing more units to come into the secondary sector? There is no clarity as such.

Secondly, he has said ..... (*interruptions*).

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : अगर यह सेकेंडरी सेक्टर है तो प्राइमरी सेक्टर कौन है?

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:

He has said we are importing steel worth Rs. 1200 crores. What is the estimate after this liberalisation? How much of foreign exchange is going to be saved? How much of import he will stop ? What will be the indigenous production that will be taken care of by this liberalisation policy?

Nextly, will it be only complementary or compicatory to the public undertakings? He has said it should play a complementary role. To what extent? What are the items of steel including special steels? You are going to the extent of including special steels and that again becomes a competitor to the public undertakings. What is your policy about the public undertakings? That is not clear. Are you going to demarcate the production between the public undertakings and the private sector? That is not made clear in your statement. Is there any demand from the private sector? Without depending upon the raw material from the Government, where will they get from? Will they start from the raw material to the final product? Is there any demand? How many companies have applied? What is your assessment? How many companies have agreed to this condition ? Your liberalisation takes place only when companies come forward to establish their units with these conditons, two major conditions, without creating an obligation on the part of the Government to solve their raw material and market problems. It is stated, "Such response should be characterissd by proper project preparation and viable investment without obliging the Government to provide raw materials.....

This assessment has not been given to us. Can the Minister give us the assessment of those sectors that are coming, their requirements of raw material, where they get from, what is the demand, what is the gap that he is filling up, how much it will help in cutting our import?

Lastly, Sir, how about the Vizianagaram Steel Plant which is to be started in the Eighth Plan? While assessing the gap, has he taken into consideration when it is going into production?

6. 00 P. M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): Your thoughts are coming in spells. Now, the hon. Members,..... (Interruptions).....

SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH (Bihar): I would like, to seek a clarification whether the House is going to sit after 6—00

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): It is already after 6—00? ..... (Interruptions) ..... Now, the issues are very important. I sought the view of the hon. Minister and he says that, he is willing to have all the clarifications sought today and that will give you more time, and he will respond to them tomorrow. But that does not mean that we have the whole night to seek clarifications because you have one genuine problem; we are running short of a Presiding Officer. I also have a meeting.... (Interruptions)... But Mr. Singh has raised the question are you prepared to sit after 6—00?

If yes, how long beyond 6—00? ..... (Interruptions).....

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I will suggest ..... (Interruptions).. I will suggest that if you suggest, then I will respond tomorrow, I have no objection but I feel that the questions should be asked today so that I can respond tomorrow to all of them. Therefore, the Members who have not asked questions, may ask them and I will respond tomorrow..... (Interruptions).....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): I appreciate your response because the issues involved are definitely very important and a lot of people have a lot of views on them and I do not want to gage the discussion on this: it will not be fair. Let us take some clarifications today. He is saying "all clarifications" but halfway through, at least some clarifications ..... (Interruptions).....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: All clarifications, Sir ..... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): All, you want all clarifications today?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Either all clarifications today they can be carried over to tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): O. K. Mr. Narayanasamy, you seek your clarification ..... (Interruptions).....

श्री राम नरेश दासव : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, एक मुझाब यह है कि

उपसमाप्त (श्री चन्द्रेश पी. ठाकुर) : कि इसको आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री राम नरेश दासव : नहीं। महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य तो अपने क्लैरीफिकेशन करेगे ही और आज संभव भी नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है। लेकिन इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर माननीय मंत्री जी रात को विचार करेंगे क्योंकि ऐसा मतला है, ऐसा मामला है कि जिस मामले पर बिना बहस कराए, बिना अच्छी तरह से सोचे समझे, विचारे इस पालिसी को अगर लागू कर देंगे तो बहुत बड़ा देश का नुकसान हो जाएगा और... (व्यवधान) इंडस्ट्री का भी नुकसान हो जाएगा। इसलिए कल के लिए रखें। इसलिए मंत्री जी कल मामले पर विचार कर लें और विचार करके आये ताकि सारा मामला साफ हो जाए। इससे मंत्री जी को भी इस मामले में आसानी हो जाएगी (व्यवधान)



SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I am not objecting to this and I am prepared to respond to them tomorrow. But what I was suggesting is that Members ask their clarifications today because a large number of questions have been asked—I think I have to reply to 72 to 80 questions—and if the Members want, they can ask the questions and I will put my response tomorrow. I am only pleading that the questions may be asked today itself so that I will respond tomorrow. .... (Interruptions)....';

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): That itself requires a considerable time.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let us wait, Sir.....(interruption)... Whatever direction will come from the Chair, I will follow that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): I will seek the pleasure of the House if you want to continue this?

SOME HOM. MEMBERS  
Tomorrow, Sir.

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : सदन के केवल तीन दिन बाकी हैं।

एक अनिवार्य सवाल तो क्या हो गया।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : आप अपना मत रखें, मैं बैठा हूँ। मुझे मत रखने का तो अधिकार है। डिमिशन तो कोई भी ले सकते हैं।

उपसभापति (प्रो० चंद्रेश पी० ठाकुर) : मेरी पालिसी है कि मत रखने दीजिए।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : मेरा यह कहना था कि जैन मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जिनको स्पष्टीकरण पूछना है वो आज पूछ लें ताकि स्वाभाविक रूप से अगले रात में योजना भी है, विचार भी करना है तो भी उपयोग होगा और समय भी बचेगा आज ही दो चीजें हैं जिसकी चर्चा हम

नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज का कल पर कल का परसों पर, अभी सिविल एविएशन का बाकी है, प्राइम राइज का बाकी है... (छद्मव्यंजन) इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि स्पष्टीकरण आज ही हो और कल उत्तर हो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): must tell you that there are twenty more names with me and, therefore, even if we agree to sit, it will not serve your purpose.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, let us come to one conclusion that the names will not be extended tomorrow if you have twenty already.....(Interruptions).....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): That I will freeze. Whatever names are appearing here in the list will be there. Nothing will be added to the list nor any removed.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Before you freeze, Sir, you include my name also.....(Interruptions).....

KUMARI CHANDRIKA PREMJI KENIA (Maharashtra): Sir, Kindly include my name.....(Interruptions).....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): All right?

SHRI PASUMPON THAKIRUTINAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, though I have not given my name, I am also interested in this.....(Interruptions).....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF CHANDRESH P. THAKUR): So you have missed the bus. You cannot compete with the charming lady. (Interruptions).....

Now, the House stands adjourned till 11-00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 30th March 1990.