

शोप प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स, लेकमे आदि । ये कम्पनियों के नाम हैं । उसमें आप देख लीजिये कि कितने मल्टीनेशनल हैं और कितने नहीं हैं । दूसरी बात यह है कि हम फर्स्ट कम्स फर्स्ट के आधार पर काम करते हैं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज वालों का पहले आता है तो उसको पहले दिया जाता है ।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH : My question was about segmentation of advertising, to make it cheaper.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : सेगमेंटेशन आलरेडी है लेकिन उसको चीपर नहीं कर सकते ।

डा० बापू कालदास : सभापति जी, क्या सरकार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करके जो प्राइवेट हाउसेज हैं, विंग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनका एडवर्टाइजमेंट पूरी तरह से बंद करेगी और जो सार्वजनिक उपक्रम और जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हा सिर्फ उनका ही टी० बी० पर एडवर्टाइजमेंट हो इस पर विचार करेगी ? क्या ऐसी नीति परिवर्तन की इच्छा सरकार की है ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : इस तरह का सोच अभी नहीं है क्योंकि एडवर्टाइजमेंट जो भी करना चाहता है हम उसको हर प्रकार का मौका देना चाहते हैं सबजेक्ट टू दि कमर्शियल कोड जिससे कोई नुकसान न हो, समाज को और देश को, इसलिये इसको दिया जाता है । साथ ही क्योंकि दूरदर्शन को रेवेन्यू की जरूरत भी है इसलिए इस हिसाब से इस को देखना पड़ता है और इसलिए यह नीति चल रही है । जो नीति चल रही है इस पर हम समय-समय पर विचार करते हैं और इसके पश्चात् ही नीति निर्धारित की जाती है ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Looking to the demand made by the whole House, would you please advise the Minister to reconsider it keeping in view the potential of small-scale industry ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He knows it; he is always considering.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, Nirma is not a small-scale industry; they are making huge profits.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

*344. [The questioner {Shri Putapaga Radhakrishna} was absent. For answer, vide cols. 29 infra.]

Production of Steel in SAIL Steel

*345. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:f

SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:

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

(a) whether the steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have achieved the MOU targets for steel production;

(b) if not what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the total tonnage of steel produced by each of the five SAIL plants upto February 1988, as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year; and

(d) what targets have been fixed for the next year for each of these plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Durgapur Steel Plant has achieved its MOU target in respect of ingot steel and saleable steel for the period upto February, 1988 In respect of the other steel plants there has been some shortfall from target during this, period.

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh.

(b) *Reasons for shortfall:*

(i) Operational problems in the Blast Furnaces of Bhilai, RSP and IISCO;

(ii) Lower equipment availability/ utilisation in steel melting shops of Rourkela and Bokaro as well as slabbing mill at Bokaro;

(iii) Power shortage from DVC and OSEB, (c) *Production of Ingot Steel:*

(Million Tonnes)

	(April - February)	
	1986-87£	1987-88£
Bhilai	1.988	2.217
Durgapur	0.835	0.852
Rourkela	0.987	0.986
Bokaro	1.849	2.198
IISCO	0.475	0.495
SAIL	6.134	6.748

£Rounded Off.

(d) Targets for 1988-1989-Ingot Steel
(Million Tonnes)

Bhilai	3.370J
Durgapur	0.950
Rourkela	1.190
Bokaro	2.800
IISCO	0.630
SAIL	8.940

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:
My anxiety is that for the past ten years, we are having a continuous programme of modernisation by spending huge amounts of foreign exchange. I want to know what is the percentage of increased tonnage of steel production

after modernisation compared to production before modernisation of these steel plants, keeping in view the large amount of foreign exchange spent on these? Part (b) of my question is, why in case of hard and P'g iron, we are importing through MMTC? Will the Minister consider that in order to eliminate a middleman though a public sector undertaking, to contain further losses from imports, why should the SAIL itself not directly import these items from outside?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): Sir, I may inform the hon. Member that we have now taken up the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant. Tenders have been called and work has^{vet} to be started. In so far as Rourkela Steel Plant is concerned, this plant also is to be modernised, and the first phase of modernisation has been contemplated at a cost of Rs. 415 crores, and the total project will cost around Rs. 1600 crores. For this also, we have not yet called for tenders and after modernisation, things will improve. So far as IISCO Steel Plant is concerned, we are still considering whether it should be modernised and if so, with whose collaboration. Final decision has not yet been taken.

So far as Bokaro Steel Plant is concerned, we have stipulated an amount of Rs. 1030 crores for modernisation and expansion. I may inform the hon. Member that this year we are going to commission the oxygen gas plant in Bokaro and by its commissioning the production of steel will be stabilised at 4 million tonnes.

Coming to Bhilai Steel Plant, there is no modernisation programme, it is only the programme of debottle-necking. Last year we had commissioned 7th blast furnace at Bhilai and this year we propose to commission 9th coke/over battery and we hope by these the production of Bhilai Steel Plant will go up to, 4 million tonnes.

The hon. Member has basically asked whether SAIL has been able to achieve MOU target. I have replied in detail that

the MOU target has not been achieved, but for the whole year there is expected to be a growth of 6 per cent in the production of hot metal compared to last year. For saleable steel there will be a growth of 6 per cent and for ingot steel there will be growth of 10 per cent than last year.

Then the hon. Member has asked a specific question as to what has been the growth as compared to last year, I may inform the hon. Member that the growth for the period April 87 to Feb. 88, as compared to a similar period in the last financial year is in hot metal 5 per cent, ingot steel growth has been 10 per cent and saleable steel growth has been 7 per cent.

So far as import of pig iron and other things are concerned the MMTC is the canalising agency. However Government proposed to import certain items like H.R. Coils through SAIT.

SHRI (BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the estimated total loss of SAIL is expected to be about Rs. 300 crores and this is due to the fact that we are importing certain huge quantity of specialised nature of type of steel which can easily be manufactured in this country. The type of steel is like car and ship bodies. So, may I know whether there is any difficulty in avoiding the import of these items? Secondly, The steel plants must have carried out inventories each year. I would like to know the value of inventories for the last two years and the reasons for maintaining such high inventories.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: Sir, I have not been able to follow the entire question because it has got mixed up with Hindi and Urdu. What I have been able to follow, I will inform the hon. Member that we have made substantial growth qualitatively in our steel production. Quantitatively, it has not been as substantial a growth so far. For example, in the production of rails there has been growth of 25 per cent than last year, in the production of sleepers there has been growth of 42 per cent than last year, in the production of HR coils there has

been 35 per cent growth than last year and similarly there are many other items. We are at it; the requirements of various items of steel should be produced in the country and we are taking every step so that our dependence on imported steel decreases day by day.

श्री भगतराम मनहर : मान्यवर, जहाँ तक इस्पात के उत्पादन का सवाल है, उसमें कोकिंग कोल का विशिष्ट स्थान है और जब इस्पात कारखानों की शुरुआत की गई थी, तो देश की परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर की गई थी। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, जनता पार्टी शासन ने पहली बार निर्णय लिया कि कोकिंग कोल का आयात किया जाए और तब से इसका आयात विभिन्न देशों से बड़ी मात्रा में हो रहा है, जिसके लिए बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा सरकार खर्च कर रही है, जिससे इस्पात उत्पादन की लागत और उत्पादन दोनों में इसका विपरीत असर पड़ रहा है। एक तरफ सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा बचाना चाहती है, आयात नीति को हतोत्साहित करना चाहती है, दूसरी ओर सेल और इस्पात मंत्रालय इसको बढ़ावा दे रही है, जब कि देश में काफी मात्रा में कोल इंडिया लि० एवं इसकी सहायक कम्पनियों के पास कोकिंग कोल उपलब्ध है।

अतः मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो-तीन सालों में कितनी मात्रा में कोकिंग कोल आयात किया गया, तथा उसके लिए कितना विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतान किया गया तथा देश में उपलब्ध कोकिंग कोल आयात किये हुए कोकिंग कोल से काफी सस्ता है, इससे उत्पादन लागत में भी कमी हो सकती है ?

क्या कोल इंडिया ने कोकिंग कोल इस्पात कारखानों को उपलब्ध करवाने का प्रस्ताव किया है ? इस पर इस्पात मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री माखन लाल फोतेदार : आनरेबल मंत्री को मैं आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ कि 1986-87 में सेल द्वारा आस्ट्रेलिया से 1.79 मिलियन टन कोकिंग कोल इम्पोर्ट किया गया और पोलैंड से 0.29 मिलियन

टन कोकिंग कोल इम्पोर्ट किया गया ।
टोटल जो इम्पोर्टेड कोकिंग कोल है, वह
2.08 मिलियन टन है ।

इस साल एक्सपेक्टेड इम्पोर्ट है—
only from one country, i.e., Australia,
that will be 2.5 million tons coking coal.
शायद फरवरी तक 2.3 मिलियन
टन कोकिंग कोल इम्पोर्ट किया गया है ।

यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारे पास
कोकिंग कोल यहां काफी मात्रा में अवैलेबल
नहीं है और हम बाहर से वह कोकिंग कोल
इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि जो हमारे पास
कोल अवैलेबल है, उसमें 19 प्रतिशत ऐश
कन्टेंट है जब कि यह 17 प्रतिशत तक ही
होना चाहिए ।

जो कोकिंग कोल बाहर से मंगवाया
जाता है, उसमें ऐश कन्टेंट कम है । इसलिये
क्वालिटेड इम्प्रूवमेंट स्टील प्लांट में करने
के लिये हम मजबूर हैं कोकिंग कोल को इम्पोर्ट
करने के लिये और ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है
कि जानबूझ कर कोकिंग कोल को इम्पोर्ट
किया जाता है । माडर्नाइजेशन प्रोग्राम में
भी हम इस बात का प्रचार करेंगे कि ऐश
कन्टेंट थोड़ा ज्यादा भी हो, तो भी हमारी
डिपेंडेंस इम्पोर्टेड कोल पर कम रहे, लोकल
कोल की खपत अधिक से अधिक हो । अगर
कोई ऐसी टेक्नालाजी होगी, तो उसे
लाने के लिये हम कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं
माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान हिंदुस्तान के
साथ जापान की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं,
जिसने इस्पात का उत्पादन हिंदुस्तान के
साथ ही साथ शुरू किया है । जापान में न
कोकिंग कोल, न कोल और न लोहा है ।
इसके बावजूद भी वह हमसे बहुत आगे बढ़ा है ।
इसलिये कि उसकी मशीनरी जो है, उसमें
उसने आधुनिक स्ट्रक्चर तैयार कर लिया है
और हमारा जो बोबारो का हो, भिलाई का
ही, इनका आधुनिकीकरण आज के युगानु-
कूल नहीं हुआ है ।

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं, पाठ 1, कि
इन संयंत्रों को आज के युगानुकूल बनाने के
लिये, जिससे कि उत्पादन अधिक करें
और सस्ता करें और दूसरा कि देश में
जितनी कोयला खान है, उनके आधार पर
कोकिंग कोल को तैयार करने की भी—
कोकिंग कोल यहां भी तैयार होता है, ऐसी
बात नहीं है कि यह यहां तैयार नहीं होता है,
लेकिन वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में तैयार करें,
उसकी व्यवस्था सरकार सप्न पंच वर्षीय
योजना और आगे आने वाली योजनाओं में
क्या करने जा रही है ? तत्काल इस सम्-
स्था का निदान नहीं है, इसका निदान करने
के लिये विधिवत योजना भी चाहिये । उसके
लिये सरकार क्या कदम ले रही है ?

श्री माखन लाल फोतेदार : जहां
तक यह कहा गया है कि जापान में स्टील प्रो-
डक्शन ज्यादा है और इम्प्रूव्ड है, इसमें कोई
शक नहीं है । लेकिन जापान के वर्कर्स
जो स्टील प्लांट में काम करते हैं, वह बहुत
कम वर्कर्स हैं । वहां मशीन के जरिये ज्यादा
काम होता है । हमारे यहां मशीन भी है,
लेकिन वर्कर्स भी काफी मिकदार में वहां लगे
हैं, ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : स्टील
और कोकिंग कोल जो तैयार किया जाता है
वह सर्वत्र तैयार करता है, खान से निकालने
की बात अलग है । जहां पर दोनों
चीज तैयार होती है वहां पर सर्वत्र से तैयार
होता है, मजदूर से नहीं होता है ।

श्री माखन लाल फोतेदार : वह भी
ठीक है, लेकिन जहां तक कोकिंग कोल की
बात आपने कही जापान भी दूसरे देशों से
इंपोर्ट करता है, हिन्दुस्तान से भी आया-
रन और इंपोर्ट करता है, दूसरे देशों से भी
आयरन और या बाकी चीजें इंपोर्ट
करता है हम भी बाकी देशों से
इंपोर्ट करते हैं, जो यहां बनता है वह हम
यहां पैदा करते हैं इंडिजनली, जो हम
यहां नहीं पैदा करते हैं वह बाहर से इंपोर्ट
करते हैं ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सभा-
पति जी, मैंने इंपोर्ट की बात कही ही नहीं है,
मैंने तो सीधा सा सवाल किया है कि बोकारो
और भिलाई जो इस्पात तैयार करता है

उस संयंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये ताकि वह जापान के मैचिंग प्रोड्यूस कर सके उसके लिये क्या सप्तम पंचवर्षीय योजना में या आगे क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? कोकिंग कोल जो आप आयात करते हैं वह वहां भी तैयार हो सकता है उसके लिये आप आधुनिक यंत्र से किस प्रकार तैयार करना चाहते हैं ? मेरा सवाल तो इतना ही था, इसमें इंपोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट की बात नहीं है । मैंने तो जापान का उदाहरण दिया है कि जापान कैसे इसमें आगे निकल गया है ।

श्री माखन लाल फोतेदार : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बोकारो और भिलाई रशियन कोलैबोरेशन के साथ है, जापानी कोलैबोरेशन उसमें नहीं है । . . . (व्यवधान) मैंने तो आपको पहले ही बताया कि बोकारो का आधुनिकीकरण कर रहे हैं, इसका एक्सपेंशन भी कर रहे हैं । आधुनिकीकरण करने के बाद चार मिलियन टन बोकारो का प्रोडक्शन होगा और एक्सपेंशन के बाद 4.5 मिलियन टन उसका प्रोडक्शन होगा ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, the answers of the Minister, I may submit are not only comprehensive but forthright. When I ask the question at least you will know why I have said so.

Sir, it is not on the volition of the Steel Authority of India that we are importing coking coal. Because of inundation of the Chasnala mine, we lost an invaluable source, perhaps the only source of coking coal in India. But Soviet experts have suggested that perhaps we can have better washeries and better sintering technology which might augment the productivity very substantially. Also there was a plan for de-watering the Chasnala mine. May I, therefore, know from the Minister how far they have come in finalising the plan for dewatering the Chasnala mine, establishing washeries and improving the sintering technology?

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: So far as improving the sintering technology or establishing the washery is concerned, that is under examination in our

modernisation programme. So far as the Chasnala is concerned, I have not got the latest position.

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: What is the quantity of alloy steel that is required in the country? How much are we importing? Why have we not been able to step up the production of alloy steel in the country?

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: The total production of steel in the country is 11 million tonnes, and the total consumption in the country is 12.8 million tonnes. We are importing about 1.7 million tonnes. The difficulty has been that the technology of the steel plants that we have now is of 1950s. That is why we are modernising the plant and updating the technology. The same is the position today of the Vishveshwa-rama Steel Plant in the State of the hon. Member. There is difficulty of power. Even now the State Government is not able to provide power to its own steel plant. Apart from this, we are making every effort to become self-sufficient and self-reliant so far as the steel production is concerned.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Why don't you take it over ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is a known fact that there is a gap between the requirement of steel and the production of steel within our country. It is also known that the modernisation programme which has been taken up or proposed to be taken up would take some time to get materialised. I want to know whether it is a fact because a section of the press has already reported that in view of this the Government has set up a ministerial committee to see whether the private sector is also to be associated and licence should be given to them for the production of steel. If so, may I know whether it is not in violation of the 1956 industrial policy, and if so what the reaction of the Minister would be who has been reported to be one of the greatest advocates of that policy.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: I can assure the hon. Member as also the

House that the Government does not intend or even contemplate to make any deviation from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 read with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. There will be no deviation. But the hon. Member also should know that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 is flexible. It is not so rigid. The Resolution itself says that as and when the Government considers it necessary to seek the cooperation of the private sector in the making of the steel or its cooperation in other spheres, the Government will be at liberty to do so. I may tell the hon. Member that we have no intention to seek the cooperation of the private sector for production of steel. But so far as the major steel plants are concerned, i.e. major integrated steel plants are in the public sector and they will continue to remain in the public sector.

The hon. Member must also know that there are many steel units in the private sector. Even in 1956 or in 1948 we had a very major integrated steel plant in the private sector. It continues to be in the Private Sector now. Even the planners and the policy makers at that time decided to allow this steel plant to remain in the private sector. That itself means that the intention of the Government and the intention of the policy makers and the intention of the planners and the intention of the Parliament was very clear to allow the private sector also to grow. But we have no intention to ask the private sector to build new major integrated steel plants.

But in the mini-steel plants we have issued latest policy guidelines. The existing mini-steel plants have been permitted to modernise. Suppose any plant has a capacity of 50,000 tonnes. In case it uses the latest technology, it can be permitted to go up to one lakh twenty-five thousand tonnes. Mini-Steel plants can go to the maximum of 2.5 lakh tonnes. We are permitting the private sector to go up to that limit. Even at present some mini-steel plants have the capacity utilisation of 2.5 lakh tonnes per year. We do not propose to enhance this limit.

SHRI I AGESH DESAI: I compliment the Management and the workers of the steel industry that this year they have increased their production by ten per cent. One of the reasons given here is that the Durgapur Steel Plant has achieved its target. But others have not achieved their target according to MOU. I would like to know the targets fixed for all the steel industries. One of the reasons given for the shortfall is power shortage. When the MOU is entered into there are obligations on the part of the Government to enable them to achieve their targets. Power is one of their obligations. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether he has taken up with the Energy Ministry that some power is reserved for the public sector units so that the infrastructure industries which are in the public sector can get power so that more goods can be produced and prices can be brought down.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: Power is our first priority so far as the core sector of our economy is concerned. The Government is at it. So far as the steel sector is concerned, we have approached the State Electricity Boards to provide us the agreed quantum of power.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I would like to ask the Minister one question. One of the reasons for the shortfall in the target is the power shortage from sources like D.V.C. I would like to know whether the Minister is considering having captive power units so that they may solve this problem.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: We have captive power plants everywhere, but we are mainly drawing power from the local State Electricity Boards. There had been shortage of power last year.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: My question is why not increase the capacity of the captive power plants?

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR: Yes, certainly, with the modernisation programme we will be taking everything into consideration.

THE CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.