

Switchover to synthetic fibres by textile mills

•211. SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the new textile policy the textile mills are free to switch over to synthetic fibres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has brought about depression in prices of cotton;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is quantitative restriction on export of yarn of 40⁶⁰ count; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to remove restriction on export to check depression in prices of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGHJI: (a) Inter-fibre flexibility has been allowed in the New Textile Policy between cotton and man made fibre.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of public sector units in Orissa

•212. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of public sector units in Orissa in relation to its number in other parts of the country;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up some more public sector units in Orissa; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof together with their location in the State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI J: (a) In many cases, the operations of Central Government enterprises are spread over more than one State. Out of the total of 210 'industrial' and commercial undertakings of the Central Government as on 31-3-1984, 39 enterprises have their area of operation in Orissa. Of these, 3 are having their Registered Offices situated in the State of Orissa.

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(b) and (c) As the Seventh Plan is still under finalisation, no details are available.

Losses incurred by Public Sector Steel Plants

*213. SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIYA;
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Steel plants have been incurring huge losses;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, plant-wise, during the last three years;

(c) what steps are being taken to minimise the losses and increase production in these plants;

(d) how many times during the last three years the price of Steel was raised; and

(e) what is the manpower ratio per ton production of steel employed in India as compared to Japan, Korea and the United States?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT

SATHE): (a) and (b) The profit and logs, position of the public sector steel

plants for 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as under—

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Unit	Profit (+)	Loss (—)
	1982-83	1983-84
Bhilai Steel Plant	(+) 19.95	(—) 2.83
Durgapur Steel Plant	(—) 44.23	(—) 63.72
Rourkela Steel Plant	(—) 74.99	(—) 100.32
Bokaro Steel Plant	(+) 18.09	(+) 0.55
Alloy Steels Plant	(—) 15.31	(—) 33.75
Salem Steel Plant	(—) 14.21	(—) 18.08
Others	(+) 4.94	(+) 3.62
SAIL :	(—) 105.76	(—) 214.53
Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited.	(—) 71.50	(—) 24.06

The results of 1984-85 will be known after the accounts are finalised but it is expected that for this year SAIL will make a modest profit. The plantfe at Bhilai, Bokaro and Rourkela and the Salem Steel Plant are expected to make profits in 1984-85.

(c) To improve their financial performance in 1985-86, the public sector Steel plants have planned to increase their production of Steel from 5.28 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 5.9 million tonnes in 1985-86. Steps are also in progress to improve their technological performance, reduce working capital, and inventories, optimise captive power generation, improve their product-mix and obtain adequate inputs of the right quality.

(d) The prices of steel were revised by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) of the main products seven times during the last three years, 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85. However, the benefits of higher prices accrued to the manufacturers only on five occasions, the price revisions for the other two times were on accounts of increase in equalised freight element.

(e) The provisional 1984-85 crude steel production per man per year in

the integrated steel plants in India, Japan, South Korea and U.S.A. is given below—

	Crude Steel per man/ per year (Tonnes)
1. India	
Bhilai Steel Plant	69
Durgapur Steel Plant	31
Rourkela Steel Plant	43
Bokaro Steel Limited	69
Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited.	22
Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited.	68
2. Japan	
Nippon Steel Corporation	426
3. South Korea	
Pohang Iron & Steel Company Limited.	640
4. United State of America	
Bethlehem Steel Corpora- tion	164