

various other people and they will continue to look into this matter whenever they come across such things and they will try to punish the people concerned. It is not as if nothing is done and people escape.

श्री हर्ष देव मालवीय : मान्यवर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि डोमेस्टिक सर्वेन्ट्स, घरेलू नौकरों के तौर पर, 10 से 14 साल तक के लड़कों को सुबह 6 बजे से लेकर रात के 12 बजे तक घरों में काम करना पड़ता है ? घरेलू नौकरों की स्थिति यह होती है कि अगर मालिक अच्छा मिल गया तो वह अच्छा व्यवहार करता है वरना इन लोगों के साथ जानवरों की तरह व्यवहार किया जाता है। उनके काम का कोई समय निश्चित नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस समस्या की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है ? साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि डोमेस्टिक सर्वेन्ट्स के रूप में 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के लड़कों का जो बुरे तरीके से शोषण होता है उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार किस प्रकार से व्यवस्था कर रही है ? क्या सरकार ने इस मामले पर विचार किया है ?

SHRI B. N. BANERJEE : Sir, the question relates to the employment of children below 14 years in small factories in Delhi. But the honourable Member is referring to the children employed as domestic servants in houses. House is not a factory. If it is a factory, only then his question becomes relevant.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : Sir, he was till the other day secretary, now after coming here, he has started giving his rulings. But it is your duty to decide, Sir.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, houses are factories and you know it and everybody knows it.

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था, हम सारे देश में फैक्ट्रियों के बारे में ही अभी तक पता नहीं कर पाये हैं। जहाँ तक घरेलू नौकरों का सवाल है, यह एक मसला जरूर है, लेकिन अगर ये लोग अपनी कोई यूनियन वगैरह बना लें तो हम उनकी मदद कर सकते हैं।

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN : Sir, I think I represent Delhi and so, I can ask questions with more confidence about Delhi. The honourable Minister has said that if he receives any complaint, he would take necessary action. I am sorry to say that the initiative should come from the Minister and not from the affected children. While the Minister expects these children to lodge complaints, we expect that the Minister or the Ministry will take the initiative and find out the irregularities or the breaches of the rules and regulations that are committed. In this connection, I would like to say that children are employed in small workshops and commercial establishments or they work as self-employed persons in their own houses. So, I would like to know whether any survey of such factories or establishments where such children are working, particularly in the walled city which is the place where normally such complaints are reported has been made.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Sir, this question relates to the employment of children in hazardous operations and only two operations are considered to be hazardous in Delhi which are, as I said earlier, tanning and soap-making operations. No information has been received from the Delhi Administration that children are employed in these two operations. So far as the other part of the question is concerned, I have already said that the Delhi Administration has started a survey to detect cases of employment of children in hazardous operations in registered factories from the third week of July, 1976. In the first instance, survey of industrial areas has been undertaken, and after it is completed, a survey of other localities will be carried out to find out cases of violations of the provisions of the Factories Act. This is being done, and the Delhi Administration is alive to this situation.

\*363. [The questioner (Shri M. S. Abdul Khader) was absent. For answer vide cols. 30-31 infra]

#### Indigenous production of High Carbon and Alloy Steel

\*364. SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN\*

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR  
ADIVAREKAR :

SHRI GIAN CHAND TOTU :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps being taken for complete import substitution of high carbon and alloy steel ?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Syed Nizam-ud-Din.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As a result of the steps taken by the Government, a large number of grades of alloy, tool and special steels, including high carbon steels, are now being produced indigenously to meet the country's requirements and the imports have been reduced considerably. However, certain categories of steel which are of special type, or which are required in small quantities or in odd sizes continue to be imported. Here also efforts are being made to indigenise production as far as possible.

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total quantity of alloy special steel, including high carbon steels, now being imported from different countries, both in physical and monetary terms. I would also like to know the details about production of this type of steel in the country.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, efforts are being made in this country to develop our own technology so that our own integrated steel plants and mini steel plants also, should produce the maximum number of special kinds of steel. The hon. Member wants to know the actual figures. Sir, I have got figures for 1974-75 and 1975-76, from which he can have an idea. Our production of high carbon steel was 115.8 thousand tonnes and we imported 159.5 thousand tonnes of steel and we also exported a small quantity, 4.2 thousand tonnes of high carbon steels. So far as alloy, steel is concerned, we produced 248.6 thousand tonnes of steel, and we imported 81.6 thousand tonnes of steel. In terms of value, we have imported, in the year 1975-76, alloy steels worth Rs. 39.5 crores, and on the whole in 1974-75 our export was of the order of 6.1 thousand tonnes.

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN : Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that we are exporting also some types of steel. If so, how much of steel, both in physical and monetary terms, we are exporting to different countries of the world ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I have given the figures to show that we are exporting also. It is a very small quantity which we are exporting.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADVAREKAR : Sir, the written answer that he has given seems to be a very vague answer. I would like to know which are the places where alloy and high carbon steels are being made. Is it in the private sector or in the public sector ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, it is made in both the sectors, private sector as well as the public sector, for example, the TISCO has produced 139.8 thousand tonnes. This is the figure for 1975-76. Bhilai steel plant produced 31.8 thousand tonnes and Rourkela steel plant produced 72.3 thousand tonnes. The total in these integrated steel plants comes to 243.9 thousand tonnes. Durgapur steel plant is producing alloy steel. Plans have also been drawn up to develop high carbon plates and sheets at Rourkela steel plant and wire rods in Bhilai steel plant. In the small sector or private sector also, there are certain parties which are producing special types of steel. We are encouraging them also. A committee has also been formed in this country to go into the question of product-mix so that they may suggest ways and means in order to be able to become self-sufficient in the sphere of carbon steels and alloy steels.

SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE : I would like to ask the hon. Member what is the foreign exchange involved in the import of high-carbon steel and whether the present steel complex cannot be geared up to meet the needs of the country.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I will need notice to give the actual amount of foreign exchange involved. I have given the figures in Indian rupees. So far as self-sufficiency and stoppage of import of all special steel is concerned, even the most developed countries have to import certain categories of special steel which are required in small quantities. It is not economical to produce every item in the steel plants. We are trying to be self-sufficient in the field of major items.

श्री प्रकाश मेहरोत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एनुअल रिक्वायरमेंट इन दोनों स्टील की क्या है और दूसरे यह कि व्हाएबल यूनिट जो है, वह किस कैपेसिटी की होती है और कितना कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट इसको लगाने में लगता है ? तीसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि इन्डीजिनस प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए—वह टेक्नालाजी क्या हो—इसके ऊपर अभी देखभाल कर रहे हैं; साथ ही यह भी कहा कि जो स्टील प्लाण्ट हैं वे स्टील बना भी रही हैं। तो टेक्नालाजी तो अवेलेबल है ही, फिर क्या कठिनाई है इसको यहां पर बनाने में और जितनी अपनी जरूरत है उसको पूरा करने के लिए ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक प्रश्न है कितनी जरूरत है देश की, वह मैंने बतलाया था कि कितना हम वहाँ उत्पादन करते हैं और कितना बाहर से मंगाते हैं कि वह अपनी जरूरत हम पूरी कर लेते हैं। इसका असेसमेंट भी हमने कराया है कि आगे कितनी जरूरत पड़ेगी। एक टास्क फोर्स स्टील मिनिस्ट्री ने बनायी थी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया था कि एलोय और स्पेशल स्टील की डिमाण्ड 1980 तक 7,88,700 टन की होगी। अब 1985 तक 13,90,900 टन की होगी। लेकिन फिर उस पर "सेल" ने रेव्यू किया था। हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि शायद यह डिमाण्ड हाई साइड पर है; उससे कम ही जरूरत पड़ेगी। जहाँ तक इन्वेस्टमेंट का दूसरा सवाल है, श्रीमन् यह तो इस बात से निश्चित होता है कि किस तरह की फैक्टरी हो, किस तरह का सामान बनाना है।

श्री प्रकाश मेहरोत्रा : व्हाएब्ल यूनिट क्या है, यह प्रश्न मैंने ये सब चीजें मद्देनजर रखते हुए पूछा है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इसमें व्हाएब्ल यूनिट का सवाल नहीं बनता। जैसे एक इंटीग्रेटेड स्टील प्लाण्ट है, वह बहुत कुछ टाइप आफ प्रोडक्ट मिक्स बना सकता है; बहुत से मिनी प्लाण्ट भी स्पेशल स्टील बना सकते हैं और बना रहे हैं। इसीलिए हमने एक कमेटी बनाई है और उस कमेटी को यह सलाह दी है कि वह कहें कि जो माइल्ड स्टील प्रोड्यूस करता है मिनी प्लाण्ट, वह अपने को कंवर्ट करे स्पेशल स्टील बनाने के अंदर। इसलिए छोटी फैक्टरी भी व्हाएब्ल यूनिट बन सकती है।

DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI : I agree with the other hon. Member that the statement is vague. It would have been much easier if he had mentioned certain categories of steel which are of special type. We would very much like to know what are the special types of steel

which we cannot produce. I would like to know whether any attempt has been made in order to produce these special types of steel which are mentioned in the statement. If any attempt has been made at Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, what is the result of that attempt? If the attempt has not been made, why it has not been made at Durgapur and other steel plants?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am sorry to hear that it is a vague answer. We are very clear in our answers. I have mentioned the types of steel that we are producing. As the hon. Member wants the list, I am giving a few types out of the big list, (interruptions) For example, we are producing spring steel, alloy constructional steels, high-speed tool steel, alloy tool and die steel, corrosion and weather-resistant steel, stainless and heat-resistant steel, free cutting steel, high silicon electrical grade steels high carbon steel and other types of carbon tool steels. These are the major types of steel which we are producing. There are certain categories which we do not think it is economical for us to produce in small quantities and we have to import. Even the USSR the USA and Japan which are the most developed countries and advanced countries in steel production have to import certain special categories of steel. It is not economical to produce every kind of steel in the country.

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : इस्पात मंत्रालय के अधिकारी तथा इस्पात मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के कार्य की सराहना की जानी चाहिए कि विशेष दिलचस्पी के कारण पिछले वर्षों में हमारे यहाँ इस्पात का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है और निर्यात भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उच्च कार्बन और मिश्र इस्पात, जो विशेष इस्पात है, जिसकी हमारे देश को आवश्यकता है वह हमारे यहाँ बनाने में क्या कठिनाई है और जो हमारी क्षमता है, जो हमारे देश का टेक्नीकल नो-हाउ है उसको देखते हुए क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हमारे मुल्क में हमारी तमाम जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें। मैं इसके साथ यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि पिछले वर्षों जो निर्यात बढ़ा है वह हम किन मुल्कों में कर रहे हैं और यह जो उच्च कार्बन और मिश्र इस्पात और विशेष इस्पात है ये हम किन मुल्कों से मंगाते हैं? क्या आप इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमन्, यह प्रश्न बहुत विस्तार में है और इसका उत्तर भी बहुत विस्तार में हो जायेगा। मैंने पहले ही अपने उत्तर में कह दिया था कि हमारा यह प्रयास रहा है और हरकेला स्टील प्लान्ट एक योजना तैयार कर रहा है स्पेशल स्टील तैयार न करने के लिए। इसी तरह दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लान्ट एक योजना तैयार कर रहा है स्पेशल स्टील तैयार करने की। एक कमेटी हमने बैठाई है जो मिनी स्टील प्लान्ट्स को सलाह देगी कि वे किस तरह अपने को कन्वर्ट करें इन कामों के लिए। यह प्रयास किया जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य को इस बात से भ्रन्दाजा लगेगा कि इस साल हम 300 करोड़ रुपये का स्टील एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और उसके मुकाबले में बहुत कम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, केवल 40-50 करोड़ का स्पेशल स्टील इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा पहले के कमिटी-मेंट्स को छोड़ कर। इस दिशा में हमारा काफी प्रयास हुआ है और जारी है।

जिन देशों को हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं उन सबके नाम लेना तो मुश्किल है, करीब-करीब 40 देशों को हम स्टील का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : Sir, just now the hon. Minister stated that there are certain types of steel which no country can produce and they have to be imported. That, of course, is accepted. Will he inform the House whether the alloy steel and high carbon steel are classified as major or not? Which are the countries from where we import and in what quantity? By what year we expect to achieve self-sufficiency? And how the steel plants research and development programme is developing so that we can ultimately achieve self-sufficiency?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I did not say that no country produces. I said that every country does not necessarily produce every kind of steel. There are some grades and some countries which are producing even we are producing certain kinds of special steel and alloy steel. Therefore, that is not a correct statement.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : My question is whether this is classified as major or minor.

f SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is not a question of a major or a minor item. It is a very essential item for certain industries. For certain sophisticated machinery, for defence purposes, for chemical industry, and for other industries it is a crucial item. And that is why we are making efforts that we should try to be self-sufficient, and only in those areas where it is very essential to import and which we are not able to produce, we are importing those items.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

**S.T.D. facilities in industrial cities in Bihar**

\*365. SHRI BHAIYA RAM MUNDA :  
SHRI NABIN CHANDRA  
BURAGOHAIN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial cities of Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Bokaro in Bihar have been included in the scheme for extending STD facilities; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b) Jamshedpur and Dhanbad are having STD facilities to Calcutta and Asansol. Ranchi will be connected to Asansol Trunk Automatic Exchange in 1976-77. Connection of Bokaro to Asansol is planned to be effected during 1977-78 on completion of the microwave scheme connecting Bokaro to Dhanbad.

श्री भइया राम मुण्डा : श्रीमन्, सीधी ट्रंक सेवा उपलब्ध करने के लिए शहरों का चुनाव करने में सरकार किन-किन बातों को प्राथमिकता देती है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमन्, प्राथमिकता इस आधार पर दी जा रही है कि पहले तो देश की राजधानी को सब प्रान्तों की राजधानियों से जोड़ दिया जाये। इसके बाद प्रान्तों की राजधानियों को जिलों के मुख्यालयों से जोड़ दें। जितने इंडस्ट्रियल सेन्टर्स हैं, टूरिस्ट सेन्टर्स हैं उनको प्रोवाइड कर दें। उसके बाद जो बाकी रह जाते हैं उनमें इस

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bhaiya Ram Munda.