SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: 1 do not know whether he is going there in anguish or in elation. 1 should like to know whether before he is going there, he has opened his file in a proper way or will the excitement come in the way of his not paying attention to the file just as he could not find the paper here.

SHRI R. K. KHAD1LKAR: I would like to correct myself. The hon. lady Member asked me about families in Kerala. We have sent about 50.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My question has not been answered.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Next question.

}[Purchase of dolomite by Rourkela राउरकेला इत्पाल संपंत्र हारा डोलोमाइट की खरीद

*411. श्री जयदीश जोशी :1 श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : श्री नागेखर प्रशाद शाही : श्री नत्थी सिंह : श्री नन्द किशोर भट्ट :

क्या इस्पात श्रौर खान मंत्री यह बताने की इत्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत ने राज्य खनन नियम, मध्य प्रदेश से डोलोमाइट की खरीद बंद कर दी है; ग्रीर

(ख) यदि हां, सो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

Steel Plant

*411. SHRI JAGDLSH JOSHI :f SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: SHRI NATHI SINGH: SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Steel Plant has stopped the purchase of dolomite from the State Mining Corporation, Madhya Pradesh; and

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jagdish Joshi. *tf*] English translation.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH CHANDRA HANSDA):

a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The supplies of steel Melting Shop grade Dolomite made against the orders earlier placed on the Stale Mining Corporation w^ore not regular and fell short of the total contracted for. Sine adequate and timely supply of this material is essential for maintenance of production, the Rourkeia Steel Plant have opened their own captive mines on land

ो[इस्पात ग्रीर खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोधचन्द्र हांसदा): (क) जी, हो ।

(स) राज्य खनन निमम को दिए गए पहले के आईरों पर इस्पात पिषलाने वाली कर्मगाला में इस्तेमाल लेने वाले डोलोमाइट की सप्लाई नियमित नहीं थी और कुल जितनी माता के लिए करार किया गया था उससे कम थी; क्योंकि उत्पादन को बनाये रखने के लिए इस सामग्री की पर्याप्त माता में समय पर नप्लाई ब्रावश्यक है इस लिए राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने वड़ाडार में उनको पट्टे पर दी गई भूमि में प्रपनी रक्षित खानें खोल दी हैं और यह कारखाना अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति इन खानों से कर रहा है।]

श्वी जगदीश जोशी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन से जो डोलोमाइट खरीदा जाता था और इस समय वह अपने खदानों से जो कुछ निकलवा रहा है, उन खदानों में ठेकेंदार काम कर रहे हैं और ठेकेंदार जो माल निकाल रहे हैं, उस में उनका खर्चा 25 रुपए से लेकर 45 रुपया प्रति टन पड़ता है। जबकि इसके विपरीत मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन को 25 रुपए प्रति टन के अन्दर सारा खर्चा पड़ जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में एक तरह से मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन को घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है और मजदूरों की छंटनी करनी पड़ रही है। तो में मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा, क्या वे अपने यहां ठेकेदारों से डोलोमाइट निकालने का काम बन्द करवा देंगे; क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य निगम को आर्थिक दुष्टि से हानि हो रही है? क्या ग्राप इस सब बात पर पनविचार करेंगे ?

granted on lease to them in Baraduar and are getting their requirements from these mines.

SHRI SUBODH CHANDRA HANSDA: Sir, the cost of production in the captive mines in Baraduar is Rs. 23.70 per tonne, and the cost of production in the State Mining Corporation is Rs. 24.50 per tonne...

t[] Hindi translation.

11

श्रो जगदोश जोशी : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट माइनिंग कारपोरेशन को डोलोमाइट निकालने का खर्चा केवल 25 रुपये प्रति टन पड़ता है और आप जो अपने ठेकेदारों के जरिए राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत के लिए डोलोमाइट निकलवाते हैं उसयें खर्चा 25 रुपए से लेकर 45 रुपए प्रति टन पड़ता है। तो क्या आप ऐसी स्थिति में अपनी पुरानी मीति में झाने की कुपा करेंगे ताकि मध्य प्रदेश निगम को काम मिल सके और वहां पर बेकारी दूर हो सके ?

SHRI SUBODH CHANDRA HANSDA: Sir, at the initial stage, the mining was done by manual labour and there was a gradual process of change-over to semimechanization. But as I have indicated earlier in my original reply, when an order was placed for the supply of dolomite, the Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation did not supply the required quantity in time. The supply was to be made within eight months but it was made within 23 months. And in the second order also, the supply was not made within the period in full quantum. Then, again, the third order was for 2 lakh tonnes. It was to complete the supply

श्री जगदीश जोशी : श्रीमन्, मेरा जवाब साफ तौर से नहीं आया । मैं इस बारे में फिर से क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं । आप राउरकेला इस्पात संयंव के लिए डोलो-माइट टेकेदारों के जरिए निकलवा रहे हैं जबकि मघ्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन का डोलोमाइट झापके लिए सस्ता पड़ता है । तो क्या झाप उनकी इकोनोमिक स्थिति का ख्याल रखते हुए और झाधिक बृष्टि से जो चीज झापको सस्ती पड़ती है, उसको लेने के सम्बन्ध में झाप इस चीज पर फिर से विचार करेंगे ?

between April, 1971 and March, 1972. But only 36 per cent was supplied and they were given an extension up to 1-7-1973. But only 50,000 tonnes were supplied. So, there was always short supply and, therefore, when it was found that the M.P. State Mining Corporation was not in a position to supply the total required quantity for the Rourkela Steel Plant, the Rourkela Steel Plant had to resort to go to its on captive mines on land which was granted on lease by the State Government.

SHRI K.D. MALAVIYA: I share the anxiety of the hon. Member that the M.P. State Mining Corporation, which is a State sector, should not be kept at a disadvantage. And I am not aware whether the contract labour are helping the production at Baraduar in Rourkela. But if it is like that, I will make an enquiry and see if there is any possibility of adjustment in production between these two.

to Questions

श्री रबी राय : मैं मंती जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कब से यह उड़ीसा का माइनिंग कारपोरेषन राउरकेला इस्पात संयंक को डोलोमाइट दे रहा है । उन्होंने अभी कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश का माइनिंग कारपोरेशन अभी तक राउरकेला को डोलोमाइट दे रहा था और इसको जितनी जरूरत थी वह उसको ठीक समय पर पूरी नहीं कर पा रहा था। यही कारण है कि हम उड़ीसा से डोलोमाइट ने रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कार-पोरेशन ने आहेर पूरा नहीं किया।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि उड़ीसा माईनिंग कारपोरेजन ने कब से डोलोमाइट देना लुरू किया है ।

श्री के॰ डी॰ मालवीय : कब से दिया है, यह तो इस समय नहीं बतला सकता हूं । आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए तो मैं मालूम करके बतला सकता हूं । लेकिन वह कोई ऐसी आपत्तिजनक बात मालूम नहीं पड़ती है । बड़ाढार को दे दिया था राउरकेला को दे दिया, इसमें कोई झन्तर नहीं पड़ता है; क्योंकि दोनों ही स्टेट सेक्टर हैं । हमने तो यही कहा है कि कोट्रेक्टर्स से किसी तरह से एडजेंस्टमेंट हो जाएगा जिससे काम हो सके ।

अरी रखी राख: मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं हुआ। मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब से मंत्री जी को पता चला कि मध्य प्रदेश माईनिंग कारपोरेशन ने नहीं दिया।

श्री के को मालवीम : जैसा मेरे सहयोगी ने बताया, बारवार हम लोगों ने डोलोमाइट मांगा लेकिन वे समय से नहीं दे सके और जब नहीं दे सके तो हम लोगों ने दूसरा प्रयत्न किया। अब देखेंगे, दोनों में कोई एडजेस्टमेंट हो सकता है तो कर लेंगे।

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Sir, may I know whether it is the general policy of the Government to go in for captive mines or captive electric generation plants or power plants and, if so, will the Government assure that such captive projects will not be handed over to contractors or private persons because their performance uptil now has not been very satisfactory ?

SHRI K.D. MALAVIYA: Sir, it has always been the effort of the main public sector producers to have their own projects so far as the raw materials are concerned, except power which has to be centralised from many points of view. With regard to my commitment that we must assume private labour, perhaps due to logistics or other reasons it is 13

not always possible to keep this thing but our ultimate objective is to rely on our own organised labour which is required for the public sector projects.

Conference on the Law of Sea held at Caracas

*412. SHRI SIKANDER ALI WAJD: SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : DR. V.A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: SHRIMATI KUMUDBEN MANI-SHANKAR JOSHI: SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN^

Will the Mininster of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 239 given in Rajya Sab ha on 3rd May, 1974 and state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached on the limits of territorial waters and the extent of exclusive economic zone at the recent Conference on the Law, of Sea held at Cai

(b) what stand India had taken on these two issues; and

(c) the names of the countries which were in favour of India's stand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No agreement has been reached so far on the . of territorial waters or on the extent of exclusive economic zone at the Conference on Law of the Sea. The Conference is due to end on 29th August.

(b) India is agreeable to a territorial sea limit of 12 nautical miles measured from ths

>priate baseline along the coast. We also of the view that a coast::! Sta;e should be entitled' to establish an economic zone *of* upto 200 nautical miles fr

(c) More than 90 States at ending the Caracas Law of the Sea (ice are in favour of a 200 nautical mile economic zone. India's stand has been supported by many other en Mtries including Canada, Norway, faaonesta, Mexico, Icela

i.l, Mauritius and Colura

fThe questio t was actually asked on the floor of th. i Nabin Chandra Buragohain,

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGO-HAIN : Sir, may I know whether Government have proposed in the conference of Sea Law a new proposal for creating a zone of 18 miles adjacent to the territorial limit of 12 miles for the protection of fiscal, customs and health interests?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Yes, Sir. It is true that the Indian delegation made a proposal to create what is called a contiguous zone and the width of this belt would be about 18 miles beyond the territorial waters. The idea is that inside this belt the coastal country can impose certain customs, quarantine and health laws.

.MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Do you want to ask any other question '?

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGO HAIN: Sir, >ped countries also want full freedom for their advanced technolo gy to exploit the resources of the ocean. By 1980, off-shore oil output may be close to today's oil production and specially-built ships may be scooping up from the sea bed the pot tto-sized nodules olobalt,

nickel and copper which Id incalcu lable riches to the industrially advanced coun tries. In this way only the industrially rich and advanced nations will profit. In this respect, I would like to know whether India supports the view that the most advanced nations will be allowed to exploit resources in the deep ocean. May I also know from the hon. Minister which the countries are who want to exploit resources from the deep sea for their own interests. And, which nat ions are opposed to such a proposal ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Buragohain, you can ask only one question at a time. If you go on putting questions, other Members will not be able to ask.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir. it is a feet that highly industrialised countries of the world have got the capacity. technical know-how and scientific know to explore the sea-bed resources and this conference at Caracas has been convened for in' е to go because there is a lurking fear in the n. of many poorer loping coum perhaps because of their advanced scientific is field the bigger nations will be able to exploit the sea-bed to their own