

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know whether he is going there in anguish or in elation. I 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. KHADILKAR: 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.

राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा डोलोमाइट की खरीद

*411. श्री जगदीश जोशी :†

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही :

श्री नत्थी सिंह :

श्री नन्द किशोर भट्ट :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

‡[Purchase of dolomite by Rourkela Steel Plant

*411. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI :†

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

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jagdish Joshi.

‡[] 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 State Mining Corporation were not regular and fell short of the total contracted for. Since adequate and timely supply of this material is essential for maintenance of production, the Rourkela Steel Plant have opened their own captive mines on land granted on lease to them in Baraduar and are getting their requirements from these mines.

†[इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोधचन्द्र हंसदा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राज्य खनन निगम को दिए गए पहले के आर्डरों पर इस्पात पिघलाने वाली कर्मशाला में इस्तेमाल लेने वाले डोलोमाइट की सप्लाई नियमित नहीं थी और कुल जितनी मात्रा के लिए कराया किया गया था उसमें कम थी; क्योंकि उत्पादन को बनाये रखने के लिए इस सामग्री की पर्याप्त मात्रा में समय पर सप्लाई आवश्यक है इसलिए राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने बड़ा द्वार में उनको पट्टे पर दी गई भूमि में अपनी रक्षित खानें खोल दी हैं और यह कारखाना अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति इन खानों से कर रहा है।]

श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन से जो डोलोमाइट खरीदा जाना था और इस समय वह अपने खदानों से जो कुछ निकलवा रहा है, उन खदानों में ठेकेदार काम कर रहे हैं और ठेकेदार 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 मारा 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 मैं 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 दृष्टि से हानि हो रही है? क्या आप इस सब बात पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे ?

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...

‡[] Hindi translation.

श्री जगदीश 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 टेकेदारों के जरिए राउरकेला इस्पात सयत्त के लिए डोलोमाइट निकलवाते हैं उसमें खर्चा 25 रुपये से लेकर 45 रुपये प्रति टन पड़ता है। तो क्या आप ऐसी स्थिति में अपनी पुरानी नीति में आने की कृपा 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 semi-mechanization. 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 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 own captive mines on land which was granted on lease by the State Government.

श्री जगदीश जोशी : श्रीमन्, मेरा जवाब साफ तौर से नहीं आया। मैं इस बारे में फिर से क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। आप राउरकेला इस्पात सयत्त के लिए डोलोमाइट टेकेदारों के जरिए निकलवा रहे हैं जबकि मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन का डोलोमाइट आपके लिए सस्ता पड़ता है। तो क्या आप उनकी इकोनॉमिक स्थिति का ख्याल रखते हुए और आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो चीज आपको मस्ती पड़ती है, उसको लेने के सम्बन्ध में आप इस चीज पर फिर से विचार करेंगे ?

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.

श्री रबी राय : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब से यह उड़ीसा का माइनिंग कारपोरेशन राउरकेला इस्पात सयत्त 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 उसका ठीक समय पर पूरी नहीं कर पा रहा था। यही कारण है कि हम उड़ीसा से डोलोमाइट ले रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन ने आर्डर पूरा नहीं किया।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि उड़ीसा माइनिंग कारपोरेशन ने कब से डोलोमाइट देना शुरू किया है।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : कब से दिया है, यह तो इस समय नहीं बतला सकता हूँ। आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए तो मैं मालूम करके बतला सकता हूँ। लेकिन वह कोई ऐसी आपत्तिजनक बात मालूम नहीं पड़ती है। बड़ा द्वार को दे दिया या राउरकेला को दे दिया, इसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है; क्योंकि दोनों ही स्टेट सेक्टर हैं। हमने तो यही कहा है कि कांटेक्टर्स से किमी तरह से एडजस्टमेंट हो जाएगा जिससे काम हो सके।

श्री रबी राय : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं हुआ। मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब से मंत्री जी का पता चला कि मध्य प्रदेश माइनिंग कारपोरेशन ने नहीं दिया।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जैसा मेरे सहयोगी ने बताया, बारबार 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 एडजस्टमेंट 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

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 Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 239 given in Rajya Sabha 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 Caracas;

(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 extent 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 the appropriate baseline along the coast. We are also of the view that a coastal State should be entitled to establish an economic zone of upto 200 nautical miles from the coast.

(c) More than 90 States at present attending the Caracas Law of the Sea Conference are in favour of a 200 nautical mile economic zone. India's stand has been supported by many other countries including Canada, Norway, Indonesia, Mexico, Iceland, New Zealand, Mauritius and Columbia.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Nabin Chandra Buragohain.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN : 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 BURAGOHAIN : Sir, the developed countries also want full freedom for their advanced technology 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 potato-sized nodules of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper which will yield incalculable riches to the industrially advanced countries. 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 nations 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 fact that highly industrialised countries of the world have got the necessary capacity, technical know-how and scientific knowledge to explore the sea-bed resources and this conference at Caracas has been convened for this very purpose, to go into the whole question, because there is a lurking fear in the mind of many poorer and developing countries that perhaps because of their advanced scientific knowledge in this field the bigger nations will be able to exploit the sea-bed to their own