

(b) The preliminary estimates for the new steel plants would be known only after the preparation of the Feasibility Reports by the Consultants.

(c) Does not arise.

BOKARO STEEL PLANT

355. SHRI SUNDAR MANI
PATEL :

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :

SHRI K. C. PANDA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement made by the Managing Director of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. at Patna on May 11, 1970 to the effect that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has been behind the schedule in the supply of equipment to the Bokaro Steel Project which is the main factor responsible for the delay in its erection; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) In a Press Conference at Patna on the 11th May, 1970, the Chairman and Managing Director of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. had stated in reply to a question that the delay in the construction of the Project could be attributed in general, to its size and complexity. He had added that one of the specific factors responsible for this delay had been the difficulty of securing, in time, supplies of equipment and materials from indigenous sources. No reference was made in the Press Conference to Hindustan Steel Ltd. which, in fact, has not undertaken manufacture/supply of any equipment for the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) Government are fully aware of the various factors which have a bearing on the timely construction of the Plant and all efforts are being made to ensure that the Project is completed in

accordance with the accepted time-schedule.

356. [Transferred to this 11th August, 1970.]

उद्योग धंधों में विदेशी पूंजी का निवेश

357. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार और समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के विभिन्न उद्योग धंधों में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी है और पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष इसके कारण देश से कितना धन बाहर जाता रहा ; और

(ख) कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियां यहां किन-किन चीजों का व्यवसाय करती हैं तथा किस रूप में और कितने प्रतिशत धन देश से बाहर ले जाने की अनुमति है ?

†[FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTED IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

357. SHRI J. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of foreign capital invested in different industrial enterprises in India and how much money goes out of the country on that account every year during the last three years; and

(b) what are the particulars of the commodities in which these foreign companies are dealing together with the number of such companies and what percentage is allowed to be taken out of the country and in what form it is taken out ?]

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० आर० कृष्ण) :

(क) मार्च, 1967 के अंत तक अवमूल्यन के पश्चात की दर से अवशिष्ट विदेशी निजी व्यवसायिक विनियोजन 1137.6 करोड़ रुपये का था । 1966-67 से सितम्बर,

†[] English translation.

1969 तक वर्तमान लाभ, संचित लाभ तथा लाभांश के कारण विदेशों को भेजी गई राशि निम्नलिखित है :-

(रुपए करोड़ में)

वर्ष	वर्तमान लाभ	संचित लाभ	लाभांश
1966-67	8.6	5.9	28.8
1967-68	7.6	8.3	32.7
1968-69	7.8	5.2	30.3
1969-70	3.9	1.1	14.2

(अप्रैल-सितम्बर)

उपर्युक्त भेजी गई राशि में पिछले वर्ष में अर्जित लाभ/लाभांश ही केवल नहीं है परन्तु पहले के वर्षों में अर्जित लाभ/लाभांश जो भेजे नहीं गए थे वे भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व विदेशी कम्पनियों का विभिन्न उद्योगों में विनियोजन था जिनमें ये सम्मिलित हैं—बागान, खनन, तथा पेट्रोलियम तथा विभिन्न उत्पादनकारी क्षेत्र भी जैसे खाद्य, बिबेरेजिन और तंबाकू, वस्त्र, उत्पाद मशीनें, परिवहन उपकरण, धातु और धातु उत्पाद, वैद्युत उपकरण, रसायन तथा संबद्ध उत्पाद, स्टेशनरी तथा कार्यालय उपकरण, सेवाएं, इंजीनियरी सेवाओं सहित एवं विभिन्न विविध उद्योग। बैंकों तथा बीमा कम्पनियों को निकाल कर मार्च, 1969 के अंत तक विदेशियों द्वारा नियन्त्रित कम्पनियों की संख्या 960 थी। इन लगातार विनियोजनों पर विदेशों को भेजे जाने वाली राशि लाभ तथा लाभांशों की दर पृथक-पृथक रही है, जो उद्योग के प्रकार पर निर्भर करती है। करोड़ों के भुगतान के पश्चात तकनीकी जानकारी आदि की रायल्टी इसके अतिरिक्त है। गत दो दशकों में विभिन्न उद्योगों में विदेशी विनियोजन अधिकांश तौर पर कम शेयर धारिता के रूप में रह गया है। ऐसे उद्योगों का क्षेत्र जहां

विदेशी सहयोग तथा विनियोजन हुआ है इतना विस्तृत रहा कि उसमें विभिन्न उद्योग आ जाते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में अल्प शेयर धारिता वाले उद्योगों में लाभ तथा लाभांश के अतिरिक्त तकनीकी जानकारी शुल्क तथा रायल्टी भी सामान्यतः देनी पड़ती है। विदेशी सहयोग के मामलों में अब सरकार की स्वीकृति लेनी पड़ती है। हाल के वर्षों में, उस मामले में नीति पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक चयनात्मक हो गई है तथा रायल्टी की दर सहयोग की अवधि, ऐसे क्षेत्र जिसमें सहयोग जरूरी है तथा अन्य संगत पहलुओं के बारे में विभिन्न मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The outstanding foreign private business investments as at the end of March 1967, at post devaluation rates amounted to Rs. 1,137.6 crores.

Remittances made abroad on account of current profits, accumulated profits and dividends during the years 1966-67 to September, 1969 were as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Current Profits	Accumulated Profits	Dividends
1966-67	8.6	5.9	28.8
1967-68	7.6	8.3	32.7
1968-69	7.8	5.2	30.3
1969-70	3.9	1.1	14.2

(April-Sept.)

The above remittances may not relate only to the profits/dividends earned in the preceding year but may cover unremitted profits/dividends earned for earlier years also.

(b) Prior to Independence, foreign companies had invested in various industries including plantations, mining and petroleum as also in different fields of manufacture such as foods, beverages and tobacco, textile products, machinery, transport equipment, metals and

metal products, electrical equipment, chemicals and allied products, stationery and office equipment, services, including engineering services, and various miscellaneous industries. The number of foreign controlled companies, excluding banks and insurance companies, was 960 as at the end of March, 1969. Remittances abroad in respect of these continuing investments have taken the form of varying rates of profits and dividends, depending on the nature of the industry, besides royalty on know-how etc. after payment of taxes. Over the last two decades, foreign investment has largely taken the form of minority shareholding in different industries. The range of industries where foreign collaboration and investment has taken place is wide and extends to various fields of manufacture. In such cases, besides profits and dividends on the minority shareholding, technical know-how fees and royalties have also usually to be paid. Collaboration proposals are now subject to Government approval. In recent years, the policy in this regard has become far more selective than in the past and specific guidelines have been prescribed regarding the royalty rates, period of collaboration, fields in which collaboration would be welcome and other relevant aspects.]

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

358. **DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up public sector industries in Rajasthan during the Annual Plan period for 1970-71; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposed industries and whether Government have given their approval for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Provision has been made in the Annual Plan for 1970-71 for the completion of the Khetri Copper Project and

Machine Tool Plant, Ajmer which are under implementation in Rajasthan. Provision has also been made for doubling of Capacity of the existing Zinc smelter project at Udaipur.

In the State sector, a provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made for large and medium industrial schemes of Rajasthan for 1970-71. This provision is proposed to be spent on the State Government Woollen mills, Bikaner; Expansion of Sodium Sulphate plant at Didwana; Development of salt industry; Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation and on development of industrial areas. The Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation proposes to set up a Fluorite Beneficiation plant, a leather tannery at Tonk and some other projects.

REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF WAGONS

359. **SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wagon building industry in India are complaining of the lack of enough orders from the Indian Railways for the manufacture of wagons;

(b) what are the requirements of the Railways for wagons during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, year-wise and whether necessary orders in this regard have been placed with the wagon building industry; and

(c) whether the wagon building industry is supplying wagons according to schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The requirements of wagons during the Fourth Plan period 1969-70 to 1973-74 have been estimated at about one lakh wagons in terms of four wheelers. The number of wagons required from year to year varies depending upon the needs of traffic. Till date out of total requirements for the Fourth Five Year Plan, 34631 wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers) have been covered by