

and Company or such like people or to those who actually do the construction work or the erection of the plant and machinery. I am afraid, I do not know as to what particular category of people, consultants or contractors, the hon. Member is referring to.

SHRI IRI BIREN ROY: It is a question of all kinds of drawings. The Soviet people will give you only a plan and from that many drawings will have to be made. We understand that more than a lakh of drawings will be needed of the detailed parts, even including construction parts and also detailed drawings of the equipment. There are several firms in India which are experienced in this line not only Messrs. Dastur and Company. Therefore what I am asking is: When a Press report has appeared that only 15 percent will be given to the Indians, what does it mean? Does it mean that even the drawings will be drawn there and brought here? Or will you distribute this work among the Indians who are experienced? That is my point.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The contract has been signed between Messrs. Tjashpromc Export and Bokaro Steel for the preparation or making of drawings for the Bokaro Steel Plant. Now, this design work will be done by Messrs. Giprometz, which is the agency to do that work. As far as the division of work among the Indian consultants is concerned, some of the drawings would be done outside the plant and some within—those which will not be done by USSR. Details are still to be worked out and the drawings are yet to be finalised.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if the Government have advised these Indian contractors to employ labour rendered surplus at Bhilai?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as surplus labour at Bhilai is concerned, there are two types—one in the construction there and the other in the main steel works itself. If there are any main steel works labour surplus, they will be selected. But as far

as the surplus labour in the construction is concerned, we will have to take a balanced view between local employment and those who are surplus.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We understand that when the Bhilai Project was drawn up, the Soviet team gave sufficient education to their Indian counterparts. Therefore, may I know whether, when the Bokaro Steel Project was drawn up, any Project Report was made differently by the Indian team either officially or unofficially and if so whether the Project Reports of the Soviet Team and their counterparts vary and, if so, in what respects (the) va

SHRI T. N. SINGH: There was a preliminary report, a feasibility report, prepared by our Indian consultants and after that it was gone into. When we were negotiating with the Americans, also, that formed the basis for discussions. The same report, with whatever latest information added to it, was also the basis for discussion with the Soviet experts. That is the position.

CEMENT FACTORIES

•191. SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAVI
N Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cement factories in (i) Public Sector and (ii) private sector which are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;
- (b) the sites selected or under construction in respect of each one of them; and
- (c) the total production of cement expected from these factories.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The cement industry has at present an annual installed capacity of 12 million tonnes. The particulars of additional cement plants, covering a total capacity of 2,054,000 tonnes expected to be commissioned during 1966-67 in the public sector and private sector, are given below:

Name of party	Location	Annual capacity (Tonnes)	New Unit/Substantial Expansion
PUBLIC SECTOR			
1. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.	Bargarh	400,000	NU
2. Assam Cement Ltd.	Cherrapunji	84,000	NU
TOTAL :		484,000	
PRIVATE SECTOR			
1. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Jamul	290,000	SE
2. Ditto.	Porbandar	200,000	SE
3. Ditto.	Kymore	180,000	SE
4. Ditto.	Madukkarai	100,000	SE
5. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Chittorgarh	200,000	NU
6. Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd.	Karur	200,000	NU
7. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Sikka	200,000	SE
8. Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works Ltd.	Banjari	200,000	SE
TOTAL :		1,570,000	
GRAND TOTAL :		2,054,000	

As regards increase in capacity during years subsequent to 1966-67, it is not possible to estimate the growth of capacity precisely at this stage.

A list of licences and letters of intent granted for setting up new units and expansion of the existing units is at Annexure I and IT respectively (*See below*). It may be

mentioned that the details of schemes licensed/revoked are available in publications like the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade' the weekly 'Indian Trade Journal' and the weekly 'Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

Annexure I

CEMENT INDUSTRY

New units licensed/approved

Name of party	Location	Annual Capacity (Tonnes)
PUBLIC SECTOR (NEW SCHEMES)		
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>		
1. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Yerraguntla	200,000
<i>Assam—</i>		
2. Assam Cements Ltd.	Cherrapunji	84,000
<i>Gujarat—</i>		
3. Government of Gujarat	Shri Amargarh	300,000
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>		
4. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Paonta	200,000
<i>Kerala—</i>		
5. The Fertilizer and Chemical, Travancore Ltd. Udyogmandal	(Alwaye).	100,00

Name of party	Location	Annual Capacity (Tonnes)
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>		
6. Hindustan Steel Limited	Bhilai	600,000
7. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Jagadalspur	1,000,000
8. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Mandhar	200,000
9. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Neemuch	200,000
<i>Madras—</i>		
10. Government of Madras	Srivilliputhur	400,000
<i>Mysore—</i>		
11. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Seram	400,000
<i>Orissa—</i>		
12. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited	Bargarh	400,000 + 200,000
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>		
13. Government of Uttar Pradesh	Dalla	400,000
TOTAL :		4,584,000
		Annual

PRIVATE SECTOR

<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>		
1. A. K. Cements Ltd.	Tandur	200,000
2. Arun Cement Corporation	Jaggayyapetta	200,000
3. Industrial Minerals Enterprises	Tandiur	200,000
4. Shri S. Sulaiman	Cuddapah	33,000
5. Andhra Cement Company Ltd.	Nadikudi	500,000
<i>Assam—</i>		
6. Eastern Cement Company	Siju, Garo Hills	200,000
<i>Bihar—</i>		
7. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Adityapur	300,000
8. Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd.	Jadunathpur	200,000
9. R. P. Sinha & Sons (P) Ltd.	Tilothu	57,600
10. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Limited	Palamau District	400,000
11. Rohtas Industries Ltd.	Tiura Pipradih	400,000
12. Baulatram Rameshwari Lal	Palamau District	200,000
13. Shri Kumud Nandan Sahaya	Chottanagpur	200,000
14. Shri B. L. Kasera	Garwa Road	200,000
15. Shri J. D. Sarda	Latchar	200,000
16. Arvind Construction Co. (P) Ltd.	Patratu	200,000
<i>Gujarat—</i>		
17. Gujarat Cement Limited	Ankleshwar	200,000
18. Shri Chimanbhai Kashibhai Patel	Bhavnagar	200,000
19. C. H. Gandhi & Sons	Poshina	200,000
20. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Veraval	400,000
21. Shri D. S. Acharya	Chorwad	200,000
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>		
22. Raja Portland Cement Co. Ltd.	Rajban	200,000

Madhya Pradesh—

23. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Patharia	200,000
24. Shri M. R. Morarka	Akalthara	200,000
		400,000
25. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Mehgaon	+ 200,000
26. Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.	Maihar	200,000
27. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Banipathar	200,000
28. Shri Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Bahesar	200,000

Madras—

29. Dr. B. Natarajan	Nanguneri	52,000
30. Shri S. Nallaperumal	Ambasamudram	60,000
31. Shri C. Hanumantha Rao	Shunnambur	60,000
32. Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd. ..	Karur	400,000

Maharashtra—

33. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. ..	Ghugus	400,000
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Mysore—

34. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. ..	Wadi	400,000 + 400,000
35. Nagargali Cement Co. Ltd.	Nagargali	200,000

Rajasthan—

36. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. ..	Chittorgarh	200,000 + 200,000
37. Jaipur Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. ..	Abu Road	200,000
38. Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.	Darauli (Udaipur)	400,000
39. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	Kotputli	400,000
40. Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.	Bundi	200,000
41. H. K. Sanghi & Co.	Beawar (Ajmer)	200,000

West Bengal—

42. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. ..	Durgapur	400,000 + 300,000
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TOTAL : 11,162,600

GRAND TOTAL :
(New Schemes in
Public and Private
Sectors) 15,746,600

ANNEXURE II

Expansion of existing units of Cement Industry

Name of party	Location	Annual Capacity (Tonnes)
PRIVATE SECTOR		
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>		
1. Panyam Cement and Mineral Industries Limited	Cement Nagar	200,000
<i>Bihar—</i>		
2. Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works Ltd. ...	Banjari	200,000
3. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd. ..	Japla	200,000

Name of Party	Location	Annual Capacity (Tonnes)
<i>Gujarat—</i>		
4. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Porbandar	200,000
		400,000
5. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Sikka	200,000
6. Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Industries Ltd.	Ranavav	333,000
7. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Dwarka	200,000
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>		
8. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Jamul	290,000
		500,000
9. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Kymore	180,000
<i>Madras—</i>		
10. Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Madhukkarai	100,000
11. India Cements Ltd.	Cankaridrug	600,000
12. Indian Cements Ltd.	Talaiyuthu	400,000
13. Madras Cements Ltd.	Tulukkapatti	200,000
<i>Mysore—</i>		
14. Bagalkot Cement Company Ltd.	Bagalkot	300,000
<i>Rajasthan—</i>		
15. Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	Sawai Madhopur	200,000
TOTAL		4,703,000

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: According to the statement, two cement factories in the public sector and eight cement factories in the private sector are to be commissioned during 1966-67 and licences have been granted to 13 public sector and 42 private sector factories. In this list, there is only one licence granted so far as Maharashtra is concerned, that is at Ghugus. According to my information, Sir, there are large limestone deposits in Kinwat taluk in Maharashtra. May I know why there is no proposal for setting up a cement factory there either in the private sector or in the public sector?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Most of the public sector projects so far have been State Government projects and if there is any lime-stone deposit anywhere it is for the entrepreneurs of that State or for that State Government to come up with proposals. Also, the latest position is that cement manufacture is unlicensed, no licence is required. That is the recent decision.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: According to my information, a letter of intent was issued to a private party to set up a cement factory in that particular area. May

I know what has happened to that particular proposal?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: I cannot say about any particular party unless proper notice is given.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: At the time when cement was decontrolled and the prices were allowed to be increased, is it not a fact that the cement industrialists had assured that the extra profits would be invested back for bringing into existence more, additional cement units? May I know whether the cement industrialists have gone against their undertaking that was then given and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: There is no question of going back against the undertaking given. There was a meeting of the cement manufacturers the day before yesterday and they have also undertaken to do that.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: May I know whether it is a fact that the progress in respect of the private sector factories is at an advanced stage, the foreign exchange

cost also having been sanctioned, while the progress of the public sector factories is slow and still limited to surveys only? If so, what are the reasons? Is it due to the shift in the Government's policy about the public sector?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: No, Sir, the public sector projects are working according to schedule.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: The production so far is only 10 million tonnes and Government wants to have more than double that quantity. Is the Government satisfied that, with all that it is doing, it will bring the production to 25 million tonnes? The factories that we are proposing to set up are in a very preliminary stage. Is the Government really satisfied that we will be able to fulfil the target within four years?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Sir, the idea is to have, by the end of the Fourth Plan, an installed capacity of 25 million tonnes. At present, the installed capacity is 12 million tonnes.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Eleven million

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: The production is 10 million odd, and licences to the tune of 13 million tonnes have been given already. We are reviewing the progress from time to time, and we hope that by the end of the Fourth Plan we will reach the target.

SHRISANTOKH SINGH: Referring to part (c) of the question, may I know, Sir, whether the total production of cement expected from these factories falls short of the country's requirement?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: As will be seen from the statement, the requirement of 25 million tonnes is covered.

SHRI D. THENGARI: May I know, Sir, if the Government is aware of the report that in Rajasthan near Kota, some substance has been found which could serve as the nearest equivalent to cement? In view of the cement shortage, may I know, Sir, whether the Government has tried to ascertain the veracity of this report?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: As I said earlier, it is for the entrepreneurs or

for the State Government to come up with proposals. So far as the Cement Corporation of India is concerned, they are having some work in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Sir, when cement was decontrolled and the price was raised, it was expected that no further rise would be made in the cement prices. But the experience is that the cement prices are going higher and higher every day. I am myself a victim of it. Every week or almost every month I have to pay higher cement prices. May I know, Sir, whether the Government is aware of this increase in cement prices, if not daily, at least weekly or monthly, and, if so, what is the Government going to do about it?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Sir, if the hon'ble Member is a victim of it, let him bring the facts to our notice and we will certainly make an enquiry. Our experience is that there has been no increase in the price.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: May I know, Sir, if the Government have assured themselves that the total quantity of cement which they envisage to produce during the next five years, for that the Rupee resources and also the foreign exchange resources are available at the instance of the Government to fulfil that target?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Sir, so far as the 1966-67 plans are concerned, the Rupee resources and the foreign exchange resources have been made available to them. So far as the rest of them are concerned, when the time comes—we have given it priority and we hope it will be done.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware that licences have been pending for five years, even seven years in some cases, because there is no capital forthcoming for the purpose of subscription of the share capital? May I know, Sir, if it is for this reason that this installed capacity could not come forth? Do the Government realise that the same position is going to continue and probably it may be worse?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: There is no licensing now so far as cement is concerned.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Does the hon'ble Minister know how much total resources in Rupee payment will be required and also in foreign exchange for the fulfilment of the target?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: It has been worked out. For a production of 2 lakh tonnes in a factory, all that is necessary is Rs. 150 lakhs.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: The total is about Rs. 3 crores of which machinery costs Rs. 150 lakhs.

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: The foreign exchange component now has been reduced to 27,000 rupees.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that at their interview with the Industries Minister this week, the cement manufacturers demanded that they should be permitted to increase the rate of dividend, and, if so, what was the Minister's reaction?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Sir, they have agreed, and there was an agreement formerly also that there will be a freeze in dividend for the coming years.

SHRI M. PURKAYASTHA: May I know, Sir, if there is any proposal of setting up a cement factory in Assam either in the public sector or in the private sector, as raw materials are available in abundance there?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: There is one proposal from the Assam State Government, namely, the Assam Cement Co.

*192. [The questioner (Shri A. D. Mani) was absent for answer vide cols. 1177-78 infra.]

गाज़ियाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच नई गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

*193. श्री दत्तोपन्न ठेंगड़ी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाज़ियाबाद तथा शाहदरा से प्रतिदिन कितने यात्री दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली आते हैं; और

(ख) क्या गाज़ियाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच नई गाड़ियाँ चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

tt INTRODUCTION OF NEW TRAINS BETWEEN. GHAZIABAD AND DELHI

*193. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of passengers who come by train to Delhi and New Delhi daily from Ghaziabad and Shahdara; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce new trains between Ghaziabad and Delhi?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जनवरी से मार्च, 1966 तक तीन महीने के आँकड़ों के आधार पर गाज़ियाबाद से दिल्ली 5,247, गाज़ियाबाद से नई दिल्ली 362, दिल्ली शाहदरा से दिल्ली 7,573 और दिल्ली शाहदरा से नई दिल्ली 1,322 यात्री प्रतिदिन रेल से आते हैं।

(ख) गाज़ियाबाद-दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली खण्ड पर एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना फ़िलहाल परिचालन की दृष्टि से संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि लाइन-क्षमता का अभाव है और दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों को सम्भालने के लिए टर्मिनल सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं।

ft THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Based on the figures of the three Months January to March, 1966, the number of passengers coming daily by train from Ghaziabad to Delhi is 5,247, from Ghaziabad to New Delhi, 362, from Delhi Shahdara to Delhi, 7,573 and from Delhi Shahdara to New Delhi, 1,322.

(b) Introduction of an additional train on Ghaziabad Delhi/New Delhi section is not operationally feasible at present for want of line capacity and spare terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi for handling additional trains.]

tf] English translation