

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** कार्यवाही तो शुरू हो गई, नभी तो इतने क्लेम रजिस्टर हुए। रकम का तो बाद में पता चलेगा, अभी तो क्लेम आ रहे हैं। आजकल एटमासफियर इतना अच्छा है We hope that the Tashkent Declaration will introduce a new sense of good neighbourliness and cordiality between the two countries and that all these matters will be satisfactorily settled. We also on our part may release some of the properties of Pakistani nationals in India which are held by the Custodian.

**श्री देवकीनंदन नारायण :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि आपने कहा कि 81 करोड़ की जायदाद जब्त की है— इस जायदाद में वहां हमारे हिन्दुस्तानियों की मिल्कियत जो मिले हैं, फैक्ट्रीज हैं, वे कितनी है और वे आज चल रही हैं या बन्द है ? उनका क्या हाल है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मेरे पास फेहरिस्त है लेकिन मैं बताना नहीं चाहूंगा।

\*187. [*The questioner (Shri Babubhai M. Chinai) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1162 infra.*]

#### PRODUCTION OF BRONZE POWDER

\*188. **PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR:** Will the Minister of MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 102 and its supplementaries in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Indian firm approved to undertake production of bronze powder has since started production;

(b) if so, what is its production capacity and how much it has produced upto the end of December, 1965; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS (SYED AHMED MEHDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The production capacity is 400 tonnes per annum but actual production has not yet started.

(c) While part of the equipment required for this purpose has already been imported and installed at their factory in Faridabad, some other items have not yet been imported. The firm has taken steps to arrange imports of these against the import licence which was issued on 20th April, 1965.

**PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR:** In my supplementary question in May, 1965, I had stated:

"... the concern has entered into an agreement with foreign collaborators with the approval of the Government of India that the foreign collaborators will send their technician to India at their expense only once to impart the technical 'know-how' for the manufacture of the material and for this the concern will require raw material in the form of—

(a) semi-processed raw material and

(b) metal ingots for the production of non-ferrous metal powders."

In view of the above, will the hon. Minister state if facilities for both these raw materials, semi-processed raw material and metal ingots, have been granted?

**SYED AHMED MEHDI:** Sir, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was granted to them for importing granules last year and unless they get the rest of the equipment, it will not be possible to say how much more they will need.

**PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR:** The question is that their main raw material is metal ingots and for this they have been pres-

sing the Government to grant a licence. Unless they get the licence for the metal ingots, they cannot keep the technician busy for three months. So, if this concern is to go into production and if it is to earn foreign exchange for the country, it has to be granted a sufficient quantity of metal ingots. May I know whether any licence for metal ingots has been granted so far?

SYED AHMED MEHDI: It has only been given Rs. 50,000 in 1964-65 for importing granules and we have no information from them about metal ingots.

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR: No, Sir. These granules are not sufficient. The basic material by which they can produce is metal ingots. Metal ingots have to be ground into granules. Unless you grant a licence for the metal ingots which is the basic thing, how can they go on producing?

SYED AHMED MEHDI: We have no request from them for any other material.

प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तलंकार : उन्होंने आप से कई बार प्रार्थना की है, लेकिन वह प्रार्थना बिलकुल बहरे कानों में पड़ रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

\*189. [Transferred to the 4th March, 1966].

#### ALLOCATION OF SCARCE RAW MATERIAL TO BACKWARD STATES

\*190. THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to make some additional allocation of scarce raw material to backward

States for establishment of new industries; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA, : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) No, Sir. As existing units are not getting their full requirements of scarce raw materials, the present is not an appropriate time to make special additional allocations for establishment of new industries based on scarce raw materials. While licensing fresh industrial capacity, however, special consideration is always given to the need for the balanced development of backward areas.

THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: May I know if the Central Government has received any requisition from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for these scarce raw materials?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Sir, as a matter of fact, the position of these scarce raw materials has become much more difficult and complicated after the last conflict with Pakistan. And it is not only the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, but practically all the State Governments have been experiencing difficulty about it.

THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH: May I know what were the raw materials that were demanded by the State Government?

SHRI BIBUDHENDRA MISRA: Scarce raw materials roughly include all those materials which we import—copper, lead, zinc and tin.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: In view of the scarcity of these scarce raw ma-