

use of our own industries. Quantities and categories surplus to domestic requirements are allowed for export.]

प्रो० डा० रघुवीर : अब तक कितनी निकम्मी धातुओं को बाहर जाने के लिये आजा दी गई ?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It is roughly about 50,000 tons. I am not too sure of the figure.

प्रो० डा० रघुवीर : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो मशीनरी इन निकम्मी धातुओं को तैयार करने के काम में आती थी, व सब काम में आ रही है ?

श्री एन० कानूंगो : व काम में नहीं आती है क्योंकि क्स्पोर्ट के लिय हमने दो नम्बर का और तीन नम्बर का माल छोड़ा है और एक नम्बर का माल यहां पर ही रखते हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितन व्यक्तियों को इसका ला मॅस दिया गया और कौन कौन से देश के लिये दिया गया और सरकार इन धातुओं का कैसे उपयोग कर रही है ?

श्री एन० कानूंगो : इनका तो हम जापान, इटली और नोदर्लैंड्स को एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। इसके लिये कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये, उसकी बेल्यू मैं बता सकता हूं, लेकिन उसका नम्बर नहीं बता सकता हूं। उसकी बेल्यू यह है कि १९५६ में ३ लाख ४९ हजार की निकम्मी धातु जापान को भेजी गई। उसकी टोटल बेल्यू ३६५ लाख है।

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: Has Government any idea of the use that Japan is making of this scrap metal—whether for armaments or for other things?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: They recover metals all right but I do not know how they use it.

SHRI T. V. KAMALASWAMY: Is it all steel scrap or is it non-ferrous also?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Both non-ferrous and ferrous, but mostly ferrous.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know why, when other countries are making use of this, our own country cannot use it?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Our capacity for using this is only confined to No. 1 scrap. It is good scrap. Others are mixed with tin and other metals and are in a rusted condition. Our manufacturers are not tuned to use them.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: What is the industry which is making use of this scrap here in India?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The melting capacity of the electrical furnaces is very limited and the breaking capacity of the different size of scrap has not been yet established. It is our endeavour to see that within the next three years all the meltable and breakable scrap is melted in India as far as possible.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Sir, may I submit that I made a mistake while giving the value of exports to Japan? It should be Rs. 349 lakhs and not Rs. 3,49,000.

*176. [For answer, vide col. 1935 infra.]

SCHEMES FOR INSTALLATION OF ALUMINIUM SMELTERS

*177. **DR. RAGHUBIR SINH:** Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 223 in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in respect of the sites

where the new aluminium smelters would be installed in the country;

(b) if so, how they are going to be financed and managed; and

(c) by what time these smelters will start working?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) No, Sir. Exact locations have not been yet determined excepting that the one will be in Mettur (Salem District) and another in Rihand area, U.P.

(b) and (c). It is too early to give a definite answer.

SETTING UP OF POWER-LOOMS IN 1956-57

*178. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power-looms set up during the year 1956-57 in each State;

(b) how many working hand-looms have been replaced by them; and

(c) what help is given by Government to these power-looms?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) No power-loom was installed in the hand-loom sector during 1956-57.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the pattern of financial assistance given to State Governments in this behalf is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Pattern of financial assistance to State Governments for installation of power-looms in the hand-loom sector

(1) Government have decided to permit installation of 35,000 power-looms in the hand-loom sector in the co-operative fold.

(2) The units will be installed in rural area and rural towns and will

generally consist of 10 looms each for this purpose. Rural towns are those having population of 30,000 or less.

(3) Loans up to 100 per cent. of the cost of power-loom at the rate of Rs. 1,600 including the cost of motor, and erection and transport etc. charges.

(4) Loans at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per loom towards working capital.

(5) 50 per cent. of capital expenditure on preparatory and processing plants as a loan and the other 50 per cent. as a grant.

(6) Recurring expenditure in connection with servicing of looms and technical instruction given as a grant for the first year.

(7) 87½ per cent. of the share value of Rs. 100 given as a loan.

(8) Each State Government is entitled to assistance for establishment of one Demonstration-cum-Training Centre. The assistance is—(a) 50 per cent. of cost of land and building as a grant, (b) 75 per cent. of the cost of machinery, equipment etc. as grant, (c) 50 per cent. of recurring expenditure for 1st year as grant, and (d) rest of the expenditure as a loan.

(9) Cost of power connection is given as a grant.

(10) Expenditure on training of line jobbers in TEXMACO as grant up to Rs. 4,000.

(11) Central Government would share losses on account of irrecoverable loans on a *pro rata* basis according to the contributions made by Centre and State.

(12) Centre would bear also 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure for a period of 3 years on any special supervisory co-operative staff that the States may employ for these power-loom co-operatives.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know if any scheme is approved for the year 1957-58?