

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the moment, there are about 100 units covering practically all the ancillary items.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any substitutes have been tried in the place of these raw materials which we import?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The raw materials required are tool and alloy steel and non-ferrous metals. I do not think it would be possible to have substitutes for these; but attempts are being made to produce the tool and alloy steel and non-ferrous metals within the country.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether there is a total ban on the import of raw materials or any metal is being imported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no total ban. As a matter of fact, for the period October, 1961 to March, 1962 an allocation has been made for Rs. 146 lakhs. Therefore, there is no question of complete ban.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that this shortage is not confined to raw materials for auto accessories but also raw materials for automobiles and trucks; if so, may I know whether some of the producers have used this as a plea for reducing their output?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not want to answer the second part of the question, because it is a separate thing altogether. But I do agree that tool and alloy steel and non-ferrous metals are required not only for this purpose but other purposes also.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether we have reached a stage when auto parts made out of raw materials other than non-ferrous metals are exported out of the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not to my knowledge.

3 Cotton Bailing Hoops

*828. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what is the national requirement of Cotton Bailing Hoops;

(b) whether Government still sanction licences for importing Cotton Bailing Hoops; and

(c) what assistance Government renders for the manufacture of Cotton Bailing Hoops by the manufacturing concerns of our country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The demand is assessed at approximately 12,000 tons by 1965-66.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Assistance is given by arranging supplies of raw materials from indigenous sources and by issuing import licences for plant, equipment, etc.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that the factory which manufacture cotton bailing hoops in West Bengal asked for permission to manufacture this item and they were not granted the necessary permission to manufacture the same?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is already sufficient manufacturing capacity. That will have to be taken into consideration when licensing fresh capacity.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government is aware that due to this refusal to sanction manufacture of these cotton bailing hoops by Messrs. J. K. Steel Company, a large number of their employees have been retrenched?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot say that. Cotton bailing hoops are mostly required in Bombay. Therefore, as a matter of fact, production of this item should be encouraged in that area rather than in other parts of the country.

Mr. Speaker: I have to make one observation. No supplementary should be put in such a manner as it may appear that a recommendation is being made on behalf of any individual company or entrepreneur.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the existing manufacturing capacity in our country for bailing hoops for other branches of the textile industry like the jute industry is also sufficient for our needs or does it require to be expanded?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question is only with regard to cotton bailing hoops, and for that there is sufficient capacity.

घड़ियों का निर्माण

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*८३०. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री बं० ना० कुरील :
श्री तुला राम :
श्री कोल्ला बैरैया :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अब तक कुल कितनी घड़ियां बेची गईं और उस से कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ख) इन घड़ियों में कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जें विदेशी हैं और कितने प्रतिशत देश के बने हुए हैं ; और

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में फैक्टरी में घड़ियों के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) About 18,300 watches have been sold so far. The assembly of watches from imported components has been undertaken by the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, as a training exercise for Indian technicians and workers. Commercial production has not yet started. No profits are realised during the

training operation. The earnings are credited to the cost of training so as to reduce the expenditure thereon.

(b) All the component parts are at present imported. Production with an indigenous content of 54 per cent is due to commence in January 1963.

(c) 2,40,000 pieces per annum in 1965-66 with an indigenous content of about 84 per cent.

श्री राम सेवक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घड़ी बनाने में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले सभी पुर्जें देश में कब तक बनने लगेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसाकि प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है ८४ परसेंट पुर्जें १९६५-६६ तक देश में बनने लगेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी कब बनने लगेंगे, यह सवाल था ।

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is very difficult to say about all, but with 84 per cent it would be possible.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Certain parts may not be profitable to be manufactured here. In those cases we may continue to import them for some time.

श्री राम सेवक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी घड़ियों की खपत होती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल हो गया है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : बाहर से जो घड़ियां इम्पोर्ट की गई हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सारी खपत के बारे में पूछते हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are no figures available.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : देश में बनने वाली घड़ियों की कीमत बाहर से आने