

in practices which are directly in contravention of the social objectives that the Government has set to itself; that is (a) and (b). (*Interruption*) let me finish: apart from the Government incurring these profits, inviting, attracting and profiteering, these cars are given to whom—not to those who need them, like the educational institutions, hospitals, but to those people who are the highest bidders, the people who have made money by dubious ways and cheated the State of the income.

**Mr. Speaker:** I might interrupt by saying one thing: I was told by the gentleman there that for every car that is sold by him information is sent to the income tax authorities about the sale of the individual car.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Very good, but you know, Sir, that cars have been sold in this country for Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000. Where does all this money come from? These are the people. So, two bad things are being encouraged. I would conclude and I want a straight reply. The wrong type of people get this kind of thing and the people who need it most like the educational institutions, hospitals etc., are deprived of them. So, will the Government review the present practice?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am really surprised that a socialist Member should say that those cars—

**Shri Nath Pai:** Not sold to hospitals and such other institutions?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** You have had your share. Do not get too much upset about it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** You are upset. Not I.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The non-socialist Member says that these expensive, luxurious cars should be given to hospitals and charitable institutions and impose a dead burden on those charitable institutions, hospitals and other organisations; (*Interrup-*

*tion*). Where do you get your money from and use it for? After all, the money that we get from the sale of these cars is transferred to the Government of India for running schools for the villages, hospitals, charitable institutions and so on. What is wrong about it? (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### Asian Industrialisation Development Council

+

\*1429. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ECAFE Conference on the Industrialisation in Asia has agreed to establish an Asian Industrialisation Development Council as a permanent body for promoting the Region's industrial growth; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India fully support the proposal to set up the Asian Industrial Development Council to stimulate Industrial Development in the countries of the ECAFE Region and to promote regional co-operation in this field. The Indian Delegation to the Conference emphasised that in pursuing the goal of harmonisation of National Development Programmes, full recognition should be given to the maximum development of human, natural and industrial resources of each country of Asia and the conditions prevailing in the different countries of the region. India has also offered its willingness to share our experience and of participating in the development of "intermediate technology" with other countries of the region.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी सम्मेलन में किन-किन देशों ने भाग लिया था ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** 46 मुल्कों ने भाग लिया था, जिन में से 34 एशिया के फुलफुलेज मेम्बर हैं, बाकी इण्डस्ट्रियल कन्ट्रीज के रिप्रेजेन्टिव थे।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या इस सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था कि इस विकास कार्य के लिये किस तरह से धन उगाहा जायेगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैं सुन नहीं सका, फिर से अपना प्रश्न कर दें।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या इस सम्मेलन के देशों ने आपस में परामर्श किया था कि इस विकास को चलाने के लिये किस तरीके से धन पैदा किया जायगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** उसके लिये युनाइटेड नेशन्स का जनरल असेम्बली रेजोल्यूशन had been passed before some years, when the decade of United Nations development started. All the rich countries were expected to contribute one per cent net of their national gross product to the fund for the development of the less developed countries. Now we have passed another resolution at Geneva, year before last, when we have appealed to the conscience of the world saying that this contribution should be raised to 2 per cent (gross) of their national product.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** As the hon. Minister told us that this will be devoted to the development of human, natural and industrial resources, may I know what kind of resources development he has in view so far as India is concerned and also so far as Thailand is concerned?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as India is concerned the development

programmes are embodied in our successive Plans and we get assistance from friendly countries as per the principles enunciated in the General Assembly's Charter. Regarding Thailand, we have been able to participate in the development of jute, shellac and tapioca.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** What was the reaction of some of the other countries who took part in the ECAFE Conference to the Indian development and rate of growth of the Indian economy in general?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We protested that the forecast given there was unscientific and unreliable. So also, Thailand, Malaya and others protested, and that paragraphs which had wrongly ascribed certain percentage of gross product to us and others were deleted. We are quite sure the general feeling was that our progress requires to be more activated. We also share that feeling and we are glad that they also feel the same thing.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know when this Asian Industrial Development Council will come into being, what will be its composition and in what way India will be represented there?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This matter has gone a stage further. Now the United Nations has decided to have an International Industrial Development Council consisting of 55 member countries—that is, each country by turn will be represented either by their Minister or high officials of the Government. Thus there will be an International Board under which there will be Regional Boards in which 22 countries of Asia will be represented as far as ECAFE is concerned.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** According to the decisions taken and the Resolution passed, may I know whether India has started fulfilling any obligation and whether this suggestion was also made that instead of it being the

Asian Development Council, the name as well as the scope should be extended to the Afro-Asian countries together?

**Shri Nath Pal:** Which are these Afro-Asian countries?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Afro-Asia has an informal character of our association and to that extent we welcome the hon. lady Member's suggestion. But as far as the statutes of the General Assembly of the United Nations are concerned, the regions are according to geographical juxtaposition. Africa has a separate commission, Asia has a separate commission, Latin America has a separate commission and Europe has a separate commission. So, we cannot go over that, but we are definitely collaborating at the African and Asian level of Ministers to implement our programme.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे देश के संबंध में जो दूसरों ने घोषणायें कीं विकास के संबंध में, वे प्रवैज्ञानिक थीं, तो यदि वे प्रवैज्ञानिक थीं तो आप इन्हें कैसे वैज्ञानिक मिद्ध करेंगे, जब कि हम प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में पिछड़े जा रहे हैं और दूसरों देशों से मांग करते रहते हैं।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** मैंने प्रवैज्ञानिक कहा था, प्रवैज्ञानिक नहीं कहा था, इनफार्मल।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मेरे पास तो प्रवैज्ञानिक शब्द आया है।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** ट्रांसलेशन करने वाले ने गलती से कर दिया होगा, मैंने तो फार्मल एण्ड इनफार्मल शब्द कहा था। यह बात गलत है जो माननीय सदस्य यह कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है मेरे सामने तो जितनी जितनी इंडस्ट्रियां, इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज, कालेजिज, हाईवेज और रोड्स चल रही हैं, वे हम को गर्व देती हैं कि इतना

काम हो सका। इस से और ज्यादा होना चाहिये, इस से हम सहमत हैं।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आप ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जिसमें उन्नति की है?

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :** यह लपज इंडस्ट्रीयां गलत चीज है, यह एडल्ट्रेटिड हिन्दी अंग्रेजी है।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is a very good word.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are developing a new language.

#### Self-Sufficiency in Rolling Stock and Locomotives

\*1430. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Indian Railways have reached the goal of self-sufficiency in rolling stock, locomotives and other equipments;

(b) whether some items have developed export potentials; and

(c) whether the Railways have been making use of the Indigenous materials, thereby facilitating the growth of ancillary industries?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). The country is now self-sufficient in Steam Locomotives, Freight Wagons, Passenger Coaches, Mechanical Signalling Equipment, Track Material etc. These items can be exported. The manufacture of Diesel and Electric Locomotives has already started with a progressively increasing indigenous content and a very large measure of self-sufficiency is expected to be reached by the end of the Fourth Plan.