

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** आप बहुत अच्छी प्रकार से इस बात को जानते हैं कि पिछले चार साल से बराबर यह कहा जाता रहा है कि 11-10 से ले कर पौने पांच बजे तक दिल्ली और जीद के बीच कोई गाड़ी आप दें। इसके ऊपर न जाने आपके विचार की समाधी कब खुनेगी या खुनेगी भी या नहीं खुनेगी। मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिलिट्री एरिया है और बहुत आना जाना पड़ता है। इस नाते भी मैं बहुत ही नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बीच के समय में एक गाड़ी जीद तक और जीद से यहां तक आप लायेंगे तो रेलवे को भी बहुत लाभ होगा और दात्रियों को भी सुविधा मिलेगी।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** इस पर भी हम विचार करेंगे। अभी हरयाणा की तरफ हाल ही में जो एक हरयाणा एक्सप्रेस नई गाड़ी...

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** वह रिवाड़ी हो कर जाती है।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** रोहतक भी तो हरयाणा का पार्ट है। दिल्ली और रोहतक के बीच में जिस पर जीद भी आता है, श्री बागड़ी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैं बता ही चुका हूँ।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** नार्दन रेलवे को मीटरगेज रेवाड़ी लाइन पर जो स्टूडेंट्स सुबह पटेलनगर से गड़गांव जाते हैं, उन के वापस आने की कोई सुविधा न होने के कारण जो 4-डाउन एक्सप्रेस आती है, वे उस में विदाउट टिकट यात्रा करते हैं और फ्रस्ट क्लास में बैठ जाते हैं। यह रोजाना होता है। स्टूडेंट्स को तक्लीफ न हो, क्या इस के लिए कोई उपाय किये जाने का विचार है? वे लोग जो फ्रस्ट क्लास में बैठ जाते हैं, उस को रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** स्टूडेंट्स की तक्लीफों पर हम लोग पूरी तरह से विचार करेंगे और देखेंगे कि उन को कितनी सहूलियत दी जा सकती है। लेकिन उनको भी चाहिए— और खाम कर प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय भी प्रयत्न करें—कि एक तो वे टिकट अवश्य खरीदें और दूसरे, जिस क्लाम का टिकट खरीदें, उसी में चलें। अगर व चाहें तो हम लोग उन को मन्यली टिकट, सीजनल टिकट, रियायती टिकट दे देंगे। मैं कालेज अधिकारियों से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि स्टूडेंट्स रियायती टिकट ले कर वाजिबी ढंग से चलें और जो उन की वाजिव आवश्यकतायें हैं, हम उन को पूरा करेंगे।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** उन लोगों के लिए एक ट्रेन के सिवाये और कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। उस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है। वह गाड़ी पटेल नगर नहीं ठहरती है, इस लिए उन को ऐसा करना पड़ता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस के लिए भी सोचेंगे।

### औद्योगिक विकास

\*8 11. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस बात पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जा रहा है कि औद्योगिक विकास के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाते समय प्रादेशिक असन्तुलन उत्पन्न न हो; और

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार को द्रष्टि में रखते हुए विभिन्न उद्योगों की उत्पादन लागत को एक निश्चित सीमा के अन्दर रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House.

## Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attempts have been made over the last several years to improve the competitiveness of the Indian industries through a deliberate policy of introducing modern technologies and through increasing the unit capacity size of individual units. The average unit size in several industries like paper, cement, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, fertilisers etc. are currently much larger than they were 10 or 15 years ago.

With a view to utilising full capacity particularly in priority industries, the present policy of the Government is to allow them sufficient foreign exchange to enable them to import raw materials needed by them and thereby bring down the overhead cost per unit.

In order to maintain the competitive power of the Indian industries in international markets, there are also arrangements under which exporters of manufactured goods can obtain drawback of the import duties paid by them on the raw materials imported by them. Exporters of manufactured goods also are not liable to pay excise duties in a number of cases.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** सभा-पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उसमें यह बात बिल्कुल नहीं बताई गई है, कि इतने वर्षों में जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है, उसकी वजह से रिजनल इम्बैलेंस—प्रादेशिक असंतुलन—कितना बढ़ा है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार, योजना आयोग और नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एप्लाइड इकॉनॉमिक रिसर्च के अध्ययन से स्पष्ट होता है कि देश में प्रादेशिक असंतुलन—रिजनल इम्बैलेंस—बढ़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिजनल इम्बैलेंस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The first step is location of Central industrial projects in underdeveloped areas: I may quote some; Rourkela, Bhilai, Ranchi, Bhopal Heavy Electricals, Neiveli, etc.

The second is location of private sector projects. The third is establishment of industrial development areas, so that industrialists can easily go there and set up industries.

Fourthly, assistance is given through Industrial Development Corporation.

In this manner, we have been trying to remove the regional imbalances.

**Shri Ranga:** The point is that regional imbalances have been increasing even after these 19 years of so-called efforts made by the Government.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The hon. Member made a reference to the report given by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. I shall certainly look into the report and try to find out as to how far we will be able to get over them.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि पिछले वर्षों में सरकार ने कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1950-51 में जो कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन था, उस की तुलना में इस समय उस में वृद्धि हुई है या कमी हुई है और यदि वृद्धि की वजह से इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में हमारे प्राडक्ट्स अनकाम्पीटीटिव होते जा रहे हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes, Sir. We are taking several steps. For instance, to reduce the cost of production, it is necessary to allow the individual units to work at full capacity. Some of the units were working at 60 or 70 per cent of the capacity. Now on account of liberalised import policy, we are in a position to give them raw material and components which would enable those units in the priority industries to go into full production. That is number one.

Number two is that there are certain units which are economically not viable. So we have fixed certain norms that any unit—maybe, a sugar factory or a textile mill—should not work below a particular minimum capacity and we are allowing the existing units to expand so that they may work more efficiently. We are also providing them with modern technology.

The cumulative effect of all the efforts made would certainly reduce the cost. But I am not in a position to say straightway how far the costs have been reduced.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** इस बयान में बताया गया है कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज एक्सपोर्ट करती हैं, उनको रा मॅटोरियल इम्पोर्ट करने की सुविधा दी जाती है। लेकिन लुधियाना में हीजरी इंडस्ट्री के सैकड़ों यूनिट इस लिए बन्द हो रहे हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उनको यार्न को मंगाने की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है। चूंकि वे यार्न को इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए उनका काम ठप्प हो रहा है। वहाँ पर लगभग 200 यूनिट बन्द हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I take the information from the hon. Member. I will take up the matter with the Commerce Minister.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** हीजरी इंडस्ट्री को रा मॅटोरियल सप्लाई करने का काम इन का है। कामर्स मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हैं। वह इस बारे में बता दें।

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** हीजरी इंडस्ट्री ने मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत से रिप्रेजेंटेशन्स किये हैं। He says that the information is given by the hon. Member.

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah):** The information is incorrect. We have issued a licence subsequently. Perhaps he went . .

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** I went before.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The facts are that Rs. 12 crores have been the foreign exchange released for the wool industry.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know whether an assessment has been made regarding the unutilised capacity of the industries at present in the country and whether the difficulties of these industries are only for import of raw materials for which a policy has been evolved or there are certain other difficulties to which the attention has been called. What are Government doing to remove the difficulties of the industries so that they can work to full capacity?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** A survey has been made. In respect of certain industries, the shortfall in production has also been due to other factors like power-cut, accumulation of stocks, etc. etc. They do not have credit facilities also on account of some credit squeeze. All these factors have been taken into consideration and we are taking steps not only to supply raw material but also to supply credit and also see that continuous supply of power is given so that the units may go into production or continue production at full capacity.

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :** औद्योगिक विकास के संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने देश भर में कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण किया है कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों में कौन-कौन सा कच्चा माल मिलता है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्यप्रदेश और उड़ीसा, जैसे प्रान्तों में मिनरल्स, खनिज पदार्थ, अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है; यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I think this question may be put to my colleague, the Minister in charge of Mines and Metals.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** There is a very strong impression prevalent amongst knowledgeable circles that there is some kind of a Morgenthau Plan to keep Punjab industrially backward. I want to know whether that is so. I would like to explain that Morgenthau Plan was a Plan which was made by Stalin and Churchill during the last Second World War somewhere in western Europe conceived by an individual, called, Morgenthau, to turn Germany into a pastoral and agricultural land after conquest.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The answer is an emphatic 'No'.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि दूसरे देशों की निस्वत हमारे देश में पर-कैपिटल आउटपुट कम है और इसी लिए कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवशन ज्यादा है ; यदि हां, तो सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is why we have started a movement for increasing the productivity.

**Shrimati Vimla Devi:** The hon. Minister said that the imbalances were being removed. If so, may I know how it is reflected in State-wise figures of income from industries?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I am not in a position to give all the details at the moment. I would like to have some time to supply the information.

**Shri Daji:** It may be given, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right; I will ask him.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact that though the British Mission, I suppose, had recommended the placing of the location of the steel mill at Visakhapatnam, the Government—they have got their own political purposes—have not so far accepted the recommendation. Are we to understand that Government decides these things on the recommendation of technical experts or do they decide these things on non-technical or partly political or entirely political considerations?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Probably it may be useful if this question is directed to the Minister in charge of Iron and Steel.

**Shri Ranga:** The question here is about imbalances. There are areas which have got to be developed and those policies have got to be decided by the Government on the advice of experts.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is a well known fact that the Government of India have not yet taken any decision about the Fifth Steel Plan.

**Shri Ranga:** Why are they delaying it?

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** In view of the admitted fact that regional imbalances have been accentuated during the last three Plans, may I know what is being done to reduce them during the Fourth Plan? Is it not a fact that this has been done largely due to unfair allotment of Centrally Financed Projects to different regions of the country? In U.P., which is the most backward in this respect, even those factories—Hindustan Cable and Tractor factories—which have been approved for being set up at Ramnagar and near Baraoli, are also being shifted to other places.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is not correct to say that in the matter of location of centrally-sponsored public sector undertakings regional considerations are not taken into account. They are, but sometimes it becomes necessary to look into the technical aspects and various other facilities available for the location of a particular project.

Let me come to the second part of the question which relates to my Ministry. There was no decision taken with regard to the location of the second cable factory. The matter is still under consideration.

**Shri Tyagi:** But expert opinion was there.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Expert opinion is not in favour of the place mentioned by the hon. Member.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** The basic factor contributing to regional imbalance in regard to industrial development is the lack of communications. What is his reaction in this regard? Is it his intention to take up with the concerned Ministries, particularly Railways, the question of having a broad-gauge line in view of the persistent demand from Marathwada for this?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The Railway Minister is very much present here and he has heard it.

**Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh:** More present is the Industries Minister. Does he consider it to be within his domain or not?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I quite agree with the hon. Member that communications is one of the points to be taken into account in the matter of location of industries.

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** अगर पंजाब की इंडस्ट्री री गुजरात की इंडस्ट्री का मुकाबला किया जाये तो यह बात साबित हो जायेगी कि गुजरात की इंडस्ट्री को पंजाब की इंडस्ट्री के मुकाबले में ज्यादा सुविधायें दी गई हैं, जिस के फलस्वरूप बटाला, अमृतसर और लुधियाना की टैक्स्टाइल और ऊन की इंडस्ट्री तकरीबन बन्द होती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता कि सरकार इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Some factories were closed down on account of certain reasons. Government have taken special steps to see that those industries work again, by giving them special credit facilities etc.

**Shri Buta Singh:** What about the first part of my question? The Commerce Minister hails from Gujarat. As compared to the facilities given to industrialists in Gujarat, what is given to industrialists in Punjab is very little....

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** If that is the question, I must say that Punjab is more advanced in respect of these small scale industries.

**Shri Buta Singh:** No, no. I am on the point of the facilities given to industrialists in Gujarat and Punjab. I need your protection. The facilities given to industries in Punjab do not stand comparison with those given to those in Gujarat....

**Mr. Speaker:** I would ask him not to insist on pressing that.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** In spite of the so-called encouragement given by Government for the development of industries in rural areas so that rural India may develop on a par with urban India, the income in the rural areas is much lower than it was previously. Are Government in a position to mention some concrete industries set up in rural areas because of the policy of encouragement adopted by Government?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Apart from the industrial estates started in urban areas, we have already started some industrial estates in rural areas. Besides....

**Shri S. Kandappan:** What are they?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Besides this, the khadi and village industries....

**Shri S. Kandappan:** I do not want this kind of vague answers, I want concrete examples of industries located in the rural areas in pursuance of this policy.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have not got the list now. I think we have started about 45 rural industrial estates. I can place the list on the Table.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,  
Ranchi**

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\*812. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Bagri:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Will the Minister of Industry be