

**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 इंतजाम 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

pleased to state:

(a) which plants of the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Complex are lagging behind;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total value of production in 1965 and the estimated value of production in 1966?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Of the

three plants of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Foundry Forge Plant is behind schedule. The main reasons for this are: (i) non-availability of indigenous matching Steel Sections and fabricated Steel Structures and (ii) the necessity for carrying out pile foundation work because of low load bearing capacity of the soil.

(c) The value of production is as follows:—

(in Rs. lakhs)

Project	Value during 65-66	Estimated Value during 66-67
1. Heavy Machine Building Plant	293	748
2. Foundry Forge Plant	67.98	324.22
3. Heavy Machine Tools Plant (has not yet gone into production)	Nil	21.5

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस्पात स्ट्रक्चरस्स कौन सी कम्पनी बनाने वाली थी और उस ने सामान समय पर क्यों नहीं दिया। क्या इस में सरकार के इस्पात कारखानों का भी कोई कसूर है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Seven firms were given contracts to supply these structurals. If names are wanted, I can read them.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हाँ, जरूर पढ़िये।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Bombay; Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co., Calcutta; Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta; Burn & Co., Calcutta; A.&J. Main Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd. Those are the firms which were given contracts to supply steel structurals, but they could not do so because they could not get the matching steel.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह यहां के इस्पात कारखानों को क्यों नहीं मिलता।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप दूसरा सवाल कीजिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह पहले सवाल का हिस्सा है, क्योंकि इस से मेरी एक सप्लीमेन्टरी खत्म हो जाती है। अगर वह पूरा जबाब दें तो मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछूँ।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It was expected and anticipated that our own steel mills would be in a position to supply the required quantity of steel, and all steps were taken. In spite of that, we could not get the required quantity of steel; some had to be imported.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** तो सरकार ने भी अपना कसूर कबूल किया।

गहराई में जा कर उन को फाउन्डेशन बनानी पड़ रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई रपट आई थी कि फाउन्ड्री फोर्ज कारखाने के लिए वहाँ की जमीन उपयुक्त नहीं थी और कठ बड़े लोगों ने इस की परवाह न कर के वह जमीन सरकार से खरीदवाई। अब पता चल रहा है कि इस बड़े कारखाने के लिये वह जमीन उपयुक्त नहीं है। इस में कुल कितने घन का और समय का अप्रव्यय हुआ, क्या इस की सारी तफसील मंत्री महोदय देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** In 1957 the Bihar Government gave a report to the Soviet authorities who came and surveyed the land. Of the three projects, the Foundry Forge project is in collaboration with the Czechs, the Heavy Machine Building Plant is in collaboration with the Russians, and the Heavy Machine Tools is again in collaboration with the Czechs. The Czechs were not satisfied with the record of survey. So, they themselves wanted to have a survey. In 1958 when they surveyed, they found that the capacity of the land to bear pressure was not adequate. Therefore, they wanted somebody else, some expert to go into it. A renowned world expert, he is also a Czech expert, Prof. Mysilvec, was requested to look into it, and he said that ordinary foundations would not do, pile foundations were necessary because of the nature of the land which could not bear that pressure. Dr. K. L. Rao who was a Member at that time of the Central Water and Power Commission and who had been kept in touch with the developments of this project, was also of the view that pile foundations should be resorted to and ordinary foundations would not do.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। जब जमीन उपयुक्त नहीं थी, और जब आप के मंत्री लोग और विदेश के दूसरे बड़े लोग कहते थे इस

को, तब भी उस जमीन को क्यों लिया गया। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुचित दबाव डाला गया।

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether it was under some undue pressure.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Not anything that I am aware of.

**Shri Ranga:** Political pressure.

**श्री बागड़ी :** जो जमीन वहाँ पर कारखाना लगने के काबिल नहीं थी वह ली गई। मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा कि किसी किस्म का दबाव नहीं डाला गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण थे जिन की वजह से उस जमीन को लिया गया जो कि कारखाने के वास्ते कारामद नहीं थी।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I made it clear in the beginning that the Russians found the report satisfactory but the Czechs with whose collaboration we had to take up this project had a look at it and they found there was some defect. Therefore, they surveyed and they had the advantage of having the opinion of experts.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** फौजद फाउण्डरी के उत्पादन में पीछे रहने के कारण माननीय मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किये लेकिन मंत्री जी यह क्यों भुल गये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ अवकाश प्राप्त कर्मचारी या बिहार सरकार में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी, जिनकी यहाँ पर पोस्टिंग की गई, जिन्होंने वहाँ जंगलों में आग लगवाई, वहाँ की लेबर में झगड़ा करवाया, और फिर ऊंची तनख्वाह ले कर प्रमोशन पर आगये, उन्होंने सरकार के इस राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट को इतना बरबाद किया, उनको दण्ड देने के लिए आपने क्या काम किया है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is not correct to condemn all retired government servants.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Everybody knows in Bihar and in the country.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** What I say is that it is not correct to condemn all of them. Some may be good; some may be bad. In this case I do not think that on account of the presence of a particular officer the project had to be postponed.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is the hon. Minister aware that this project came up for severe strictures and criticism during the recent visit of the Minister of Planning to the Soviet Union, who had been accompanied by top executives of this corporation and if so, whether any positive suggestions have been made by the Soviet Union and what is being done to follow that up?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have not yet received any report or even personally it has not been conveyed to me with regard to the defects of these projects which were the subject-matter of discussion between our Planning Minister and the technical experts there in Russia.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Surprising.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Is it not a fact that the Russians are very dissatisfied with the low utilisation of HEC and in consequence a team went to Russia, top executives, to find out whether there could be greater utilisation of this project and what is the result?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes, Sir; it is under consideration—the point as to how best we could utilise it to full capacity. The orders placed on these projects are not adequate and that was why it was being considered whether the Ranchi project could supply the necessary machinery for projects like Bokaro, etc.

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** The hon. Minister said just now that there might be some officers who might have

been bungling. Did Government come to know of any of these officers and what were the steps taken to find out these officers who were bungling?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is a different question altogether; it was dealt with previously also.

#### Prices of Cloth

\*813. **Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Maurya:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1529 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. G. Saraiya has since submitted its report regarding the prices of cloth; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

#### STATEMENT

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. G. Saraiya examined the question of statutorily apportioning the trade margin of 20 per cent, over the ex-mill price in respect of controlled varieties of cloth, as between the wholesalers and retailers; the Committee has since submitted its report.

The Committee found that it was not practicable to have a statutory apportionment. It was of the view that the various sectors of the trade, wholesalers in particular and the Implementation Committees, should attempt to ensure a margin of 10 per cent to the retailers. The Committee, therefore, recommended the expeditious setting up of Implementation Committees and reconsideration of the matter after two months of the functioning of the Committees.