

श्री मनुभाई शाह : डीवैल्युएशन के बाद मैं ने जो रेड बुक रखी थी, माननीय सदस्य उसमें बहुत से ऐसे ग्राइटम्ज देखेंगे जिन का इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया है। उन में कई किसम की स्टाल प्राइक्ट्स, कई किसम के केमिकल्ज और फाइबरज हैं। वह बहुत बड़ी फैहरिस्त है।

ग्रधक्ष महोदय : नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ग्रधक्ष महोदय यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट सवाल है, जिस का सम्बन्ध किसानों के हित से है। सरकार बाहर से जूट इम्पोर्ट कर के यहाँ की प्राइस को डिप्रेस कर रही है। इस तरह उस ने जूट के दाम को 60 रुपये मन से 40 रुपये मन कर दिया है।

Industrial Policy Resolution

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*518. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 811 on the 2nd September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last Industrial Policy Resolution has not been implemented and the backward areas and States have not been given adequate facilities, which has caused greater industrial imbalances; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). It was envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 that in order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it was important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should

be progressively reduced. It was further envisaged that various facilities like power, transport, water may be provided in the various regions so that a balanced and coordinated development of the industries takes place in each region of the country. A number of measures were envisaged during the Plan periods to achieve those objectives. The various measures included:

- (i) The location of public sector industrial projects in comparatively backward areas, within the constraints imposed by the overall technoeconomic considerations;
- (ii) The establishment of 'Industrial Areas' in backward regions to provide basic facilities like power, water and communications and to develop factory sites and offer them for sale or on long lease to prospective entrepreneurs;
- (iii) Preferential consideration to backward areas in licensing industrial projects in the private sector; and
- (iv) Promotion and development of industries through the initiative and assistance of State Industrial Development Corporations.

Due to the various measures taken, there has been a wider diffusion of industrial projects all over the country.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that while determining the location of industry certain essential factors have to be taken into account, how does the Government propose to help the so called backward areas to surmount those handicaps?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is true that in the selection of industry certain technical and economic considerations are there and they have to be kept in mind as far as possible. So far as the public sector undertakings

are concerned, we try to see that the backward areas are accommodated as far as possible from the list of locations of some of the public sector undertakings in the States, one can see that in every State some public sector undertaking has been located. Apart from the development of backward areas and creating industrial base or estates for which provision had been made in the Third Plan so far as licenses to the private sector is concerned, that also is kept in mind.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has any scientific survey been made to see whether the difference between the backward and developed areas have been accentuated or narrowed down?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It cannot be accentuated because every area gets due consideration and therefore it is being narrowed from time to time.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा-मटल पर रखा है, उस में उन्होंने औद्योगिक प्रक्षमता को दूर करने के कुछ उपाय बताये हैं, जिन को कार्यान्वित किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश राष्ट्र का पांचवाँ हिस्सा है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक औद्योगीकरण में वह सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र में कौन से प्रान्त ऐसे हैं, जो औद्योगीकरण में सब से बढ़े हुए हैं और कौन सब से कम हैं? जो कम हैं उनकी तरक्की करने के लिए, उनकी औद्योगिक क्षमता की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है जिससे कि निकट भविष्य में औद्योगिक विषमता दूर हो जाय?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, during the fourth Plan period, it is proposed to have as many as six public sector units.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : श्रीमन्, मेरा यही सवाल नहीं था, मेरा और भी सवाल था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी तो और आप को ज्यादा मालूम होगा कि कौन ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है, कौन कम पिछड़ा हुआ है?

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए यह बताया कि जिस समय वह कोई भी इंडस्ट्री लगाते हैं उस समय दो तत्वों का ध्यान रखते हैं, दो विशेषताओं का ध्यान रखते हैं, एक तो टेकनिकल एंडवाइजर्स उस क्षेत्र में उस उद्योग के लिए मशविरा देते हैं, सिफारिश करते हैं या नहीं और दूसरे वह बैंकवर्ड एरिया है तो उस को तरजीह दी जाती है। तो इन दोनों ही बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के ही बारे में मैं पूछना चाहूँगा क्योंकि एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा उस का जवाब साफ नहीं आया। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक प्रधान मंत्री बनाये जाने के कारण, हमेशा यह रिश्तत मिलती रहती है और उत्तर प्रदेश इस देश में उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में सब से पिछड़ा गया है, तो पहले उत्तर प्रदेश उद्योग के लिहाज से पिछड़ा हुआ है या नहीं और दूसरे ऐसी बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जा सकती हैं, जिस के लिए कि कई बार टेकनिकल एंडवाइजर्स ने एंडवाइस भी किया है लेकिन वह नहीं लगाई गई हैं, तो इन दोनों के बारे में उत्तर जानना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश बैंकवर्ड को लिस्ट में आता है या नहीं आता है इंडस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरे जो टेकनिकल एंडवाइजर्स जैसे घड़ी के बारे में और बहुत से उद्योगों के बारे में सिफारिशें आ चुकी हैं, उन का ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग को क्यों नहीं बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I do not think there is one occasion where a technical team recommended the location of a plant in Uttar Pradesh and the Central Government rejected it. Today, we have at Hardwar, the heavy electrical complex, whose total capacity is about Rs. 100 crores. A little nearby,

in Rishikesh, we have the drugs factory. Then in Allahabad we are locating projects in respect of the structural, etc. With regard to the location of a tractor unit, we have already taken a decision that it will be at Ramnagar, near Banaras. We have already announced in this House that one unit of Hindustan Machine Tools is going to be located in Uttar Pradesh. There is already one fertiliser project in Gorakhpur. So many things are coming up. It is not that Uttar Pradesh is so backward.

Shri R. Barua: Regional disparity in the matter of industrialisation has become wider and wider and this has led to tendencies which are likely to disturb the political climate of the country. May I know whether in the fourth Five Year Plan, the Government will take up any specific measure to counteract this tendency?

Shri Bibbudhendra Misra: I have already said that we are keeping the industrial policy resolution in mind and are following it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I am very much surprised by the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the per capita value of industrial production in Andhra Pradesh is 10.1, Assam 10.4, Bihar 19.7, Gujarat 56.7, Madras 29.6, Maharashtra 86.0, Mysore 22.4, Orissa 14.7, Punjab 18.2, Uttar Pradesh 9.2. Therefore, even now, may I know whether the Government are serious at least to narrow down these disparities among the various states and whether there is any proposal with the Government to appoint a Commission to go into the industrial development of various States and see that the needs are satisfied?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There is no need to appoint a separate Commission. The Planning Commission is very well aware of the various factors with regard to the industrial development in various States. My hon. friend was referring to the State

of Andhra Pradesh. In the second Five Year Plan, they spent Rs. 1.7 crores; in the third Plan, we have spent Rs. 46.99 crores. Therefore, we have taken into consideration all these factors.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether even in the so-called advanced States, there are some backward areas and some forward areas, such as in Bihar? In Bihar, North Bihar is backward; It is a backward area. May I know whether the Government have thought of establishing any industry in North Bihar so that the imbalance of that area may be compensated?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: This has been decided by the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission has taken up this matter with the various State Governments, so that in deciding their own projects within the State sector they should give preference to the backward areas.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The feeling is deepseated throughout the country and expression was given to it the other day by Shri Govinda Menon as is being given now on behalf of various other States that lack of diffusion and increase in concentration has led to an increase in the backward areas and the impoverishment of the already backward regions. May I know, whether the Government propose to, or has already considered, the feasibility of setting up a special cell to examine the inequalities which have actually been accentuated, on the figures of the Government themselves, and to reduce these inequalities and create a better diffusion of economic power?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have already said that the Planning Commission is constantly looking into the question. Apart from that, in the Ministry of Industry also, we have asked for special officers to look into this.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that there is no

need to appoint a Commission because the Planning Commission will look after these things. But from the newspapers we learn that the Planning Commission is liquidating itself: two members are retiring and two others are expected to resign. So, what is the alternative for him except to appoint a Commission for this?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: By merely two members retiring or two members leaving the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission does not liquidate itself. Men may come and men may go, but the Planning Commission will go on for ever.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I point out and also ask the Minister whether the provisions in the industrial policy resolution stipulated that as far as possible public sector units would be set up in backward areas, and does it not conflict with the later deviation from the same industrial policy resolution in respect of allowing private foreign capital to participate in public sector units? What I want to know is, if private sector foreign capital is also to participate in the public sector units in violation of the industrial policy resolution the foreign collaborators will naturally have their own views on the location of those industries. Will it not contradict the earlier provision that the backward areas should be encouraged?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It does not contradict, even though there is participation by the private capital in public sector projects; after all, in the matter of location of the projects, the ultimate decision will be that of the Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You have violated that one part.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, Sir. (Inter-ruption).

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फॉर्म फाइव ईयर प्लान की किताब में मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ

जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्राविंस समझा जाता है जहाँ कि 56 लाख आदिवासी हैं, उस में पर कॅपिटा इनकम 11.0 है। बाकी जगह आन्ध्र प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों का अभी बताया था लेकिन नम्बर ग्राफ वर्कसें वहाँ बन था उज्जैन की पापुलेशन में 5.7 है जबकि महाराष्ट्र में 22.8 है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब अपना सवाल करें।

श्री बड़े : तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था लेकिन वह सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री स्थापित नहीं हुई, फर्टिलाइजर की इंडस्ट्री स्थापित नहीं हुई, तो शासन का क्या इरादा है वहाँ की पर कॅपिटा इनकम बढ़ाने के लिए वह क्या करना चाहते हैं और फॉर्म प्लान में कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में वहाँ खोलना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: During the second Plan period, in the public sector, the Government of India had invested Rs. 236.9 crores in Madhya Pradesh. In the third Plan, it was Rs. 230 crores. Apart from this, only yesterday I was stating that a paper and pulp corporation is going to be set up, a paper and pulp unit, in Dandakaranya in Madhya Pradesh. The Cement Corporation in the public sector has already taken a decision to locate one cement plant in Madhya Pradesh.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बड़ी दोस्ती है लेकिन उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस औद्योगिक नीति की प्रस्तावना के अन्तर्गत यह तय हुआ था कि पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश जहाँ पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं उन के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में एक स्कुटर फैक्ट्री

घोरे ट्रैक्टर फॅक्ट्री के लिए प्रस्ताव किया गया सरकार की तरफ से लेकिन ट्रैक्टर फॅक्ट्री को यह कहकर कि वह भ्रष्टाचार के पहले अप्लीकेशन नहीं आयी इसलिए उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया, यह नोर्तित तो ठीक नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बंध में ऐसी अप्लीकेशंस जो आपके पास पड़ी हैं उनके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as the tractor factory is concerned, the location has been decided as Ramnagar near Wardha. With regard to the scooter factory, the matter is still under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

श्री जगन्मोहन सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं तो रह गया, श्रीमान् । असली पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका हरियाणा का है, जहां कुछ भी नहीं है। पहले पंजाब खाता था और हम को कुछ नहीं मिलता था। हमारा ध्यान ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिये ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enquiry into Matunga and Ladpura Railway Accidents

*519. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final inquiries into the Matunga and Ladpura Railway accidents on the 13th and 19th June, 1966 respectively have been concluded;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the preventive, punitive and corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in consequence of the Inquiry Reports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Statutory enquiries into both these accidents have since been conducted by the Commission of Railway Safety.

(b) According to the provisional findings, both these accidents were due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) A case has been registered by the Police in connection with the accident at Matunga. Suitable disciplinary action has also been initiated against the staff held responsible for the accident.

In the case of Ladpura accident, the Police have launched prosecutions against the station staff who were on duty at the time of the accident.

Such of the recommendations, made by the Commission of Railway Safety, which were *prima facie* acceptable, have been accepted and implemented or are in the process of implementation by the Railways. Other recommendations which require detailed examination are receiving attention.

Issue of Licences

*520. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 320 crores worth of licences have been issued this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that normal licensing totals approximately to Rs. 40 crores;

(c) whether Government still feel that certain specific areas of shortages remain;

(d) whether the same amount of foreign exchange allocation will have to be provided next year or whether the raw materials will be substituted from internal efforts;

(e) whether Government have made any plan as to how much will be covered by import substitution; and

(f) whether it is a fact that several licencees are now saying that they may find it difficult to use their licences due to shortage of rupee funds?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The total value of import licences issued for the year 1966-67 up to the 30th