

**Entry of Multi-National Corporations
in Indian economy**

3774. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have
allowed the Large Industrial Houses
and Multi-national Corporations to
enter into the new fields of our econ-
omy in the name of diversification
of production;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the names of these Multi-national
Corporations and the fields
where they will operate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE
(SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to
(c) According to the Industrial Licen-
sing Policy statement of 2nd February,
1973 (copies of which were plac-
ed on the Table of the House as an
annexure to Unstarred Question No
281 answered on 21st February, 1973)
foreign majority companies (including
multi-national companies) as well as
Large Industrial Houses are eligible
to participate in certain specified core
industries which are of importance to
the national economy, or have direct
linkages with such industries or have
a long term export potential. Even in
these fields of industries if suitable
applicants are forth-coming from
amongst small and medium entrepre-
neurs, they will be given preference
over foreign majority companies and
large houses. All foreign majority
companies which seek to expand or
enter new fields of activities are re-
quired to dilute their foreign holding
in accordance with the formula laid
down by Government. In addition,
investment proposals from foreign
companies are examined with special
reference to technological aspects,
export possibilities and the over-all
effect on the economy. This policy
has remained unchanged. Foreign
companies and larger industrial houses

are required to obtain an industrial
licence under the Industries (Develop-
ment and Regulation) Act, 1951 be-
fore setting up fresh capacity, whe-
ther as a new undertaking, substan-
tial expansion or new article, in re-
spect of industries falling within the
purview of the Act. They are not
eligible for the exemptions from the
licensing provisions of the Act extend-
ed to small and medium entrepreneurs
under the liberalised policy of Gov-
ernment

According to the lists compiled by
the Department of Company Affairs,
there were 217 Indian subsidiaries of
foreign companies as on 31st March,
1971 and 533 branches of foreign com-
panies operating in India as on 31st
March, 1972. It is difficult to specify
how many of these can be classified
strictly as multi-national corporations
in the absence of information about
the extent of their activities outside
India. Broadly speaking, however,
everyone of these companies operat-
ing in India may be termed 'multina-
tional' in the sense that they operate
in two or more countries

**Homes for Freedom Fighters in
West Bengal**

3775. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA: Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official of the Minis-
try visited, some time back, the Home
for the Aged Freedom Fighters in 24
Parganas district being run by the
West Bengal Government and the
non-official Home 'Biplabi Niketan'
for the aged revolutionaries in Cal-
cutta and submitted a report to the
Government on the maintenance of
those Homes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. The visit was made to ascertain the working of these Homes to enable the Government of India to formulate its own scheme for establishing two Homes for old, infirm and physically handicapped Freedom Fighters.

Brooks and falls in U.P. for power generation

3776. SHR KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether from Badrinath down to Haridwar and on way to the Pindari and Milam glaciers in U.P. there is a large number of fast running brooks and falls holding great promise of power generation;

(b) whether any technical survey has been carried out on these natural channels which can be harnessed to turn turbines;

(c) whether Japan has carried out this experiment successfully; and

(d) if so, the work done in our country in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Himalayan rivers in Uttar Pradesh have steep gradients and provide numerous possibilities of micro hydel development. In fact 21 such small schemes providing about 4,000 kW of power have already been developed for feeding local areas in the Himalayan Region of Uttar Pradesh. There are also possibilities of constructing large hydro electric projects. A survey of hydro electric potential was carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission in the 1950's and had identified 9 major hydro electric projects on the Alaknanda, Bhagirathi and in the main Ganga in the Himalayan region in U.P. with a total annual energy potential of about 8000 million kWh. Subsequently, surveys

were also carried out by the Uttar Pradesh Government which assessed annual energy potential of the sites on the Alaknanda, Bhagirathi and the main Ganga in the Himalayan Region at 18,650 million kWh. The proposals for hydro-electric development in India take into account the development work and technological advances in other countries including in Japan.

Progress of 'Garibi Hatao' Programme

3777. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Garibi Hatao' programme of the Government has made any headway;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken to remove poverty from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Various development programmes and policy measures have been undertaken particularly in the recent past with a view to remove poverty. These include: (i) Emphasis on development of agriculture, village and small industries and activities like animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries etc. to benefit the poorer sections of the community; (ii) Adoption of special programmes for small farmers, farmers in the dry areas and landless labour to participate in agricultural development and share its benefits; (iii) Reorientation of credit policies of commercial banks and cooperatives in favour of small borrowers; (iv) Implementation of land reform measures; (v) Introduction of crash programme for rural employment; (vi) launching of drought prone area programmes; (vii) Adoption of extensive programmes of social services and welfare schemes for the development of back-