

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1972-73)**

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

THIRTIETH REPORT

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Industrial Development—Directorate - General of Technical Development.]



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February, 1973/Magha, 1894 (Saka)

Price : Re 0.90 Paise

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(1972-73)

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(1972-73)**

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Thirtieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Industrial Development—Directorate General of Technical Development.

2. The Seventeenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 27th April, 1972. Replies indicating action taken on the various recommendations contained in the Report were furnished by Government on the 19th October, 1972 and 8th January, 1973. The Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee considered the replies received from the Ministry on the 1st February, 1973 and approved the draft Report on the same day. The report was subsequently adopted by the Committee on the 7th February, 1973.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:—

I. Report;

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government;

III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply;

IV. Recommendations in respect of which reply of Government has not been accepted by the Committee; and

V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix II to this Report. It would be

(viii)

observed therefrom that out of 41 recommendations made in the said Report, 19 recommendations *i.e.* 46.4 per cent have been accepted by Government. The Committee do not desire to pursue 16 recommendations *i.e.*, 30 per cent. Final replies of Government in respect of 6 recommendations *i.e.* 14.6 per cent are still awaited.

KAMAL NATH TEWARI

*Chairman,
Estimates Committee.*

NEW DELHI;

February 17, 1973.

Magha 28, 1894 (Saka).

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in their Seventeenth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Industrial Development—Directorate General of Technical Development have been replied to by Government generally to their satisfaction.

The Committee desire that the final action regarding implementation of the recommendations included in Chapter V may be intimated to the Committee within a period of three months.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1) Para No. 1.9

The Committee note that the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance is at present examining the strength of the Directorate General of Technical Development. The Committee would like to emphasise that the duties of the Directorate General of Technical Development are not merely regulatory but developmental also so that pace of industrial development can be accelerated. The Committee consider that time taken in processing and disposing of applications for either import or setting up/expanding industry is the essence of the matter and that the procedures and organisation of D.G.T.D. should be such as to inspire confidence in the rank and file of all those engaged in industry in its developmental, dynamic and forward looking outlook and policies.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been noted and the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, who is presently examining the working of this organisation, has also been requested to keep this recommendation in view while assessing the strength of officers and staff in this Directorate General.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 2) Para No. 1.14

The Committee note that there is a Coordination Directorate in the Directorate General, Technical Development to coordinate the activities of technical directorates and this Directorate not only keeps a watch on the disposal of various applications but also prepares contemporaneously a list of pending cases. The Committee fail to understand why in spite of proper watch being kept on the disposal of various applications, there are complaints of delay and time-consuming processes in the disposal of these applications. The Committee cannot but reach the conclusion that the watch kept on the time taken in the disposal of applications in the coordination directorate is neither strict nor effective. The Committee

expect the Head of the Directorate and the three Deputy Directors General to pay special attention to the statement of pending cases and give directions at their level, where necessary, to see that applications do not remain unfinalised beyond the specified period.

Reply of Government

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been noted for compliance.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 9) Para No. 2.21

The Committee recommend that the Directorate General of Technical Development should prepare a list of labour-intensive industries in the country and while processing applications for new industrial licenses, every possible encouragement should be given to entrepreneurs desirous of setting such industries so as to generate maximum employment opportunities in the country.

Reply of Government

The recommendation is noted. However, it is pointed out that whenever D.G.T.D. has felt that certain industries are labour intensive, they have been recommended for development in the small scale sector. A list of such industries for development in the small scale sector is enclosed (Appendix I). In addition, a further review is being made for additions to the list.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 11) Para 2.27

As regards the second criterion, about location, the Committee attach the greatest importance to the development of backward areas and rational distribution of industries to ensure balanced development of various regions of the country. The Committee consider that the Directorate General of Technical Development can play a very significant role in helping to disseminate knowledge about availability of raw materials, power, water and fuel supply and other infra-structure in the backward areas so that industry is attracted to these places.

Reply of Government

With a view to encourage the entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward regions, Government have already announced certain concessions which will be available to industries established in these areas only.

Besides other agencies of the Central and State Governments, the D.G.T.D. also makes available necessary information to entrepreneurs to encourage them to set up industries in backward areas.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 12) Para No. 2.28

As regards the necessity or otherwise of foreign collaboration, the Committee cannot too strongly stress the need for most careful examination. Obviously, there should be no question of allowing any foreign collaboration for areas of technology where our country has already developed knowhow. As urged by the Committee elsewhere, there should be a close liaison between the Directorate General of Technical Development, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other premier research institutions engaged in industrial research in order to channelise and intensify research efforts in areas where technological gap subsists necessitating foreign collaboration. The Committee need hardly add that wherever a foreign collaboration is allowed, a close watch should be kept on the results achieved and the efforts made to achieve self-reliance so that foreign collaboration can be dispensed with at the earliest date on attaining self-reliance.

Reply of Government

The views of the D.G.T.D., CSIR, Planning Commission etc., are invited before the case is taken to the Foreign Investment Board. Also the Foreign Investment Board have on their Board representatives from different Depts./Ministries including CSIR, NRDC etc., who examine the case in detail. It is agreed that everything possible to ensure an even closer liaison between D.G.T.D. and leading research institutions should be done.

As regards keeping a close watch on the results achieved and the efforts made to achieve self-reliance wherever foreign collaboration is permitted, the D.G.T.D. is already doing this to some extent. In keeping with the recommendation, the D.G.T.D. will further intensify its efforts in this direction.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 13) Para No. 2.29

The Committee attach great importance to setting up of industries in such a manner as not to pollute the atmosphere of the surrounding areas to the detriment of health of persons and other living organisms. The Committee would, therefore, stress that while processing applications for

new industries, the Directorate General should pay special attention to proper and safe disposal of effluents and other harmful by-products in the interest of nation's health.

Reply of Government

This recommendation has been brought to the notice of all officers in the D.G.T.D. for their guidance while processing applications for industrial licences.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 14) Para No. 2.30

The Committee note that the number of applications for licenses pending with D.G.T.D. on 1st January, 1972 was 206 against 731 on 1st January, 1971, and that the applications which contain complete information are generally disposed of within a target period of 4 weeks. The Committee hope that concerted efforts would be made by D.G.T.D. to further reduce the number of pending applications and even in those cases where complete information is not furnished in the application, disposal would be expedited by asking for all the wanting information in one comprehensive back reference and by extending necessary guidance to the applicants to furnish all the detailed information desired.

Reply of Government

The Committee's recommendations have been brought to the notice of the various Directorates in the D.G.T.D.

Every effort will be made to dispose of the applications in the manner suggested by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 15) Para No. 2.39

There is no denying the fact that the Directorate General of Technical Development have played a very significant role in encouraging industry to attain self-reliance. By and large the role of D.G.T.D. in this sphere has been widely acclaimed.

The Committee are concerned to note, however, from some representations received by them, that the procedure for clearing applications for import of goods which are not available within the country, is time-consuming and takes anything from four to six months. The Committee

have elsewhere in this Report emphasized the need for D.G.T.D. to maintain accurate and up-to-date statistical data and detailed information about machinery, equipment and other goods which are available within the country. The Committee feel that if this information is maintained up-to-date in such a manner as to be free from mistakes, it could serve as reliable basic data to the D.G.T.D. for processing applications for import. The Committee would also suggest that where the D.G.T.D. have a genuine doubt about the capacity of a manufacturer to supply the machinery and equipment in time, the Technical Officer of the D.G.T.D. should not hesitate to verify the position by a visit in person so that there is no room for doubt in either allowing or rejecting the applications for import.

Action of Government

The subject matter regarding speedy disposal of C.G. applications for import of machinery and equipment resolves itself into two distinct parts—(a) where the value of C.G. is less than 1.5 lakhs and the entrepreneurs do not require to advertise in the Indian Trade Journal, but such applications are examined from indigenous availability angle by the officers of the D.G.T.D. themselves and disposed of. Every effort is being made to dispose of such applications expeditiously and (b) in cases types of processes involved in the manufacture of same end product, and been prescribed by the Government for the reason that there are various types of processes involved in the manufacture of same end product, and various unit operations are involved. Plant and equipment in such cases necessarily will have to be tailor made. In such cases, while the D.G.T.D. is in the know of what is being produced in the country, it will be difficult for them to categorically certify if there are any variations either in the capacity or in the specifications of the equipment. Process technology is undergoing rapid changes year after year and entrepreneurs naturally are anxious to buy the best technology and the associated equipment to adopt that process. It, therefore, becomes inevitable for the D.G.T.D. to have a dialogue with the entrepreneurs and manufacturers of plant and equipment to come to an agreed solution as to what are the items that could be conveniently manufactured in the country and finally to determine the inescapable imports. Most often apart from the price question which is secondary, the delivery aspect is an important factor, as the foreign exchange saving in the implementation of the product is likely to be much more than the foreign exchange involved in the import of part of the equipment for its implementation.

Every effort will be made for expeditious disposal of such applications as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-T.D., dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 16) Para 2.40

The Committee would, in short, like the D.G.T.D. to see that the time taken for processing of application is reduced. D.G.T.D. should also ensure that the time span between the issue of the licence and the actual commissioning of the plant for production is reduced to the minimum.

Reply of Government

Efforts will be made to reduce the time taken for processing of applications and it will be the constant endeavour of the D.G.T.D. to ensure that the time spent between the issue of licence and actual commissioning of the plant for production is reduced to the minimum. The contents of recommendation of the Estimates Committee have been brought to the notice of all Directorates in the D.G.T.D. for compliance.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 20) Para 2.59

The Committee are impressed by the pioneering role played by the D.G.T.D. in bringing about import substitution. They note that for industries for which the D.G.T.D. is directly responsible, the allocation of foreign exchange has progressively been reduced from 30 per cent in 1960 to 8.2 per cent in 1970 despite the fact that the industrial production in this sector reached an index of 228 in 1970 as compared to 100 in 1960.

Reply of Government

Government have conveyed the appreciation of the Committee to the D.G.T.D.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 26) Para No. 2.65

The Committee have no doubt that while making all concerted efforts to achieve self-reliance, Government would ensure that the existing industrial production programme and the planned industrial development do not suffer for want of timely imports wherever absolutely essential in public interest.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been noted.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 27) Para No. 2.68

The Committee are concerned to find that while the Directorate General of Technical Development as responsible for the modernisation of industries, in fact, no systematic effort has been made to study precisely the needs of each industry for modernisation. It is being left largely to the initiative of the industrialists to apply for capital goods licence, whereafter the matter is examined on merits.

Recommendation (Serial No. 28) Para No. 2.69

The Committee feel that the Directorate General of Technical Development have an important responsibility to discharge in the matter of planning and assisting in the modernisation of industries, particularly those of traditional nature such as textiles, jute, etc. The Committee consider that one of the reasons why India has not been able to enlarge its exports in textiles is the delay in modernising the industry to keep pace with technological developments. The Committee would, therefore, stress that the Directorate of Technical Development/Ministry of Industrial Development should, in close consultation with the industry and Development Councils, prepare concrete programme for modernisation of industries, particularly those in the traditional fields and make every effort to meet the requirements of machinery and equipment for modernisation by developing indigenous capacity in the country. Government should extend a helping hand in arranging necessary financial assistance and accommodation through financial institutions. The Committee consider that time is the essence of the matter and where it is absolutely essential that an industry should be modernised in the interest of sustaining or enlarging exports timely import of the requisite machinery and equipment should not be grudged.

Reply of the Government (Recommendations 27 and 28)

The D.G.T.D. are already alert on the need for the modernisation of industries which fall within their purview. Since industries like textiles, jute, steel and certain chemicals are not dealt with in this Ministry, we have brought the views of the Committee to the notice of concerned Ministries/Departments for taking steps towards its compliance.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 29) Para No. 3.5

The Committee consider that a stage has been reached where the Development Councils should act as a forum for focussing attention of the industry as well as Government and all others concerned on the pro-

blems facing the industry in the interest of accelerated development. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the composition of these Councils should be such as to bring together such representatives of industry labour and consumers, who are vitally and actively interested in the industry. It would obviously be better if the present system of appointment of member in individual capacity could be replaced by a system of submission of panels of names by representative bodies of industry and labour from which Government could appoint the most eminent and knowledgeable persons who would help to identify problems of interest to the industry and find agreed solution for implementation.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been noted for compliance and necessary instructions have been issued.

[Ministry of Industrial Development, O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 30) Para No. 3.6

The Committee would also stress that these Councils should be made more active and should meet at least once a quarter so that remedial measures as necessary could be taken without loss of time.

Reply of Government

Instructions have been issued to the Members—Secretaries of the Department Councils to take immediate action to activate the Development Councils looked after by them and ensure that these Councils meet once in a quarter.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 31) Para No. 3.7

There is a feeling that the consumers' interest does not find as much recognition as it should in industrial programmes, for ultimately the objective of industrialisation is to make available the goods at most competitive prices to the common man. The Committee would, therefore, stress that in the deliberations of the Development Councils, the consumers' interest should be effectively represented and kept in view while taking crucial decisions.

Recommendation (Serial No. 32) Para No.3.14

The Committee feel that the Development Councils have an important role to play in the industrial development of the country as these Councils

provide a forum where the representatives of the various interests connected with the industry viz., Government, Owners, labour etc. meet and have free and frank discussion about the problems facing the particular industry. The Committee, are however, concerned to note that some of these Development Councils have not been functioning actively with the result that they have not been able to perform their functions properly. As their Secretariat is provided by the Directorate General of Technical Development, the Committee suggest that D.G.T.D. should take immediate steps to activate all the Development Councils.

Recommendation (Serial No. 33) Para No. 3.15

The Committee have no doubt that Government will give due consideration to the recommendations emanating from these Councils with a view to implement them without delay in the interest of greater and more efficient production by the industry.

Recommendation (Serial No. 34) Para No. 3.23

The Committee note the view expressed by the Study Team on Directorate General of Technical Development that the "Development Councils can hardly be more effective than the Secretariat which serve them". The Committee feel that for the success of the Development Councils it is necessary that the position of Secretariat of these Councils should be periodically reviewed. The Committee agree that the Industrial Advisers concerned should be members of the Development Councils and they should be made responsible to ensure that the Development Officers take proper follow-up action on the recommendations made by the Development Councils.

Reply of Government (Recommendation Nos. 31 to 34)

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee in regard to the constitution and functions of the Development Councils as envisaged in recommendations 29, 31 to 34 have been noted for compliance and necessary instructions have been issued.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Recommendation (Serial No. 4) Para No. 2.16

The Committee would in fact like Government to have perspective plan for the next 10 to 15 years for all key sectors of the industry so that detailed plan for a five year period or the achievements from year to year could be properly adjudged in this wider perspective.

The Committee attach great importance to immediate and concrete action being taken in pursuance of the above recommendations and would expect the Government to inform them in detail of the steps taken within three months.

Reply of Government

Perspective planning for a period of 10-15 years for all key industries is very great importance. This work is at present undertaken by Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission (Perspective Planning Division). The Directorate General of Technical Development is fully and actively associated with the working of these Groups and it plays an effective role in the deliberations and decisions-making in regard to these long term plans.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 19th October, 1972].

Recommendation (Serial No. 10) Para No. 2.25 & 2.26

The Committee note that a number of guide-lines govern the processing of applications for new industrial units and substantial expansion of existing units. Amongst the guide-lines, the Committee attach great importance to the following:—

- “(1) Does the production capacity offer scope for economic production?”
- “(2) Is the location of manufacturing Units satisfactory with respect to raw materials supply, power, water and fuel supplies and also regional distribution of industries and development of backward areas?”
- “(3) Need for foreign collaboration if any?”

“(4) If abnoxious by-products and/or effluents arose, are satisfactory arrangement made for their disposal in a special manner?”

The Committee consider that one of the most pressing problems is not only availability of goods but the reasonableness and competitiveness of their prices so that these are within the reach of the common man. Viewed from this stand-point, the Committee feel that economic size of production is of crucial importance, which should receive Government's most careful attention in determining the size of an undertaking or its expansion. The Committee would hasten, however, to add that since the objective is the availability of goods at most competitive prices to the consumer, Government should keep a watch to see that the products do in fact reach the common man at competitive rates after the unit goes into production.

Reply of Government

While processing applications for Industrial Licences, all these factors are kept in view. Government also agree that products of various manufacturers should in fact reach the consumer at competitive rates. This objective is constantly before Government and all possible steps towards achieving this are taken.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD—dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 17) Para No. 2.49

The Committee are greatly exercised over the paucity of raw materials required for the industry. The Committee need hardly reiterate that unless basic raw materials are available in adequate quantities and in time, it would not be possible to get the maximum output from installed capacities which have been established with scarce resources of the country. The Committee feel that Government should keep under continuous review the position of raw materials required by industries so as to extend every assistance in making them available indigenously in adequate quantities and qualities and in time, failing that to arranging for timely import and efficient distribution so as to inspire in the industry a feeling of confidence that their production programmes would not suffer for paucity of raw materials.

Recommendation (Serial No. 18) Para No. 2.50

The Committee are also concerned to note that at present a number of Ministries and Government Departments are responsible for the raw materials, for example, the Ministry of Steel and Mines are responsible for making available steel and non-ferrous metals, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Trading Organisations arrange for import of steel and

other non-ferrous metals, in scarce supply, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are responsible for basic raw materials connected with petroleum and chemical industries, the Ministry of Agriculture are responsible for cotton and jute etc. The Committee feel that there is much to be said for having some central planning agency which would keep a continuous and strict watch over the availability of raw materials and ensure their timely supply. This also underlines the need for close coordination between the Ministries concerned.

Recommendation (Serial No. 19) Para No. 2.51

The Committee understood during their informal discussions with leading chambers of commerce and industry as well during the formal evidence tendered before them by knowledgeable persons that there has been lack of proper planning in ensuring timely availability of some key basic raw materials like soda ash. The Committee are not able to understand how Government could reconcile themselves to a situation where even on paper there is a shortage to the extent of 20,000 to 60,000 tonnes per year between the demand and indigenous availability of soda ash. It was only in March, 1971 that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals thought of issuing a Press Release and inviting applications for licences. Obviously, this action should have been taken several years earlier as it is well-known that a plant for producing soda ash besides being capital intensive would take a few years to establish. The Committee are also concerned to find from the information furnished to them that at least two firms which were issued letters of intent in 1969 have taken hardly any concrete steps in developing the capacity during the past two years. The Committee feel that, knowing as Government do, that this is a capital intensive industry, requiring experience and technical know-how, Government should have either taken a firm decision to establish it in the public sector and taken measures accordingly to develop the capacity in time or given licences to such parties who had a proven record of being able to produce this vital basic raw material in requisite quantity according to a time-bound programme. The Committee cannot too strongly stress the need for a pragmatic and realistic approach in the matter of developing requisite capacities for production of basic raw material required for the industry.

Reply of Government (Recommendations Nos. 17, 18 and 19)

The supply position of raw materials is under constant review of the Government. Ministry of Industrial Development, as the nodal Ministry in regard to the availability of raw materials, is taking and will continue to take necessary steps to ensure the timely and adequate supply of raw materials to the industries. The views of the Committee have also been

intimated to Ministry/Deptt. concerned for **ensuring proper planning**. It is appreciated that the maximum degree of **coordination is necessary** between this Ministry, D.G.T.D. and the other concerned Ministries/Departments. Every effort will be made to do this.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8-1-1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 21) Para No.2.60

The Committee, however, notice that there has not been any meaningful coordination between the DGTD and other leading national research institutions e.g., national laboratories under C.S.I.R. and other industrial and scientific institutions to identify the precise gaps in our industrial technology and know-how and intensify and double our efforts in the research institutions to develop technology and know-how to meet these requirements.

Recommendation (Serial No. 22) Para No. 2.61

The Committee note that some efforts in this respect were made spasmodically in 1965-66 and again in 1968-69 but no meaningful, well coordinated and integrated programme for research and follow-up emerged out of them.

Recommendations (Serial No. 23) Para No. 2.62

The Committee note the great hopes which have been generated by the setting up recently of the Committee on science and technology and hope that it would be possible now not only to identify precisely the gaps in our technology and know-how which are required for the implementation of the industrial programme in the next five to seven years but also to determine the priorities and allocate the problems in a well coordinated and organised manner to one or more research institutions with a time bound programme and assured finances for achieving the break-through.

Recommendation (Serial No. 24) Para No. 2.63

The Committee would stress the need for close coordination not only between the Government agencies represented by D.G.T.D., C.S.I.R. etc., but also between the industries and the research institutions concerned so as to make meaningful research to solve the practical problems faced by the industry.

There should be a review of the progress made from time to time at least once a quarter, so that remedial measures could be taken to intensify research or to resolve problems in order to evolve the know-how within the agreed time schedule.

Reply of Government (Recommendations Nos. 21 to 24)

With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Estimates

Committee given above, the following steps have been considered necessary:—

- (i) the identification of fields of technology that need to be indigenised in the course of the next few years;
- (ii) to evolve the technology;
- (iii) to ensure that the technology developed is commercialised; and
- (iv) to ensure that where the technological know-how is available and is considered to be satisfactory, it is not imported.

For achieving the above objectives, the following decisions have been taken at the level of Minister (ID):—

- (a) The guidelines for foreign collaboration as well as the lists circulated therewith will be reviewed and revised by the NCST which would make recommendations to the Ministry of Industrial Development for its consideration.
- (b) For studying the guidelines, a small Group of the NCST has been constituted to which one representative each from the Ministry of Industrial Development and from DGTD will be added.
- (c) The list of technological gaps which require to be filled through foreign technical/financial collaboration would be studied by the NCST through 21 or 22 panels already appointed by it to make a study of different technology areas. A representative of the D.G.T.D. will be appointed on each concerned panel and the D.G.T.D. will back-stop the NCST panel with requisite information.
- (d) As a general rule, D.G.T.D. will in future be the custodian of information regarding the availability of the existing productive technology in industry and the CSIR will be the custodian of information regarding research projects being undertaken by the various research institutes in the country as also to the extent possible of such research being undertaken by the private industry.

Moreover, the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Department of Science and Technology are now under the charge of a single Minister. The steps enumerated above may be expected to ensure effective and meaningful coordination between the D.G.T.D. and the research organisations in the country. The D.G.T.D. has already prepared a list of industries where technological gaps exist. This list is constantly reviewed and up-dated.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 25) Para No. 264

The Committee should not, however, be understood as being against all imports, what they are most keen on is achievement of maximum degree of self reliance in the least possible time so that the industrial development programme can advance on a broad front. The Committee would like to point out that several countries, particularly Japan, have shown great imagination and judgement in purchase of technical know-how so that it could be adapted suitably to the requirements of industrial growth in the country and in fact improved upon to achieve a quick breakthrough in the interests of increased production.

Reply of Government

The basic objective underlying the policy of Government towards foreign collaboration is the development of an indigenous technology based on the need for maximizing the use of material, financial and technological resources available within the country. With the development of an adequate industrial base in the country the approach towards the import of technology is selective. Efforts are, therefore, directed at ensuring the import of only those technologies which are considered essential to the development of the industrial economy of the country. On the other hand, a greater emphasis is placed on indigenous research and development, so that foreign know-how can be adapted to suit the requirements of the country. With the association of representatives one each of the C.S.I.R. and Department of Science and Technology on the Foreign Investment Board it is attempted to ensure that proposals for import of technology are subjected to scrutiny from the point of indigenous availability of technology, so that no technology is procured from abroad which may be available in the country. Under the terms of approval of foreign collaboration, units are expected to establish R&D Units or expand their existing ones with a view to absorbing foreign technology within the least possible time, within the period of collaboration.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8-1-1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 35) Para No. 4.8

The Committee note that M/s. Boozc-Allen and Hamilton Inc. Ltd., an International Team of Management Consultants had as early as February, 1966 recommended a computerised Information System for the D.G.T.D. but it was only in November, 1969, that Government entrusted the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta with designing and implementing a computerised integrated information system for the D.G.T.D. The

Committee note that even after a lapse of six years after the submission of Report by M/s. Booze-Allen and Hamilton Inc. Ltd., the integrated Information System has not yet been introduced in the D.G.T.D. The Committee are forced to the conclusion that the matter has not received the earnest attention of Government which it deserved.

Recommendation No. 36 (Para No. 4.9)

The Committee would also like to point out that remarks made by M/s. Booze-Allen and Hamilton Inc. Ltd., as early as 1966 about the present Information System in their Report "The dedication and hard work invested by the officers of the D.G.T.D. yield less than optimum effectiveness because to an important degree, there are weaknesses in the information system upon which the decision making of the D.G.T.D. in foreign exchange allocation and technical development is largely based. The weaknesses relate to unreliable import data, inadequate data storage and retrieval, cumbersome data processing and inconsistent data analysis and usage. D.G.T.D. officers do not usually have the information needed for sound decision making." and further "The quality of data received by D.G.T.D. is not consistent nor is it audited. Data gaps and inconsistencies make follow-up analysis and control difficult. In general it may be concluded that better performance measurements techniques are required if D.G.T.D. Officers are to be able to exercise proper follow-up and control over the effectiveness and use of allocation made by them." The Committee feel that these observations clearly demonstrate that in the absence of a proper computerised Information System, the Directorate General of Technical Development is not able to perform its duties and responsibilities satisfactorily.

Reply of Government (Recommendation Nos. 35 & 36)

The observation of the Estimates Committee that the matter relating to introduction of Information System has not received the earnest attention of the Government which it deserved is in relation to the report submitted by Booze Allen and Hamilton International in early 1966. As it has been explained separately, recommendations made by Booze Allen Hamilton International could not be implemented by the Government because these had related to allocation of foreign exchange to a selected few industries looked after by the D.G.T.D. and because of the procedural changes in the allocation of exchange and liberalisation of imports following devaluation of rupee in mid 1966. However, arising from the recommendation of Booze Allen, the need for an Integrated Information System was more keenly felt for covering not only the allocation of foreign exchange to a selected few industries looked after by the D.G.T.D. but to

cover the entire activity of the D.G.T.D. in relation to production statistics, processing of applications for industrial licensing, foreign agreements, import of raw material, capital goods etc.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8-1-1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 37) Para No. 4.10

The Committee, however, note that the Director General, Technical Development expects that in the next two or three months, at least with regard to production returns, all the details of the various units and raw materials etc., would be codified. The Committee hope that steps would be taken without further delay for the installation of an integrated Computerised Information system for the D.G.T.D. and continuously improve and adapt it to serve better the interest of processing objectively and expeditiously applications for import or setting up new industries or expansion.

Reply of Government

Since the DG(TD) explained the position to the Estimates Committee, a good deal of progress has been made in implementing the System for production statistics and in that regard the accounting units, the various products and industries looked after by the D.G.T.D. and their raw materials have been codified. The Indian Institute of Management, doing D.G.T.D.'s Information System, are now in the process of writing programmes for the System and actually computer testing these.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8-1-1973].

Recommendation No. 38 (Para No. 4.11)

The Committee expect Government to put the data, which would be available to them after computerisation, to effective use in the interest of rendering more expeditious and meaningful service to the industry.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted and all possible steps are being taken in furtherance of the same.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72/TD dated 8-1-1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 39) Para No. 4.16

The Committee are of the opinion that the Public Relations Directorate of the D.G.T.D. can play a more effective role if it maintains close liaison between the D.G.T.D. and the industry and if it is able to give correct and positive guidance to the new entrepreneurs. The Committee therefore, suggest that the Public Relations Directorate should be equipped with up-to-date information regarding capacity, licensed capacity open for licensing, availability of raw materials, import of Capital goods and machinery, etc. so that it may be able to provide prompt and on-the-spot guidance and information to any prospective entrepreneur.

Reply of Government

An Entrepreneurial Guidance Cell with a branch at Calcutta, whose functions are similar to those envisaged by the Estimates Committee has already been established in the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi and the DGTD have lent some officers to their Cell. Originally, the intention was to set up a Bureau of Entrepreneurial Guidance in the D.G.T.D. but subsequently it was decided that the Entrepreneurial Guidance Cell will be more effective, if it functions under the Indian Investment Centre. Government, therefore, feel that there may not be much need to invest the Public Relations Unit of the DGTD with similar functions. However, the position will be carefully watched in the coming year and such further action as becomes necessary will be taken, including the strengthening of the Public Relations Organization.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8th January, 1973].

Recommendation (Serial No. 40) Para No. 5.7

The Committee note that after the issue of a letter of intent, an entrepreneur has to approach many agencies prescribed under the procedures before the actual licence is issued to him. The Committee feel that at all these stages, D.G.T.D. can render him assistance in getting the matter expedited. The Committee, therefore recommend that D.G.T.D. should maintain close liaison particularly during this period with the industry so that it may be able to take effective and immediate steps for resolving the problems faced by the entrepreneurs. The Committee are of the opinion that one reason for the fall in the industrial growth rate is non-implementation of a number of letters of intent issued and it is, therefore, here that D.G.T.D. should try to provide every possible assistance to the entrepreneurs.

Reply of Government

After the issue of Letter of Intent, there are a number of contributory factors which might delay the issue of a licence. These are:

- (1) the party might take a long time in finalising the terms of collaboration with the foreign counter parts before he approaches the Government with the draft agreement. Even at that stage the case has to be processed by the concerned Ministry for being placed before the Foreign Investment Board. Based on the findings of Foreign Investment Board, certain modifications in the draft agreement may become necessary for which the entrepreneurs will have to approach the foreign collaborators once again. It is also likely to take considerable time.
- (2) The entrepreneurs after obtaining the Letter of Intent has to rely on either some of the Indian consultants or foreign consultants in the selection of the capital goods/equipment required for implementing the project. These take quite a considerable time.
- (3) More often than not the entrepreneurs even after selecting the equipment, will have to wait for advertisement in the Indian Trade Journal.
- (4) Screening of the C.G. by the D.G.T.D. thereafter is very elaborate under the present guidelines, viz., (i) they will have to examine whether these items are available from rupee sources, (ii) they will have to find out from the entrepreneurs as to whether or not they will be able to get drawings for the equipment to be fabricated locally and if so, what would be the foreign exchange implication towards the cost of drawing and import of components, (iii) the DGTD has to examine capacity of the equipment proposed to be imported to see whether it matches with licensed capacity.
- (5) D.G.T.D. thereafter will have to prepare a detailed summary for use by concerned Ministry for the Capital Goods Committee.
- (6) The C.G. Committee considers the C.G. application of the entrepreneurs and clears it with a specific recommendation for loan arrangement from certain Financial Institutions like I.C. I.C.I./I.F.C./I.D.B.I. etc.;
- (7) The applicant thereafter will have to go to the Financial Institutions for making arrangements for securing those loans.

- (8) After having completed all the above arrangements, the party approaches the Ministry for conversion of the Letter of Intent into an Industrial licence before the C.G. licence is issued to them.

From the above analysis, it will be seen that D.G.T.D. has to play its role only to a limited extent and in this direction they will strive their utmost to expedite matters.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 18-1-1973].

CHAPTER IV

**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLY OF
GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY COMMITTEE**

—NIL—

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 3) Para No. 2.15

The Committee note that one of the important functions of the Directorate General of Technical Development is to formulate detailed industrial production targets under Five Year Plans and also to secure well-balanced and properly co-ordinated pattern of industrialisation in the country. The Committee are greatly concerned to find that no detailed industrial production targets have been worked out by D.G.T.D. for the current plan period on the plea that the work was to be done by the Planning Commission. The Committee have in another Report drawn pointed attention to the fact that though the need for detailed planning had been recognised in each successive plan, no concrete action was taken all these years to draw up detailed, well-coordinated and well-balanced plans which would ensure production to match the requirements of the country.

The Committee note that the D.G.T.D. are only now thinking of preparing a detailed plan for the Fifth Plan period. The Committee consider that no further time should be lost in giving a lead in preparing a detailed, well-coordinated and well-balanced plan at least in respect of the industries which are the direct responsibility of the Directorate General of Technical Development/Ministry of Industrial Development. The Committee would also emphasise that Government/Planning Commission should take a firm decision about the Government agency which has to prepare detailed industrial production plans for the remaining industries so that there is a concrete framework for action at various levels to achieve the desired targets in the interest of balanced and rapid development of the country at least in the Fifth Plan.

Reply of Government

The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages preparation of detailed industry plans for core industries. The Government have taken note of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee that such plans are to be prepared not only for the core industries but also for other industries which are the direct responsibility of the DGTD/Ministry of Industrial Development and also for the remaining industries which are being looked after by other Government Departments. As a number of Ministries/Departments of the

Government of India are concerned, the matter is being considered by the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O. M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 19-10-1972.]

Comments of the Committee

Final decision taken in the matter may be intimated to the Committee within three months.

Recommendation (Serial No. 5) Para No. 2.17

The Committee gathered an impression from their informal meetings with representatives of Industry and the written memoranda received by them from knowledgeable sources that most of the time of the officers of the D.G.T.D. in recent years is being spent in disposing of applications for industrial licences and import licences, with the result that the developmental functions which constitute the primary duty of this organisation have elsewhere pointed out that very few and infrequent are the visits of the officers of the Directorate General of Technical Development to the industrial units in the field. The Committee feel greatly concerned that these technical officers who have gathered valuable experience and have the capacity to give guidance to industry should become so paper and routine bound. They would like Government to take immediate action to ensure that the officers of the Directorate General give greater attention to their developmental role. In fact, the Committee would have expected the officers of the D.G.T.D. to bring to the notice of the Government at the highest level the constraints and problems of industrial units in their charge which are coming in the way of planned growth of industrial development. The Committee would like Government to impress on the Directorate General of Technical Development to keep themselves contemporaneously informed not only of the problems and constraints being experienced by various industries or industrial units but also to spell out concrete measures and ensure action in the interest of resolving these difficulties to accelerate industrial production.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been noted.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8-1-1973.]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed within three months if the recommendation has been accepted and if action has been taken in pursuance of the recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial No. 6) Para No. 2.18

The Committee would urge the D.G.T.D. to take up a detailed study of the reasons for the fall in the growth rate of industries in the country and suggest corrective measures and help in their implementation so that the country may be able to achieve the planned yearly growth rate in the industrial field.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been noted.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8-1-1973.]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed within three months of the detailed study as recommended above has been undertaken.

Recommendation (Serial No. 7) Para No. 2.19

The Committee note that a number of Ministries have established their own Technical Organisations and that after the industrial licence applications etc. are cleared by the Directorate General of Technical Development, these applications are referred by the Ministries concerned to their own Technical Advisers thus leading to duplication. The Committee feel that the present procedure leads to unnecessary duplication and delay in the disposal of these applications. The Committee would like to invite a reference to the recommendation made by the Study Team on Directorate General of Technical Development in Part II of their Report that "There a number of industries which are inter-connected and inter-linked and if there has to be co-ordinated development of these industries, covering both the public and private sectors, it is necessary that their development should continue to be looked after by a single technical organisation" and further that "We would like to emphasise that in the overall interest of the country it is absolutely necessary to avoid any duplication of work between the Directorate General and Planning Cells." The Committee hope that these recommendations of the Study Team would be implemented both letter and spirit.

Reply of Government

In case of textiles, Jute, Steel, Sugar etc., there is no duplication, as cases pertaining to these items are dealt with in the respective Ministries, without making a reference to the DGT.D. However, the Deptt. of Petroleum and Chemicals, which looks after industries like chemicals,

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fertilisers, drugs etc. does have a technical wing, which examines the applications in addition to the DGTD. Thus, sometimes, they have two sets of opinions to take a view from. It is agreed that this position needs to be looked into carefully and is being taken up with the appropriate authorities.

The recommendations of the Committee are doubtlessly very relevant and sound. As these involve various policy aspects concerning other Ministries/Departments, necessary reference is being made to them, and after due process, Government decisions will be taken on them.

[Ministry of Industrial Development O.M. No. 4(2)/72-TD dated 8-1-1973.]

Comments of the Committee

Government decision in the matter may be intimated to the Committee within three months.

Recommendation (Serial No. 8) Para No. 2.20

The Committee note that the Directorate General of Technical Development is maintaining upto date information regarding capacity booked, likely demand and likely gaps in production and that where gaps are found, Press Notes are issued. The Committee would suggest that regular assessments say once a quarter should be made of the leading industries and where gaps in capacity are found, these should be notified to all concerned and also widely publicised without delay so as to attract applications for setting up new ventures or expanding the existing ones. The Committee would further recommend that entrepreneurs applying for setting up new industries in these fields should be extended maximum assistance, guidance and technical advice by the Directorate General of Technical Development.

Reply of Government

This recommendation has been noted. It would be desirable in the case of certain industries to carry out the assessment at a six monthly interval.

(Ministry of Industrial Development O. M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 8th January, 1973].

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed within three months of the recommendation of the Committee has been accepted.

Recommendation (Serial No. 41) Para No. 5.11

The Committee note from the Statement of visits to Industrial Units undertaken by the Officers of the D. G. T. D., that during 1971, out of 75 Technical Officers in the D.G.T.D., 26 Officers did not visit any factory even for a single day, 21 Officers visited factories for one or two days only and only 7 Officers visited factories for 10 days or more. The Committee fail to see how the officials responsible for development can provide realistic and meaningful guidance without first-hand study in the field, of the problems confronting the industry. The Committee cannot too strongly stress that Government should lay down guidelines for ensuring that each of the Technical Officers etc. visits a minimum number of units in different parts of the country every month. There should be a system for recording formally significant problems concerning the industry which come to notice during tour and bringing them to the notice of higher officials together with concrete plans of action for resolving them. The Committee feel that the Director-General of Technical Development and the three Deputy Director Generals who head this organisation, should set an example by undertaking tours to the industrial units in the field and by extending to them assistance both on-the-spot and from headquarters in the interest of accelerated growth of industry.

The Committee would like to be informed within three months of the action taken in implementation of the above recommendations and the actual number of days spent by various officials of the Directorate in visiting the industrial units in different parts of the country and the follow-up action taken as a result of these visits.

Reply of Government

Due to paucity of staff and limitation of funds, it has been possible to send the officers on tours very frequently in the past. Implementation of this recommendation would entail provision of adequate funds and suitable increase in the strength of officers. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, which is currently studying the Directorate General of Technical Development, is being requested to keep this recommendation in view at the time of assessing the strength of officers. Subject, however, to the limitations of funds and Officers' strength, a programme of visits to units is being drawn up.

[(Ministry of Industrial Development) O. M. No. 4(2)/72-TD, dated 19th October, 1972].

Comments of the Committee

Final reply of Government may be furnished within three months

NEW DELHI;

February 17, 1973.

Magha 28, 1894 (Saka)

KAMAL NATH TEWARI,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(*Vide* reply to recommendation at Serial No. 9).

List of Industries Reserved Exclusively for Developmet in the Small Scale Sector.

1. Absorbent Cotton.
2. Automobile Radiators (except for expansion on merits).
3. Barbed Wire.
4. Beam Scale.
5. Bichromates (except for exports)
6. Bolts and Nuts (except for High Tensile and other special type)
7. Conduit Pipes—Metallic.
8. Domestic Electrical Appliances and Accessories such as electric iron, roasters, beaters, washing machines, etc. other than vacuum cleaners, industrial washing and dry-cleaning machines etc.
9. Dyes—(i) Azo Dyes (Direct and Acids), and.
(ii) Basic Dyes.
10. (a) Electrical Wiring Accessories.
(b) Electrical light fittings (such as chokes, starters, reflectors etc.).
11. Expanded Metal.
12. Fire-works.
13. Formulated Perfumery Compounds.
14. Full P.V.C. Footwear (Chappals, Sandals and Shoes), except for export by predominantly export-oriented units.
15. Glass Holloware by semi-automatic process.
16. Gun Metal Bushes.
17. Hand Numbering Machines.
18. Hand Stapling Machines.
19. Hurricane Lanterns.
20. Hypodermic Needles.
21. Insecticide Dusters and Sprayers (Manual).

22. Laundry Soap.
23. Leather Footwear (except for expansion of the existing units for exports and new units for exports).
24. Machine Screws (except for Socket Head and Special types).
25. Machine Shop Vices.
26. Metal Clad Switches upto 30 Amps.
27. Miniature Bulbs:
 - (a) Miniature Vacuum Bulbs;
 - (b) Torch Bulbs;
 - (c) Radio Panel Bulbs;
 - (d) Cycle Dynamo Bulbs; and
 - (e) Decoration Bulbs.
28. Paints and Varnishes—Dry Distempers, Red Lead, Red Oxide, Aluminium Paints, Bituman Paints to IS Specification, Wagon Blacks, Graphite paints, all Paste Paints.
29. Palm Ross Oil.
30. Paper conversion products.
31. Pine Oil (except for composite schemes).
32. Plaster Boards.
33. Plastic Processed Products:—
 - (i) Bottle Caps, Buttons Lamp-shade etc., produced by the compression moulding technique.
 Plastic articles manufactured from plastic sheets, Rods or tubes by the fabrication technique excluding the technique of vacuum forming.
 - (iii) Polythelene Films (Films with a thickness of less than 0.10 mm) and products from the Film such as coloured printed film and bags.
 - (iv) Blow--moulded containers and other similar products manufactured by the blow moulding technique (except for captive use PVC containers and change over by existing units manufacturing metal containers to plastic containers).
 - (v) Spectacle Frames from sheets by fabrication technique or by injection moulding.
 - (iv) Manufacture of Polyester sheets for buttons and the processing of the sheets so produced to manufacture Buttons.

34. Rivets of all types (including Bifurcated).
35. Rolling Shutters.
36. Roofing Flooring and Glazed Tiles (except plastic and ceramic tiles of sizes 4"×4" and above).
37. Safety Matches.
38. Steel Wool.
39. Student's Microscopes.
40. Surgical Gloves (except plastic).
41. Telescopic Aerials for Radio Receivers).
42. Thermometers (upto 150 C).
43. Water Meters.
44. Welded Wire Mesh (except for expansion of existing units).
45. Wire Brushes and Fibre Brushes.
46. Wire Products—all Wire products such as wire nails, Hob nails, Panel Pins, Horse Sheo Nails.
47. Wood Screws.
48. Cycle Tyres and Tubes.
49. Electric Horns.
50. Hydraulic Jacks below 30 tonnes capacity.
51. Tooth Paste.
52. Pressure die-castings (up to 4 Kg.)
53. Drums and Barrels (upto 50 litre capacity).
54. Tin Containers—unprinting (other than OTS) Cans upto 18 litre capacity.
55. Flash Light Torch Cases (Plastic).
56. Truck Body Building (Wooden structure).
57. Battery Cell tester.
58. Pressure Gauges (upto 50 lbs. per sq. inch).
59. Low Tension insulators.
60. A. A. & A. C. S. R. Conductors (upto and including 19 strands).
61. Electric Transmission Line Hardware (other than those manufactured in malleable castings).
62. Grease Nipples and Grass Guns.
63. Exhaust Mufflers.
64. Zinc Oxide (by conversion of metallic zinc only).
65. Auto Leaf Springs.

66. Chaff Cutter Blades.
67. PVC & VIR Wires of Domestic Type.
68. Metal Fittings for garments and leather goods.
69. Weights.
70. Sodium Silicate.
71. Domestic Utensils (other than stainless steel).
72. Steel Measuring Tapes.
73. Cashew Shell Oil.
74. Room Coolers (Desert Type).
75. Cotton Measuring Tapes.
76. Rubberised Cloth.
77. Household Knitting Machines.
78. Para—Dichloro Benzene Balls.
79. Potassium Silicate.
80. Calcium Silicate.

Automobile Ancillaries

81. Fuel Tank Caps.
82. Fuel Lines.
83. Wiring Harness.
84. Tail Lamp Assembly.
85. Side Lamp Assembly.
86. Stop Lamp Assembly.
87. Horn Buttons.
88. Bulb Horn.
89. Seats for bus and trucks.
90. Ornamental fittings.
91. Rear View Mirrors.
92. Sun Shades.
93. Sun visor.
94. Luggage Carrier.
95. Tyre inflators (both hand and foot-operated).
96. Ash trays.
97. Hub Caps.
98. Wind Shield Wipers (Arms and Blades only).

- 99. Electrical fuses.
- 100. Electrical fuse boxes.
- 101. Battery cables and fittings.
- 102. Spokes and nipples.
- 103. Steering wheels.
- 104. Spot lamp assembly.

Garage equipments.

- 105. Armature tester.
- 106. Battery Terminal Lifters.
- 107. Condensors and Resistance testers.
- 108. Fender spoons and hammers.
- 109. Feeler Gauges.
- 110. Flaring Tools.
- 112. Gear Flushers.
- 112. Puller of all types.
- 113. Screw Extractors.
- 114. Spark plug tester and cleaners.
- 115. Toe in Gauges
- 116. Stud Removers (extractors).
- 117. Tyre valve pull out tools.
- 118. Tube cutters.
- 119. Flanging tools.
- 120. Valve Lifters.
- 121. Valve Replacing and Resetting Tools.
- 122. Camber Testing Equipment.
- 123. Ring Expanders.
- 124. Ring Compressors.

APPENDIX II

(Vide Introduction to Report)

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 17th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha)

1	Total No. of recommendations	41
2	Recommendations which have been accepted by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 included in Chapter-II)	
	Number	
	Percentage to total	49.4
3	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Governments' reply (<i>vide</i> recommendation Nos. 4, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 included in Chapter III)	
	Number	16
	Percentage to total	39
4	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendations at S. No. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 41 included in Chapter V)	
	Number	6
	Percentage to total	14.6