

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : ये लोग तो वेस्ट बंगाल में कांग्रेस आई के मੈम्बर्स के बारे में मालूम करेंगे। अभी केरल में अपोजीशन ने गवर्नर के साथ बद्दसलू की है। उन्होंने डेकोरम नेन्टेन नहीं किया और गवर्नर को बोलने नहीं दिया। क्या, अब ये लोग अपने मੈम्बरों को काबू में रखेंगे, ऐसा आदेश इनको भी दीजिए ?

شرمی جی۔ ایم۔ بنات والا : یہ لوگ تو ویسٹ بنگال میں کانگریس آئی کے ممبرس کے بارے میں معلوم کریں گے۔ ابھی کی رل میں اپوزیشن نے گورنر کے ساتھ بدسلوکی کی ہے۔ انہوں نے ڈیکورمینٹس نہیں کیا اور گورنر کو بولنے نہیں دیا۔ کیا اب یہ لوگ اپنے ممبروں کو قابو میں رکھیں گے۔ ایسا آدیش ان کو بھی دیکھئے۔

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) :
With all responsibility, I reject that. It is not the truth.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What I wanted to say and what I did say was we are all involved in this process whether it is Opposition or the ruling party. Somewhere the ruling party is in opposition and somewhere opposition is ruling. So, we should not forget that we are somewhere in any condition and accordingly we shall take up. Wherever you are right, wherever they are right, we should all get together and the Chief Whips Conference will take care of it. I think they will take care of it.

11.17 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE DISAPPROVAL OF INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1984
AND
INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—
CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further consideration of the motion regarding Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill moved by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : How long it will continue ?

MR. SPEAKER : Till six O' Clock. The time left is one hour and twenty-two minutes.

Shri K.A. Rajan.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : This Bill is to reserve selected items for exclusive production in small scale sector. As it is 872 items are presently so reserved. It has got a very important role to play. It will create avenue for self-employment and specially it will provide job opportunities to a great number of educated unemployed.

According to the statistics available the value of production from small scale sector in 1981-82 has been estimated at about Rs. 28000/-crores. If you go into the employment statistics, the employment in this sector in 1981-82 will come to 75 lakhs. This sector has also got an important role to play regarding the export possibility. In 1981-82 it is estimated that 26% of the total exports of industrial goods come from this sector. So, in the light of the above facts, I need not emphasise the role of this particular sector in our economy especially in the light of generating employment for self-employment of educated youths.

If you go through the latest figures and statistics of the functioning of this small scale sector, we can see a number of units are becoming sick. It is indicated that in a particular State nearly 10,000 units have been closed down. This is aggravating the unemployment position. It also tells upon the overall economic position and the industrial production. Lot of problems are coming up in this small scale sector.

If you go through the various memoranda and the deputations led by small scale industries associations, you will find that these are the problems which really cripple small scale sector and it has already been mentioned by my earlier colleagues in their speeches - the problem of raw material, faulty planning etc. Because of faulty planning these small scale units suffer. Certain units are being located or planned at places where raw materials for particular units are not available. Certain units are located in places where other infra-structure facilities are not available.

" I have got umpteen examples where small scale sectors had to face difficulty for

getting power connections. They could not get that for months together. Also, the question of availability of raw materials is there, the question of marketing is there, the question of bank assistance and the question of credit facilities are there. If you go through the commercial banks' credit figures which have been reported in the Bulletin, you will very well see whether the credit as it is envisaged in the plan is given to the small scale sector. Even to knock at the doors of the commercial banks the small sector people have to face great difficulties and the cumbersome rules for obtaining credit creates more problems for them. Especially in respect of these institutional finances also, after investing so much money in certain units they have to hang over the financial institutions for days and months together because they have got their own lobby in the particular financial institutions. Unfortunately in the case of big business people, they can very well get easily all the facilities and the main factor is regarding marketing. Unfortunately, the network of markets is not in the hands of the small scale sector. You take any small scale industry product. They cannot even market it because they to compete with the big giants and big business people who have a wide network of market facilities. For example, take the case of shoes and footwear. Can any small scale industry compete with Bata? They have got the capacity, they have got the infrastructure, they have got the resources and they have got the organisation, they have got the technical facilities for all these things. Not only in the case of shoes, but in various other spheres also you can very well see that this small scale sector is facing so many handicaps, and I would like to draw your attention to the fact that while you bring this Bill, you should see that those things do not stand in the way of development of small scale industry which is really not conducive to the healthy industrial growth. Also, you should see that such things are straightened out. Otherwise, this piecemeal legislation would never do any good for this particular sector of industry.

Now, I am coming to a very important aspect of this industry. Regarding the reservation of certain items, it is reported in the Government bulletin that there is

reservation of items for purchase of items of stores by the Government. Of course, the Central Government claims that they have purchased items worth Rs. 200 crores. The Central Government of course stands on a good footing in this respect. But you just enquire about various things. You know, for example, soaps and detergents. They are being purchased by the State Governments from other companies. Are they purchasing from the small scale sector? No. You go to any establishment of the State Government. In this matter the State Government is not acting properly. Really, this small scale sector which makes all sorts of things like soaps and detergents are not being favoured by the State Governments. They go in for purchases from big business establishments. There should be a proper directive given to them and I appreciate if that is being done by the Central Government. The State Governments could have purchased items worth at least Rs. 207 crores. But most of the State Governments never go in for the small scale sector products. Take any stationery material in Government offices, in the Secretariat. How many lakhs and crores of rupees are being spent for purchase from the big business people? Will they go to the small scale sector people? No, they will go to big business people with whom backdoor dealings are struck with 5-Star hotel facilities and all other conveniences which I do not want to mention. By this you are crippling the small scale industry. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see how all these things are happening. Unless you straighten all these things, the small scale industry has no future. You have to generate employment.

Now, Sir, I will come to one important aspect of how the small scale sector is being really encroached upon by big business. That is a very important factor which you have to take into consideration. It is posing a threat. The very purpose of the small scale sector is defeated. You see how this big business is entering and encroaching up on the small scale sector and taking all these facilities. And unless you plug the loopholes in the law, this will go on and in the name of small scale sector, the big business people take advantage of all such facilities and these real small scale

sector people who are poor will be put into disadvantage.

There is a Study on small scale sector and Big Business made by the Corporate Studies Group of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. This gives some important information and revealing information. Just in an area where the small scale items are being reserved, it is mentioned how big business people have entered into this area and registered their names in the small scale sector. I think, you may be well aware of this report. I am just highlighting certain points for your information. It is at page 27, under the sub-heading Large Houses in Small Scale Sector :

“The incentives, concessions and exemptions from the administrative regulations, available to the small scale sector could attract Large House to establish small scale units. This indeed has been the case. Many of the large Industrial Houses have made no secret of this fact. From the published sources, one finds that a number of small scale units registered with the State Governments and other official agencies established to promote small scales sector are owned or controlled by the Indian Monopoly Houses and subsidiaries and associates of foreign companies.”

I am just telling you which are the companies. You may be wonderstruck to find those businessmen who in the garb of small scale industry have come into the picture. For instance, Saurashtra Chemicals, Junagarh (a unit of the Jiyajirao Cotton Mills—a Birla company), Fertilizer Mixing works at cochin of the Shaw Wallance & Company Ltd. 12 units of the Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. (a Warchand company) at different places in the country; Fertilizer Mixing plant at Kottayam of the East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories (now known as EID Parry Ltd.); Steel Racks. Almirahs and Furniture unit at Jaipur of Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. were listed in the All India Directory & Hand Book of Small Industries.

Then, I am coming to the Maharashtra area where the big business houses are playing havoc on the small scale sector.

They come in the Commercial Directory of Small Scale Industrial Units, Published in 1962 : They are :

“Lakme Ltd. (a Tata company), Kamani Metallic Oxides Ltd. (Kamani), Mulraj Khatau & Sons P. Ltd., (Khatau), Kaycee Industries Ltd. (Bajaj), Coates of India Ltd. (Bird Heilgers), Capsulation Services Ltd. (Rallis).”

These are the very big industrial houses and big business houses which have encroached upon the small scale sector. The Minister should look into the problem and remedy the situation. First of all, I would like to emphasise on three points regarding criteria for small scale sector. The investment items alone have been included as the criterion for the small scale sector, i.e., plant and machinery. No reference to size of labour force, location of the unit, size of turnover, character of the ownership etc., has been taken into consideration. The investment of plant and machinery has been taken into consideration.

The upward revision of investment has permitted entry of many bigger units into the small scale sector. The ownership aspect remained unemphasised until 1980. So, monopoly and transitional corporate companies entered into the sector. A number of companies though registered under the M.R.T.P. Act continue to lay claim to their being part of the small scale sector. Allowing production of reserved items by the Large Scale manufacturers for captive consumption defeats the very purpose of the reservation policy.

These are certain remarks and comments made by the Study which I have mentioned just now. So, I urge upon the Minister of Industries with all the best intention to see that the small scale units are protected from encroachment, attack and onslaught by the bigger business houses for the betterment of economy and production.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission I have taken my stand to support the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill.

While supporting the Bill, I would like

to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Industries to certain salient facts concerning the overall industrial development situation in Assam.

12 hrs.

In Assam, in respect of the industries based on agricultural products like sugar, jute, tea, coffee, cotton, etc. we find that the development is almost at a standstill position. Upto this day, no more cotton mills have been established except one.

As to the case of sugar mills, their number is also limited.

So far as jute mills are concerned, their number can be counted on fingers.

About coffee, only plantation work is going on. As regards the traditional tea industry, most of the tea estates are languishing and gradually becoming sick one after another.

As regards leather, there is no industry based on leather in Assam, either tanning of the hides and skins or any big or small leather works. Only very few small scale leather units are there.

As to the case of blanded products out of cotton and jute, for instance, carpet industry, there is no encouragement from the side of the Government for increasing the number of units or establishing small-scale units.

Now, I come to the industries based on forest products. So far as forest products are concerned, Assam is a very rich State in forest produce. But, unfortunately, only a very limited number of paper industries are there. In regard to the production of ply boards, hard boards, etc., their number is also very few.

The rubber industry is totally absent in Assam although rubber plants have been grown and these are available in plenty. Resin and lac units are also very limited in number.

Another very important aspect is that Assam produces a huge quantity of sal seeds. But, unfortunately, upto this day, no attempt has been made to collect the sal seeds and extract oil from them. The sal seed oil is a very valuable requirement for

several industries including the production of vanaspati. No steps has been taken in this direction.

Further, I would like to refer to the industries based on mineral products. I am sorry to say that only a few cement factories have been established in Assam based on the availability of lime. Upto this day, the Geological Survey of India has not conducted a thorough survey as to the availability of other minerals in Assam.

So far as the office of the Geological Survey of India is concerned, it is situated at present at Shillong. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that for the last 10 years, the people of Assam have been demanding the shifting of the office of the Geological Survey of India from shillong to Gauhati. Although the State Government of Assam has duly asked the Geological Survey of India as well as the Government of India in this regard as to what is the particular requirement land, no reply has been received by the State Government of Assam. The whole thing, it seems to me, seems to be that the Geological Survey of India office at Shillong suffers from the vested interest and a large section of the burueacracy suffers from the operation of vested interest due to anti.Assam attitude. Therefore, I request that the Government of India should take serious consideration of the fact and should try to shift at least the Circle office to Gauhati within a very short time.

In this context, I would like to refer to the fact that even the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh is not satisfied with the working of the Geological Survey of India and that he has invited foreign experts for the purpose of making a geological survey in Arunachal Pradesh. I think that it is a very important matter which will receive due consideration of the Central Government.

Next I would like to refer to a few points on the availability of some other salient materials like coal. You are aware that Assam coal is very rich as far as its chemical and oily substances are concerned but unfortunately no industry has been developed in Assam although coal is available.

I would like to refer to a few by-products that are very essential for produc-

tion of many consumer goods. Coal Tar is a by-product of coal. It is a valuable source of some organic intermediates. Indeed, as many as 20 different compounds have been isolated from Coal Tar many of which are useful in the manufacture of soaps, fuel, cosmetics, detergents and drugs as well as dyes. I am sorry to say that uptil now no industry is based nearby the coal-fields or anywhere in Assam so far as dyes or the production of cosmetics and soaps is concerned for reasons not known.

Another by-product of coal tar is Benzene. It is another aromatic hydrocarbon obtained from Coal Tar and petroleum products in a volatile inflammable liquid with characteristic smell. Benzene, being a parent member of many aromatic organic compounds, is widely used in industry to synthesise intermediates for fibres, dye-stuffs, explosives and pharmaceutical chemicals. It is a vital raw material for the industries producing synthetic fibres, paints and other dye-stuffs, explosives, drugs etc. But, no industry based on this substance has still today been established in Assam.

Another very important factor is aniline. It is another aromatic compound related to Benzene and ammonia. It is also obtained from Coal Tar and you will find that first the Aniline on Coal Tar dye, Mauve, was discovered in 1856 by W.H. Perkin. Before that, Aniline was prepared by distilling indigo as indicated by the very term Aniline. This discovery led to the establishment of modern dye-stuff industry in the State, particularly paints.

Although Aniline is available in Assam and it is useful in the manufacture of huge quantity of paints for a variety of purposes but, no paint-producing industry has been allowed to grow in Assam up to this day.

On the other hand, all these raw materials are being taken out of Assam and supplied to the industries established in other States thereby depriving Assam and its people of the opportunities of employment and the State of Assam of industrial and economic development.

In this context, I would also like to refer to petro-chemical products and the industries based on petroleum and petro-chemical products.

As you know, Assam produces a huge quantity of oil. There is no doubt about it. But unfortunately upto this time industries based on petro-chemical products have not yet been established there except one such complex, Bengaigaon, which is very limited in character...

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Please give me a little more time, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : You are talking about everything, out of context...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Not out of context, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been too liberal with you. I thought, let Mr. Bhuyan have his say. But you are now trans-gressing the limits.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : I am coming to the end, Sir. Therefore, in the light of these facts, in the light of the absence of many allied industries, my humble request through you to our Industry Minister is to take a bold initiative to prepare a Master Plan in collaboration and in consultation with other allied departments for the industrial development of Assam and thereby provide employment and increase the economic activities of the State. That is why I had to refer to all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call upon Shri Ratansinh Rajda, I have to nominate a Member to take the Chair. I have no Chairman available today so far...

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): This is the first time you are here listening to such debates...

MR. SPEAKER : I am always there, doing your job otherwise. I would like to nominate Shri Mool Chand Daga to take the Chair.

[SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA
in the Chair]

12.13 hrs.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Chairman, the avowed objective of this Bill, as has been stated, is :

"One of the important policy measures adopted by the Government to improve the competitive strength of industrial undertakings in the small scale sector is to reserve selected items for exclusive production by such undertakings."

As far as this Bill is concerned, the background is very clear to the Members, to the elected representatives. In this House, in Parliament, in the initial stages there was a threadbare discussion when the Industrial Policy Revolution was adopted by Parliament. In a vast and huge country like India, we stated, the commanding heights of the economy would be in the hands of the State, that the State would monitor the economy of this country : then we talked about heavy industries. At the same time we struck a balance : because in India there is a vast manpower in the rural area and the army of unemployed people is increasing every year, a basic policy a basic norm, was decided. I hope, the hon. Minister is attentive to what I am submitting.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I am just going through the papers.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The basic norms that have been accepted as a national consensus in our country is to give the greatest support to the small scale sector...

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That is exactly what I am reading.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : You are reading that. I am coming to that. Between your profession and your action there is a wide gulf. The Government says something but I am very much distressed to say and submit that day in and day out your Department and this Government is scuttling sector in a very systematic manner the small-scale and those items which were completely in the jurisdiction of the small-scale sector, one after the other we are throwing them out and we are leaning heavily like the tower of Pisa towards the large industrial houses. This is my charge against this Government. I am making this charge against this Government. It is not merely

for the sake of making a charge but with all sense of responsibility that I am making the charge.

Mahatma Gandhi stated that in this country where India lives in the villages and where the mass manpower in the rural areas are unemployed, it is our bounden and sacred duty to see that we give employment to these poor people in the rural sector, and because of that, the small scale sector was established and that is our national consensus. But what has this Government done ? Here I am giving two examples and the two examples are glaring examples which must open the eyes as to where the government is leading this country to. They say and they pay lip service to the small scale sector. But they are always in the clutches of the large-scale industrial houses. When I say this, here is a letter written by 22 Members of Parliament belonging to all sections of the House to the Minister of Finance, Sori Pranab Mukherji and to the Minister of Commerce, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and to the Minister of Industry, Shri Tiwari. Here what has happened is that combine harvesters were manufactured by certain people-but because Escorts, a company like Escorts-of course, now Swaraj Paul and the Escorts matter is going on, I am not going into that as the Government may mulct Swaraj Paul as well as the Escorts and I am not concerned at present with that-but here at the instance of the Escorts, they want to scuttle the small-scale sector and they do not want to allow all these small scale industries which were producing tractors, which were producing combine harvestors and which was so much beneficial to the agriculturists of Haryana and Punjab and that is what this Government has done. I am reading this letter which will make my point very clear :

"Attention of the Government has been drawn on the floor of Lok Sabha-not infrequently, towards the scant regard shown by some of the big industrial establishments *inter alia* towards the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act 1967. It has been witnessed that they observe the rules; regulations and various provisions of law often in their breach and flagrant violation thereof.

A case at instance is that of M/s Escorts Ltd., who have, in contravention

of provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act have imported 6000 tons of combine harvester components in 86 full containers, valued at CIF 15 crores through their dealers at Patiala, M/s Hindsons Pvt. Ltd. vide Customs Bill of Entry...etc.

M/s Hindsons Pvt. Ltd. is a limited company having direct relation with the management of Escorts Ltd. It is interesting to know that the above combine harvester components are imported from a firm in the name and style of M/s CLASS, OHG, Harsewinkel, West Germany whose sole agents are M/s Escorts Pvt. Ltd. Moreover, M/s Escorts have sought permission for allowing them to manufacture self-propelled combine harvesters in collaboration with CLASS, OHG and the said application is still pending. They cannot manufacture self-propelled combine harvester through other camouflage agency which is in small scale sector which is in breach of the provisions of law..."

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : This is about small scale industry.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I thought you are the most understanding man from the ruling Party. Kindly hear me. I am talking in defence of the small scale sector. They are encroaching upon the small scale sector. That is what I am saying...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : He is not understanding you. You go ahead.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : How can I? He is a very good and learned friend of mine.

"It is further noteworthy that Punjab Tractors, a public enterprise in Punjab, and eleven other small-scale units in Punjab and Haryana are already manufacturing successfully self-propelled combined harvesters and tractor-driven combine harvesters meeting entire demand in the country.

"We are told that the manufacture of self-propelled combine harvesters other than in the small-scale sector is

banned."

In regard to this matter, a letter addressed to the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was submitted duly signed by 22 Members belonging to all sections of the House. One letter was also addressed to our Law Minister who has categorically stated that if Escorts Limited has done something wrong, we shall take action against them.

But, Sir, thereafter, no action has been taken. Not only that. But, something, very startling has taken place. Here is a letter in reply to my letter to Shri Pranab Mukherjee which has come to me. The Law Minister has stated that if what Escorts Limited has done is definitely wrong, we shall take action against them. And we shall refer it to the Department of Company Law Affairs. So far no action has been taken. What is startling is this. The Secretary of the Heavy Industry Ministry, under the very nose of our hon. Minister, convened a meeting of some of the officials. What was the objective of that meeting? It was just to scuttle the small scale industries and to stop these small scale units who are manufacturing tractors and combine harvesters from allowing them to work on these lines. They wanted Escorts to have a free hand so that these smallscale units are completely finished and the Escorts will have a completely a freehand. This is what your department has done. With what face, the Government has now come before us to defend the small-scale sectors? I think the entire policy of this Government is to scuttle the smallscale sectors. If the Government has changed the policy, let them have the guts to say or admit that we do not want the smallscale sectors; let the rural people die let the smallscale sectors die; we do not care for them. Let them make that policy statement. But, the moment they say that, then why is it that the Secretary of the Heavy Industries Department convened that meeting declaring there that we would not allow these smallscale units to manufacture these? This is something terrible.

This very approach is basically detrimental to the interests of the entire small-scale sector and to the entire rural sector also. We are seeing thousands and thousands of people, an army of unemployed people, being on the increase day by day. We are

deceiving the people by telling this and by bringing in such a Bill. I shall give you another example. This is about the tyre retreading. In this country, 50,000 people are working on the tyre retreading. On the highways if you go, you will find them. Suppose if your car gets punctured or if something is wrong with the car, these people are rendering a useful service. The Government has now allowed one multinational company to come up in own country and they will stop all this tyre retreading. Sir, 847 items are reserved. In this tyre-retreading was also reserved as a smallscale sector. You will be surprised and distressed very much to know this. I know you are a Gandhian at heart. Here are Shri Kamalpathi Tripathi and other people who took part in our freedom struggle. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwary was not there. I had the privilege of working shoulder to shoulder with Shri Tripathi as a Youth Congress General Secretary from Bombay. At that time, I think he was the Youth Congress General Secretary in U.P. I know what is the background. And what was the nationalism and the spirit of service to the smallscale sector. Sir, tyre retreading was reserved as a smallscale sector. Now, we have removed that from there because we have allowed a multinational company to encroach upon them. I say that this policy of the Government is highly pernicious and is highly detrimental to the national interests. This Bill which the Government has brought forward is merely to throw dust into the eyes of the people of this country. If they want the smallscale sectors to be killed and the army of unemployed people to be on the increase, let them declare it. Otherwise they must state very firmly that even if bureaucracy misleads them, they will have the guts to tell the officers that this will not do. I would demand that an inquiry be made as to who were those people who were present in that official meeting. I understand that there was a private member who was the spokesman of the Escorts Limited who was allowed to attend the meeting. It was the meeting of the officials. If the Minister wants I am prepared to give the name of that man.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Please send
that name to me in confidence.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I will give the name and also tell what transpired in that meeting. There was a decision to scuttle all those people who are manufacturing self-propelled combine harvesters. This is against the very basic policy of the government. Therefore, I want to submit that it is high time government must stand by their own words, otherwise people would say there is vast gulf between what they say and actually do. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I want that Government must carry on investigation as to why this scuttling business is going on and also as to why action has not been taken against such officers. Thank you.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact when Mr. Rajda was speaking on this aspect I wanted to join with him in his feelings for calling the attention of this House regarding small scale industry and the priority given to them. I hope the hon. Minister has taken note of the serious allegations made here and would take appropriate action and see that Government does take action on this matter.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Bill has very clearly stated as to what is the aim of this Bill, namely, in order to have for exclusive production by such undertakings, viz., 872 items are presently reserved for the small scale sector. On this subject this House has been debating for quite a long time and I am happy to note Government has come forward with this Bill after taking into account all the observations made by the Members of Parliament.

Nevertheless the potentiality of this sector cannot be ignored by saying that we have enacted a Bill in this matter. This Bill if it is properly implemented will have far reaching consequences in the matter of production, employment, export and capital formation in this area. Very rightly our Prime Minister has said that industry is the backbone of our Indian economy. If that is to be substantiated this sector has to be given all sorts of protection. The main problems of the small scale sector are

basically four — capital, raw-material, marketing and managerial problems. These four problems have contributed very much towards stagnation and sickness of this sector. Unless we take each subject one by one and analyse as to what is the problem, for example, in capital, raw-material, marketing and managerial aspect, I am afraid, this issue cannot be solved in a proper way. We have had the opportunity here to analyse each subject. I am very happy to hear Mr. K.A. Rajan when he was explaining the problem of marketing of the products. He was explaining how the small scale units are facing serious problem in the marketing of their products and his suggestion regarding the state Governments coming forward to help them in a larger way so that they can get a big boost. Basically, this problem has to be handled by the State Governments. Of course, the Central Government can issue guidelines to the State Governments. They have the power to do so. But the basic responsibility is vested with the State Governments for giving them a boost, for coordination, especially in regard to these four areas—what I call them problem areas—of this sector. There are two basic problems as far as national aspect is concerned.

One is the encroachment of the domain of the small scale units by the multi-nationals. This Government has to take serious note of this. The second basic issue is the industrial sickness with the large number of small scale units. They are facing industrial sickness. Sir, there was already a private Members' Bill on this subject and there was an elaborate discussion on various points, particularly how money is locked in these small scale units. Hon'ble Finance Minister had also given answer to both written and oral questions on this aspect.

Sir, I would like to make suggestions to this House in regard to 4 basic remedial measures to be taken by the Government. Sir, in India, there are 22,000 small scale units and just imagine how huge the capital which has been locked in these small units. Crores and crores of rupees are invested in the small scale sector and they are locked in. Now, the question is : how to save this money and utilise the same for the national benefit ? That is one basic issue related to the small-scale units. Again,

there are two things to be considered.

One is the encroachment of the multi-nationals and the second is the taking over of the sick units. Here I would like to deal with the sick units alone. My suggestion was and still I hold that suggestion that we must take over those sick units without any cash payment as compensation. I emphasise on this point, that is, 'cash payment'. Last time, is a national wealth, this wealth belongs to the nation and it is like a trust for the people of this country and that should be taken over by the Government for the betterment of this nation.

Sir, there are more than 22,000 sick units under small-scale sector in this country. There was another proposal made last time. The second important proposal is that no new licence should be given if there is a sick unit under small-scale sector in a particular region. Those who want to establish small projects must undertake those sick units. If new licences are granted, that will create more problems. It is not going to solve the problem.

The third and the most important suggestion I have to make is that at present labour participation in the management is very very little, especially in the matter of provision of facilities to the labour. Unless the labour force is involved in the management, I am afraid the unit will not be in a position to produce more. Therefore, my suggestion is that the labour should be a contributory factor towards the capital formation in the small-scale units. If you take the major 4 items, that is, capital, raw material, marketing and managerial, the first requirement—capital—can be arranged to a certain extent by asking the labour to get themselves involved in the financial aspect so that in other words they get themselves involved in the proper management of the units.

My fourth suggestion is to have a proper political climate for industries, functioning. If you look at the figures of the sick units, you will see that one-third of the large-scale sick units are in West Bengal ; so also the largest number of small scale sick units are in West Bengal. What is the reason for this ? The same thing is happening in Kerala also.

I am taking two examples to show that unless there is a political climate and stabilized governmental atmosphere, any amount of money and incentives are not going to work. It is a serious problem faced all around.

I welcome the suggestion of late Mr. Bhattacharyya, their Commerce Minister who said he was going to give away 26 large scale units to the private sector. I welcomed it on the floor of this House. But my fourth basic suggestion is that we should have a proper political climate, wherein the entrepreneurs can invest their money and get returns.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The sickness in West Bengal started even during the Congress regime, for Mr. Arakal's information.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : We have had a very good debate on this issue. I do not want to waste the time of the House. I do not want to have a debate on this now. These are the four suggestions I have to make to the hon. Minister.

I am happy to know that the Prime Minister has taken a serious note of the situation, and has called on the people to rise to the occasion. She has announced a scheme for the educated unemployed. It will take the nation forward and help boost the small scale sector that is, especially after the enactment of this Bill.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I am aware of the fact that I am not going to speak on the Demands for the Ministry of Industry. Therefore I will confine myself to certain points.

We have to encourage the small scale industries, in order to eradicate unemployment. They are not being encouraged very much now. It is very alarming that in the case of some items which were already reserved for small scale sector, some indigenous big industries and also certain multi-nationals have been allowed to manufacture those items. Take the case of Hindustan Lever. They are still manufacturing vanaspati, soaps etc. They must be given to the small scale sector because those items can easily be manufactured by small scale

industries-also the combined harvesters, etc. as Mr. Rajda has said.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : From the harvesters to vanaspati.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : No ; if this is the understanding of the hon. Minister, Mr. Sathe, what can I do ?

Multi-national are being encouraged in various sectors. For example, Mr. Sathe is saying something so far as drug sector is concerned. One day, I had said that some of the drugs which could be manufactured by small scale industries were still being manufactured by big industries ; and those industries were getting facilities from Government. They have been given licences to manufacture drugs from the basic stage ; but they are not doing it. They are importing intermediates, and from the intermediate stage, they are manufacturing such items. The hon. Minister Mr. Sathe is here. He may reply and correct this statement. It does not matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I had already replied to him that day that he was misguided. As far as small sector is concerned, there is absolutely no constraint. Even the policy which his leader, Mr. Bahuguna had formulated, is continued till to-day. Under that policy, the small scale sector was left out completely free from constraints. The constraints that were put were only, first on the multi-nationals and then on large scale units. There is no restraint on small scale at all. Full encouragement to manufacture whatever they want, from bulk to formulations, is given to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should be very happy.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is a very good thing. I have got correct information about this matter about which I was told by many people. So far as small scale industries are concerned, many items which are to be produced by them, they must be produced by them ; at the same time, government must encourage them. There are young Graduates who are willing to set up cottage industries or small scale industries, but they are not being suitably given loan to

set up these industries ; they have to go here and there and finally when they feel disgusted they leave the enter thing. (*Interruptions*) That kind of a thing is not being allowed to be manufactured by the small scale sector.

Marketing facilities are also not properly available to the small scale sector ; that is also a great difficulty in their development. It is the duty of the Government to see that marketing facilities are properly provided to them.

Agriculture based small scale industries are very essential; they should be encouraged in our country because basically our country is very rich in this field. Whatever we are producing, for that we are getting enormous raw-materials from agriculture. That can be properly utilized for the production of many things and the raw-materials are easily available. Many people who are not getting employment, they can be provided jobs in this field if this sector is properly encouraged

The assets of the Hindustan Development Corporation have already gone above Rs. 20 crores but still they are enjoying the facilities of those industries whose assets are below Rs. 20 crores. This is a clear violation of the MRTP Act. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that those industries which are violating this rule must be taken to task.

Mr. Ratansinh Rajda has said about the presence of industrialists in official meetings. This is a very serious allegation, I hope the Minister will look into it and will definitely take action against those persons who have allowed such persons in official meetings.

Kindly adopt a policy to encourage small scale industry, not the multinationals and big industries.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनावेआली, मैं इस सब्जेक्ट की ताईद के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो आज हाऊस के सामने है। जहाँ तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, इसके बगैर देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। यह एक्ट इसलिए सामने आया क्योंकि अदालतों ने

कहा कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की रिजर्वेशन कानूनी तौर पर जायज नहीं है और नोटिफिकेशन वैलिड नहीं है। इसमें बहुत कम लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको ब्यूरोक्रेसी में हमदर्दी है। इसमें गड़बड़ होती रही है और होती रहेगी। मिनिस्टर साहब को जरा चौकन्ना रहना पड़ेगा और हमको भी उनकी मदद करनी पड़ेगी। यह कहना है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, यह बहुत गलत बात है। मैं समझता हूं, इस वक्त जिस डेडीकेशन के साथ पार्टिकुलरली इस इंडस्ट्री को देखा जा रहा है, उसमें शक करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। अगर जबर्दस्ती क्रिटिसाइज किया जाए तो अलग बात है। जहां-जहां कुछ लोग इस सेक्टर को डिफिट करने की कोशिश करते हैं, उन पर नजर रखी जानी चाहिए। मेरे फाजिल दोस्त ने अभी जो कुछ कहा, उसकी ताईद इधर से भी हुई। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की जितनी यूनिट खुली हैं, उनका हिसाब-किताब किसी के पास नहीं है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री आफिसर को कुछ नहीं मिल पाता। वह कहते हैं कि बिजली वालों का रिप्रजेन्टेटिव वहां हो। हमने हर स्टेट में दौरे पर जा कर देखा, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड वाले कहते हैं कि हम यह पावर नहीं दे सकते। क्यों भाई क्यों नहीं दे सकते ? उनको अपना आदमी वहां भेजना चाहिए ताकि एक आदमी को जगह जगह न दौड़ना पड़े और हर चीज एक ही विन्डो पर मन्जूर हो जाय। जब सरकार अन-एम्प्लायड ग्रेजुएट को सारी फेसिलिटीज दे रही है तो वह उसको आसानो से मिलनी चाहिए, और एक ही जगह पर सारा काम होना चाहिए। जब यह स्कीम चली तो बड़ा ऐनथ्यूजिएज्म था लेकिन अब उनको सोटावज किया जा रहा है। चाहे इंडस्ट्रीज ऐप्रमोशन अफसर हो या इंडस्ट्रीज डिस्ट्रिक्ट अफसर हो वह सब एक यूनिट को रजिस्टर कर के चालू करने तक तो नजर रखते हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद नहीं देखते कि उसको क्या दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं।

इन्होंने कहा कि 22,000 स्माल स्केल यूनि-

ट्स सिक हो गई हैं। पता नहीं कहां से फिगरस लीं। जब कि इस बारे में कोई डेफिनिट फिगर किसी को पता नहीं हैं। हम गुजरात में गये थे उन्होंने एक लाख यूनिट्स खोली थीं, उनका क्या बना खोलने के बाद, किसी को कुछ मालूम नहीं है, डिपार्टमेंट का उनके कोई टच ही नहीं है। बैंक से रुपया लेकर उसका क्या बनता है यह किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पता नहीं है। उस रुपये से कोई प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है कि नहीं, अगर प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है तो माल कहां खपता है, यह किसी को पता नहीं है। तो आप बतायें कैसे देश तरक्की करेगा ?

जहां तक लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्री का सवाल है वह अपने आदमी को ऐंसिलियरी इंडस्ट्री दिलवा देते हैं जिसकी वजह से हमारा परपज ही डिफीट हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हर स्टेट में एक मानिट्रिंग यूनिट होनी चाहिये। जब किसी ऐसे सूबे का नाम लिया जाता है जहां दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार है तो अपोजीशन वाले शोर मचाते हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं देखते कि हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट फाल्ट कर रही है। कांई नहीं देख रहा है कि हमारे यहां क्या हो रहा है। इन सब बातों को देखने के लिये मानिट्रिंग बहुत जरूरी है। आप पहले जनरल सर्वे करायें। अगर जनरल नहीं करा सकते तो सिम्पल सर्वे करायें कि जितना ऐक्सपेंशन हुआ है वह क्या कर रहे हैं, उसकी मार्केटिंग का क्या बन रहा है। इस बात का रेगुलर सर्वे होना चाहिए। जब एक पटवारी जमीन से संबंधित सारे रेकाड्स दे सकता है तो आपके जो ऐक्सटेंशन अफसर हर ब्लॉक में हैं क्या वह यह काम नहीं कर सकते ? जरूर कर सकते हैं। हमने सी०ए०सी० में पूछा तो कहा गया कि इतना बड़ा काम है जो हम नहीं कर सकते। क्यों नहीं कर सकते जनाब ? जब तक यह नहीं देखेंगे तब तक क्या प्रोग्रेस हो सकती ? हर स्टेट को हम पैसा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन वह पैसा कैसे इस्तेमाल कर रही है कोई नहीं जानता। इसलिए मानिट्रिंग होनी जरूर चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक यह शिक्षा-यत आती है कि बैंक वाले मदद नहीं करते हैं तो इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक तो जो आपके बैंकों के ब्रांच मैनेजर हैं उनकी ओरि-येंटेशन होनी चाहिये ताकि उनको पता हो कि डेवलपमेंटल काम के लिए आपको काम करना है। यहां सिर्फ सोचने से कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा। क्योंकि क्विक एक्सपेंशन हुई है और कई किस्म के लोग इसमें आ गये हैं। उनको पता ही नहीं कि कानून क्या है। जब तक उनको ट्रेड न किया जाये, ओरिएण्टेड ट्रेनिंग न दी जाये, उनको समझाया न जाए तब तक यह बात नहीं होगी।

कुछ लोग पैसा लेकर कर्जा देते हैं, ज्यादा देते ही नहीं। यह बीमारी नीचे-नीचे ही नहीं बल्कि ऊपर भी चली गई है, इसको रोकना होगा। इसके लिए आपको एक इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट कार्पोरेशन खोलना पड़ेगा नेशनल स्केल पर। जिस प्रकार से बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को कर्जा देते हैं, उनके लिए फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं, उसी प्रकार से छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए भी होना चाहिये। फाइनेन्स कभी-कभी होता है और कभी नहीं भी होता है। इसलिये नेशनल स्केल पर एक ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन हो जिसका काम यह हो कि स्माल स्केल सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज को फाइनेन्स करे और देखे कि वह हैल्दी लाइन्स पर चल रही हैं या नहीं ? उनका हैल्दी ग्राउन्ड है या नहीं। इसकी तरफ हमें खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बहुत से बैंकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं। जब तक स्माल सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ आप तवज्जह नहीं देंगे तब तक वह डेवलप नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक आप कितने लोगों को अन-प्रोडक्टिव नौकरी देंगे ? आप सबको एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए उनको इंडस्ट्रीज में इन्वाल्व किया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए जो जैनबिन लास होता है, उसके लिए हमें तैयार होना चाहिए। उसे हम किसी हद तक बर्दाश्त करें।

श्री अरक्कल ने कहा था कि सिर्फ यूनिट्स स्टेट को देनी चाहिए। हमारी स्टेट में जितनी पहले इंडस्ट्री हैं, वह स्टेट ने फरोख्त कर दी हैं। उनको दे देंगे तो वह किसी को नीलाम कर देंगे, किसी को ठेके पर या किराये पर दे देंगे। यह स्टेट-स्टेट पर डिपेंड करता है कि कौन सी स्टेट कमिटेड है कि इस किस्म का काम चला सके और आगे बढ़ सके। जो ओवर-लोड एग्जीक्यूटिव हो रहा है उससे यूथ को इंडस्ट्री में डाइवर्ट कर देना चाहिए यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है।

इसके लिये इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री एक स्पेशल स्टडी करवाये कि इंडस्ट्री कहां-कहां एक्सपेंड हुई हैं और इनको आगे कैसे चलाना है। जो ओब्जेक्ट्स थे, उनको यह कह कर पाई हैं या नहीं और इनको आगे कैसे चलाना है। कहां-कहां नैग्लिजेंस है और उसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है। इसलिए स्पेशल स्टडी बहुत नैसेसरी है। आगे हमारी एक्सपेंशन इतनी ज्यादा हो गई है और आगे कहां उन्हें एक्सपेंड करेंगे जब तक इस पर नहीं सोचेंगे तो फिर हम मुल्क को एक क्राइसेस पर फँक देंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन विधेयक, 1984 का आमतौर से समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बातें निवेदित करना चाहता हूँ, जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. यह अच्छी बात है कि सरकार इस विधेयक द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है और इसके लिए उसने 872 मदों को लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा उत्पादित करने के लिए आरक्षित कर रखा है। संभव हो सके तो इन मदों को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार के लघु उद्योग निर्धारित वस्तुओं का क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन बढ़ा सके, इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार की ओर से उनकी पूरी मदद की जाये। अभी उनमें से अधिकांश की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। उन्हें

कच्चा माल, विक्रय की समस्या, बिजली की कमी और उनके रेट में भारी वृद्धि की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। फलस्वरूप एक बड़ी संख्या में लघु औद्योगिक यूनिटें बन्द पड़ी हैं जिनके कारण लाखों करोड़ों काम करने वाले कर्मचारी दर-दर के भिखारी बने हुए हैं।

देश के आर्थिक विकास में लघु उद्योगों का भारी भूमिका है। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकृष्ट होना चाहिए। छोटे उद्योग आरक्षित वस्तुओं का उत्पादन ठीक से कर सकें, इसलिए आवश्यक है कि उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में और सस्ते दर पर कच्चे माल की सप्लाई हो सके, बिजली निर्बाध रूप से मिलती रहे, बिजली रेट में कमी की जाये और उन उद्योगों में बने लाखों की बिक्री के लिए बाजार बनाने में सरकार मदद करे। इस सम्बन्ध में करघा उद्योग का जिक्र करना मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ। इस उद्योग में लाखों बुनकर काम करते हैं। परन्तु दुःख है कि अवाश्यक सूत, कम, बिजली, बाजार की कमी के कारण उन्हें घोर संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। लाखों बुनकर बेकारी का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। सूत का वितरण करने वाली सहयोग समितियां भ्रष्टाचार एवं कदाचार का शिकार हैं। शिकायतों का सरकार के यहां भी सुनवाई नहीं है। बैंकों से कर्ज मिलने में भी कठिनाई हो रही है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण लघु उद्योग को संकट से उबारने की आवश्यकता है।

देश में सोना नियंत्रण कानून के मारे हुए लाखों स्वर्णकार भुखमरी का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। सारकारी आश्वासनों के बावजूद उनकी मदद नहीं की जा रही है। अगर वे अपनी पेश-कदमी पर कुछ करने का प्रयास करते हैं, तो पग-पग पर सरकारी अधिकारी उन्हें लांछित और अपमानित करते हैं। उनके लघु उद्योगों को विकसित करने की बात तो दूर रही, उन्हें नाना प्रकार से सताया जाता है। उन्हें साधारण जेवर बनाने की इजाजत भी नहीं मिल पाती।

वैंकों से कर्ज लेना तो उनके लिए आकाश-कुसुम तोड़ने के बराबर है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। बिहार के पटना जिलान्तर्गत मसौढ़ी के श्री वैद्यनाथ प्रसाद स्वर्णकार शिल्पकार हैं। वह धातुओं पर सुन्दर चित्र बनाते हैं। वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति ज्ञानी जैलसिंह, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष डा० बलराम जाखड़, वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी, स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी तथा बहुत से अन्य लोगों के इस प्रकार के चित्र धातुओं पर बना कर भेज चुके हैं, जिसका नमूना यह है। इस धंधे में वह बड़े ही चतुर शिल्पकार हैं। परन्तु दुःख है कि उन्हें कहीं से भी आज तक इस शिल्पकारी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोई आर्थिक मदद नहीं मिली। यह कार्य भी शिल्पकार 1979 से ही कर रहे हैं।

इस धंधे को विकसित करने के लिए वह राष्ट्रीय स्टेट बैंक मसौढ़ी से ऋण लेने की कोशिश सन् 1979 से ही कर रहे हैं। मेरे कहने पर जिला उद्योग मैनेजर ने जांच-पड़ताल कर उन्हें ऋण देने की सिफारिश की। उन्होंने उनकी 50 हजार रुपए की योजना को घटाकर 25 हजार कर दिया। परन्तु दुःख है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक मसौढ़ी के शाखा के मैनेजर ने आज तक उन्हें ऋण की राशि नहीं दी। वह सन् 1983 के माचं से ही उनसे रिश्वत माँग रहे हैं और नहीं देने पर उनका कहना है कि कोई भी शक्ति उन्हें ऋण नहीं दिलवा सकती। ऐसी स्थिति में छोटे उद्योग चलाने वाले शिल्पकार अपनी रोजी कैसे चला सकते हैं? ऐसे हजारों उदाहरण मिल सकते हैं। अतः उद्योग मन्त्री एवं वित्त मन्त्री को इस ओर ध्यान देकर छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों की मदद करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, ताकि बेकारी की विभीषिका को कम किया जा सके।

शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्वयं-नियोजन प्रदान करने के विषय में एक दूसरा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे ही क्षेत्र के एक शिक्षित बेरोजगार नौजवान, श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह, दल्लूचक, पो० खगौल, जिला पटना एक प्रेस

खोलने के लिए 25 हजार रुपए का कर्ब बैंक से लेना चाहते हैं।

श्री सिंह बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रमाणित शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं। वह खगौल में जनता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस खोलना चाहते हैं। यह जिला उद्योग से निबंधित भी हो चुका है। इन्होंने ऋण लेने के लिए पटना और खगौल के सभी बैंकों का दरवाजा खटखटाया, पर वहाँ से भी उन्हें कोई मदद नहीं मिली। सन् 1981 में वित्त मन्त्री को मेरे द्वारा पत्र लिखे जाने पर उन्होंने बैंक आफ बड़ौदा, सेन्ट्रल बैंक और पंजाब नैशनल बैंक, पटना को ऋण देने के लिये लिखा, फिर भी उक्त नौजवान को ऋण की राशि अब तक नहीं मिल सकी है।

खगौल स्थित बैंक आफ इण्डिया स्टेट बैंक और केनरा बैंक ने भी ऋण देने से इनकार कर दिया। तीनों मैनेजरों ने 10 से 15 प्रतिशत रिश्वत की माँग की। जिला उद्योग विभाग से ऋण की स्वीकृति मिल जाने पर भी वे ऋण का भुगतान नहीं करते। इस प्रकार स्वयं नियोजन की योजना को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक असफल बनाने पर तुले हुए हैं। मेरा तो अनुरोध होगा कि, उक्त बैंकों के विरुद्ध सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय।

5. विधेयक में बड़े और मध्यम उद्योग-पतियों को लघु उद्योगों को निश्चित मदों में उत्पादन करने की छूट को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है। सरकार केवल उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता को निश्चित करना चाहती है। मैं इस बात का जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ। इससे लघु उद्यमियों को क्षति होगी क्योंकि वे इजारेदारों की चालबाजियों का मुकाबिला नहीं कर सकेंगे। सरकार एक तरफ लघु उद्योगपतियों को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है और दूसरी ओर वह इजारेदारों से गलबहियां डाले रखना चाहती है। इससे वांछित लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति होने में बाधा पहुंचेगी।

13 hrs.

अन्त में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि, वह लघु उद्योगों में काम करने वाले

मजदूरों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए गारंटी की व्यवस्था करें ताकि उत्पादन में व्यवधान न पैदा होने पाये।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
I would request those hon. Members who
want to take their lunch can do so and we
will continue the business of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : We would like to hear the hon.
Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After the hon.
Minister has replied to the debate. You
may take your lunch. But there will be no
lunch-break, I hope the House agrees.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Mr. Chairman
12 hon. Members of this House have taken
part in this Debate. I am very thankful
to them for their good suggestions. Some
of them have also made some criticisms.
The Government would, on their part take
into account the criticisms and take cor-
rective measures if there is anything worth
consideration. Most of them have made
good suggestion improve the position of
the small-scale industry. Before I proceed
to reply to the points raised by the indi-
vidual Members. I may like to give you a
short background regarding this amendment.
The hon. Members are aware that reserva-
tion of come items for exclusive manufacture
in small scale sector has been one of the
main planks of the Government's policy
for supporting small-scale industries. How-
ever, certain doubts were created regarding
Government's power to do so under Section
29 (b) of the Industries (Development and
Regulation) Act of 1951. It, therefore,
become necessary to assume specific power
under the Act to reserve certain items for
exclusive production in the small scale sector
and also to provide for validation of all
notifications issued since 19-2-1970.

Coming to the points raised by hon.
Members, I find that while some of the
points relate to the provisions of the pro-
posed Bill, others are concerned with the

general development of the small scale
industry. I would like to deal with the
specific reference to the provisions of the
amending Bill before I go to the other
points.

A reference was made by hon. Shri
G L. Vyas that subsection (2D) of Section
29B proposed to be incorporated in the Act
will enable large Houses to enter the reser-
ved areas. This observation, however, is
not correct. A close reading of sub-section
(2 D) will show that this provision intends
to empower the Government to peg the
capacity of industrial units already engaged
in the manufacture of reserved articles at
the level of production already achieved,
which is not legally possible at present.

The new provision is meant to Streng-
then the hands of Government to effectively
enforce the reservation policy in relation
to large and medium scale sector.

Another point which has been touched
upon by several hon. Members like Shri
Rup Chand Pal and Shri Subramaniam
Swamy relate to the need for fuller and
comprehensive legislation as they feel that
the amendment will not serve the overall
objective of giving protection to the small
scale sector. I may mention in this connec-
tion that the matter is receiving our utmost
active consideration and various aspects
which the hon. Members have touched
upon would be gone into and suitable
legislation brought in.

Some Members have also spoken about
the general neglect in terms of facilities,
infrastructure, financial and fiscal incentives
etc., available to the small industries. This
charge is not correct as the small scale
industries have registered tremendous gro-
wth in terms of units registered in the small
scale sector, the production and employment
achieved and investment and exports under-
taken by them. I will give a few figures
in this connection.

The number of units registered in
1973-74 was 1.64 lakhs, the number of units
registered in 1982-83 is 5.96 lakhs. Produc-
tion in crores was Rs. 7,200 crores in
1973 74 and in 1982-83 it is Rs. 35,000
crores. Employment in lakhs—in 1973-74
it was 39.7 lakhs, now in 1982-83 it is 79

lakhs. Exports in 1973-74 was Rs.393 crores, now, in 1982-83 these were estimated to be Rs. 2100 crores. This phenomenal growth in the small scale sector could not have been achieved but for the several promotional and developmental measures taken by the Government both at the Central and the State levels. Today the small scale Sector is engaged not only in the traditional items, but has diversified into highly sophisticated areas which find markets within and outside the country.

It has also been mentioned that the liberalised foreign collaboration policy is adversely affecting the small scale industry. It may be mentioned that foreign collaborations are allowed in small number of industries on a very selective basis in highly sophisticated and top priority areas and in export oriented and import substitution areas. While doing so, we carefully consider the effect it will have on various sectors of the economy.

Shri Rup Chand Pal, Shri Mool Chand Daga and Shri Paranjpe also referred to sickness in the small scale industry. As you are aware there are over ten lakh small scale units and certain amount of sickness for various reasons cannot be avoided. Even so, systems have been introduced to detect sickness at the earliest stage and to initiate remedial measures for rehabilitation of the sick units. State level Institutional Co-ordination Committee which has bankers as well as the Reserve Bank of India as Member, has also been in existence in most of the States to consider and tackle this problem.

Some hon. Members—such as Shri Vyas have referred to recently published IIPA Report, referring to encroachment of large sector into areas reserved for small scale industry. The amending Bill actually seeks to cover the loopholes in the present regulatory system and to ensure that such cases are minimised.

Reference was also made by Members including Shri Paranjpe to the functioning of the District Industries Centres and newly introduced scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. The District Industries Centres have been

doing very useful work at the grass root level for identification of entrepreneurs, preparation of project profile for them and in giving them support and services for setting up cottage and small scale industries. The new scheme of self-employment is being implemented in full public gaze. You know very well, on the 15th of August last our worthy Prime Minister has pronounced from the ramparts of Red Fort that self-employment for uneducated youth (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why do you no

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I am repeating. (*Interruptions*)

The Prime Minister has announced the scheme for self-employment for uneducated youth. This she has announced from the rampart of Red Fort. In pursuance of that we are following this. The new scheme for self-employment by setting up of cottage and small scale industries is being implemented in full public gaze. It has received tremendous response and about 8.9 lakh applications have been received till the end of January 1984 against a target of 2.5 lakhs for the current year, over 1.60 lakh application have been recommended to the banks involving a loan of Rs. 265.83 crores.

There is an Advisory Committee of the District Industry Centre of which M.Ps, M.L.As and other representatives are Members.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Where ? Not in Bombay. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Not in Patna also. It is the capital of Bihar State and I belong to that State. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I am not yielding. If he has any doubt, let him ask at the end.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : These are not being implemented in Patna.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Instructions have gone and the scheme has been introduced from 15th August. I am

sure these are being implemented. In other States also, they will copy it. In Maharashtra also, they are copying.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : They have not done it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You send by post.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : You know, the Government machinery moves slow. So, you must give some time. (*Interruptions*) Certainly, that will move. There is no doubt about it. But the movement may be a little slow. (*Interruptions*). It is because we do not want to falter in giving instructions. So, clear instructions must go.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : By the time instructions reach, they will be out of power. See that the instructions reach the quarter before we come to power.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That question does not arise in your life. If you want to join us, it is a different question. But you will never come to power.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी): क्या एम०पी० और अधिकारियों को ऐसी इंट्रक्शन भेजी गई है ?

सभापति महोदय : इन्होंने कहा है कि वे आर्डर जल्दी पहुंच पायेंगे ।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : If he disturbs me like that, Sir, I will take one hour.

I may answer my hon. friend, Dr. Swamy. He is wasting his labour by sitting in the Opposition.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In the next elections, we will be in the ruling party.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : It will not happen as long as you are there.

It has received tremendous response. About 8.9 lakh applications have been

received till the end of January, 1984 as against the target of 2.5 lakhs by the current year. Over 1.63 lakh applications have been recommended to the banks involving a loan of Rs. 265.38 crores. There is a district advisory committee about which I have mentioned earlier and instructions have been reiterated that the Committee should meet regularly once a month so that the scheme is reviewed and monitored closely and continuously. As such, I hope there would not be any scope for mismanagement or other defects either during selections or sanctions or disbursement of loans.

I am afraid for want of time, I would not be able to cover all the points which have been raised by the hon. Members. But considering the intent and purpose of the amending legislation, I would request the hon. Members to pass this Bill. Before that, I assure them that I would bear the points in mind and I have noted down all the points also that have been raised and I will certainly go into them and try to sort out all of them.

I shall request the hon. Members to pass this Bill unanimously.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You did not say anything about my two specific points.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : There are serious allegations made by one or two Members and about certain things. I shall go into them provided they send me in writing all the details. I want in writing the names and what has actually happened. If you send me in detail, I will go into it. I cannot make a wild goose chase. Please send the details.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Your figures are all right but the scheme has not been implemented. (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I will certainly go into all these things. About your points and that of other friends, I will certainly take action and we shall see that such things are not repeated.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have great record for the Minister Shri

Pattabhi Rama Rao. But still his reply is totally unsatisfactory on three points. (*Interruptions.*)

On three points, I am totally dissatisfied with the reply. He says comprehensive legislation is under review. But he did not give any time-limit.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I said, "Under consideration". It will be brought in shortly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : "Shortly" is not satisfactory. I would like to have a clear cut statement date of when it will be possible to bring the Bill in this month or in this Session ?

No. 2, regarding the district industries centre, by his own admission, instructions have gone from Delhi but they have not reached the other end. District Industries Centre is the core concept which the Janata Government has introduced. (*Interruptions.*)

Is the word "Janata-Government" un-parliamentary ? We had passed it in Parliament in December, 1978. It is the only way to industrialise the rural areas and the backward areas of the country. On that, he has said that they have decided to include MPs and MLAs. But as my colleagues have said here and, as far as I know, nowhere this has happened. By the Minister's own admission, it is not working properly.

Thirdly, I had suggested that in order to assist the small industrialists, the marketing facilities have to be provided to them, the way the Japanese did during their stages of development. That is how the small-scale industries came up ; they cut cost and became competitive in the international markets. Here, the small-scale people are not getting any assistance in marketing. Big industrialists are driving them out because the small people are not able to compete on the marketing side.

Finally, there is no assurance from the Minister that he will take care that multinationals do not enter into the fields where the small-scale industries are already there. I gave some illustrations. One is the photostet industry where we are in a position to

produce photo copy machines. But they are allowing the foreign companies to come in.

When the steel industry was involved, there was a lot of hullabaloo in the House. Another illustration that I gave was that the oilseeds people in Bombay came to me saying that foreign collaborations are being allowed when it is in the red book and it is clearly under the banned list. Still they are being allowed. So, this piecemeal effort will not do. The coming elections are in their view and they are trying to give all the lollipops. But that is not the way the Parliament should be used. Therefore, I persist in disapproving the Ordinance.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Sir, I would like to reply to the points he has mentioned.

Firstly, about the marketing facilities, actually the DIC's function is not only selecting entrepreneurs and giving loans to them but also helping them in every respect, including the marketing. That is why every district has got a DIC. There is no difficulty about that.

About the inclusion of Members, I have already said that the instructions have gone and, probably, shortly they will reach them. They will certainly include the Members. There is no difficulty about that.

As regards the multinationals, this Bill is intended for that. I do not understand why he should repeat about it. The present Bill is intended to avoid all the multinationals. Under Section 29B, it is not possible to do it. The courts are there to help them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to put one question to you. I want to know whether the Government have issued instructions to various Departments to purchase the goods manufactured by small-scale industries or they give preference to others.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Naturally, to small-scale industries, if there is good quality.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are there standing instructions or not ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : There are standing instructions.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In the specified areas, there are standing instructions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The condition is, if there is good quality. On that ground, they put them off.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That is not so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put the Statutory Resolution moved by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 12th January, 1984.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7

MR. CHAIRMAN : The questions is :

“That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF GANESH
FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED (ACQUISITION
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS)
ORDINANCE 1984
AND
GANESH FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) :
Sir, I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984.”

Fortunately or unfortunately, it has always fallen to my lot to move these statutory resolutions and to oppose all these Ordinances.

There have been about 11 Ordinances in the year, 1983 and this is the second Ordinance in this year, 1984 bringing the Ordinances passed to 13.

I have always been pleading that this power to promulgate Ordinances should be very sparingly used. It is not an ordinary power. It is an extraordinary power. When this special power to promulgate Ordinances is exercised, the power of the Parliament is set aside for the time being. I have been raising objections to the frequent promulgation of Ordinances time and again. But