

करने के लिए सभी अपराधियों को अविलम्ब गिरफ्तार कराया जाए।

(ix) Providing relief of the farmers affected by the rising water of Yamuna river.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत सप्ताह में लगातार हुई वर्षा से किसानों की हजारों एकड़ भूमि जलमग्न हो गई। साथ ही इसी समय ताजेवाला हैडवर्क्स से दो लाख क्युसेक जल छोड़े जाने से यमुना नदी में बाढ़ की स्थिति आ गई है। पिछली रात्रि में करीब 30 हजार क्युसेक अतिरिक्त जल छोड़े जाने से यमुना नदी का जल-स्तर तीन फीट से अधिक बढ़ गया है। इस कारण मथुरा एवं आगरा जिलों की हजारों एकड़ भूमि में लगी रबी की फसल बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you divert some water to Madras ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You take the Jamuna to Madras. We don't mind.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : हजारों किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही बदतर हो गई है। यमुना नदी के जल-स्तर में हो रही लगातार बढ़ोतरी से पानी उत्तरोत्तर नीचे की ओर फैलता जा रहा है। इस कारण पूर्ववर्ती जिलों में भी बड़े पैमाने पर फसल लगी हुई जमीन जल-मग्न होती जा रही है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि अविलम्ब यमुना नदी के जल-स्तर में हो रही वृद्धि को रोकने तथा जिन किसानों की फसल पानी में डूबकर बर्बाद हुई है, उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता दिलाने हेतु तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1983-84—CONTD.

Ministry of Industry—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next item, further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Industry. Hon. Members, the time allotted for these Demands was five hours and we have already taken six hours and four minutes. Now the Minister has got to reply only in the bonus time which I am going to grant him. Therefore, some Hon. Members both from the ruling Party and from the Opposition, if they have not been able to participate, will have to be given only that time which has been allotted to the Commerce Ministry. Therefore, I am not requesting any Hon. Member to speak now. I am straightway calling upon the Minister to reply. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने परसों घोषणा की थी कि मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Verma, your Party's time has already been exhausted. Please sit down. There is no case at all for you.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बुलाया है और मुझे समय देने का वादा किया है। प्रोसीडिंग्स में लिखा हुआ है। कृपा करके मुझे केवल पांच मिनट का टाइम दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anybody. (*Interruptions*) Should you not hear me? Am I running the House or are you running the House? The time allotted to the Congress-I was two hours and thirty minutes and the time taken is three hours and thirty minutes. The other Parties also have taken so much time. Therefore, I am requesting you to resume your seats. The Minister's reply

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is more important than your speech. Your Party members have already spoken.....(Interruptions) No, Mr. Shailani, I am not going to permit. You must obey the Chair. Now, the Minister will reply.....(Interruptions) Mr. R.L.P. Verma, I am not going to allow. Your time is also exhausted. Please, if you keep quiet, I will give more time on some other Demands. I will give more time. I have given you time always. On 26th we will have to apply guillotine even to Commerce Ministry's Demands, if you do not co-operate.

Now, the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I am really very grateful to all the Hon. Members who have shown such an incisive and informed interest in the different and diverse aspects of industrial development. I am specially thankful to my friend, the budding parliamentarian, Shri Halder...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is a very senior parliamentarian.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Budding and senior, both, because he is a very senior parliamentarian. But, of course, I expect more flowering of the parliamentary budding. Of course, I became a little nostalgic when I was listening to him, Shri A.K. Roy and Shri Ramavatar Shastri and their emphasis regarding dangers of monopoly capital, the multinationals and large houses. That is the recurrent theme with my friends like Shri Halder and I recall those good old days when I learnt my humble lessons in my own humble way, on *Das Kapital*, and capitalism as such and the dangers of monopoly capital. I had my first lessons under that well-known revolutionary, Mr. Jayadeep Kapoor in Barailly Central Prison in 1943. So I became a little nostalgic, hearing their formulations regarding the role of monopoly capital and all that.

I would only submit that it is very

easy to hit any government, including ours, in a developing country with the same lash, same ideological lash as one would like to call it.

I would submit that in the days of to-day when technology is moving very fast, when the world is going through the throes of a technological revolution, we in a developing country like India, have to take in our own stride the realities of the world economic situation and the realities of technological developments that are taking place round the world.

I may assure Shri Halder and other friends like him that policywise we are not budging an inch from the 1956 Policy Resolution, the famous resolution of the Government of India. I am really very very thankful to all sections of the House because all of them have supported in quintessence the basic policy of the Government by declaring their support to the 1956 Resolution of the Government of India, by affirming their faith in the basic policy as adumbrated in the 1956 Policy Resolution and I may assure the Hon. Members that we propose to stick to the rudimentary principles of our industrial policy as adumbrated and as propounded in that Policy Resolution.

I would like to mention here that in our own policy declaration of 1980 there the very first paragraph mentions very clearly that we propose to adhere to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. I would like to quote the first para :

“The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 has served as the cornerstone of the Congress Government Policy frame for the past quarter of a century. The Industrial Policy announcement of 1956, in fact, reflects the value system of our country and has shown conclusively the merit of constructive flexibility. In terms of this Resolution, the task of raising the pillars of economic infrastructure in the country was entrusted to the public sector for reasons of

greater reliability for the very large investments required and the longer gestation period of projects crucial for the economic development. The 1956 Resolution, therefore, forms the basis of this statement."

So, the latest policy statement after 23rd July, 1980 again in its basic para which may be called 'Preamble' to the Policy Resolution contains and repeats the specific determination of the Government of India.

Of course, as we move ahead, as our economy expands, as the base of our industry expands and broadens and new factories are set up, then, of course, the assets of the private sector also go up. And the broad spectrum of investment goes up—it may be with the public sector; it may be with the cooperative sector, small-scale sector or it may be with the khadi and village industry sectors. When the investment goes up cumulatively throughout the broad spectrum of the national economy, then, of course, the private sector investment also goes up. I am thankful to all the Hon. Members for giving us all these figures. I have also so much statistics figures with me here but I would not like to take the valuable time of this august House by doing out all these statistics. I have all those figures with me here. But, I will try to confine myself to the basic of the policy aspects in this regard.

I am thankful to the Hon. Members again for having shown positive interest; and for having given me their positive support for many of our decisions and programmes. I would also like to mention one thing at this point of time. Shri Halder and other friends mentioned about the productivity year. They said that we have lesser production in the productivity year. Our growth rate was 4.3% in 1982 as compared to 9.3% in the preceding year—1981.

I agree that there has been lesser growth in the productivity year as compared to the preceding year.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : The number of mandays lost is the highest.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, the number of mandays lost is among the highest. I am coming to it. I agree with the Hon. Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party and I hope he will regret this loss of man-days and will cooperate with us in this national endeavour so that we do not loss these mandays.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : They will cooperate provided your policy is not anti-working class.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I agree. There is no question of our being anti-working class; we are pro-working class. Only the spectacles differ.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Not in action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is replying to you only, Mr. Halder.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Last year has been an exceptional year. We were hit by drought—it was one of the most extensive droughts that we had ever faced in our history. It was very severe compared to 1979-80 and, because of the peculiar circumstances of drought, we had a negative rate of growth, it was -1.4% in 1979-80. Compared to that drought, the drought that we had faced last year was not less severe but it was rather in some States more severe. The statements here in this august House will bear testimony to this fact. On the one hand we had this drought and, on the other, we had cyclone and sometimes recurring floods. So, the cumulative effect of these climatic factors was, of course, reflected in the economy. In 1979-80 it led to a negative rate of growth of 1.4 per cent and in 1982 it became plus 4.3 per cent. So, I think we can with a measure of some satisfaction, say that this required effort on

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the part of our industrial workers, engineers and technicians to achieve this plus effect. I think we have to congratulate our workers and entrepreneurs for having done this sort of a little marvel.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, again this drought led to lesser production of power. Our hydel generation potentialities were effected. What happened in Tamil Nadu and Kerala? Kerala used to be a surplus State in power but because of drought they were also affected as our hydel base was affected on account of drought.

Sir, this led to another difficulty. The second factor we had to contend with was the infra-structural support which also became affected on account of power-cuts. I am thankful to Shri Lakkappa who correctly mentioned about the loss that our economy suffered on account of lesser power generation last year. Loss of hydel power generation led to weakening of the infrastructure.

Of course, Bombay textile strike has been a factor. On account on Bombay textile strike, not only textile production was affected but also the textile ancillaries like machineries, auxiliaries and components were affected. It had a chain effect. This textile industry and the allied sector constitutes 17 per cent of the total spectrum.

Then there is the world economic scene. I cannot better describe this than to mention—and I have got many cuttings here with me which go to prove that the world economic situation, the recessionary situation and the inflationary situation in many developed countries had a cumulative effect on economy. We cannot isolate ourselves in today's world because our imports and exports are affected by any world economic situation. Again, in the developed countries there was a tendency towards more and more protectionism. Then there are the high rates

of interest. All these factors had a cumulative effect and our production did have a slower growth compared to earlier years but I am sure—of course, there are again climatic factors which may intervene otherwise, in almost all the branches of our industrial economy there are positive factors this year, which go to show that this year will be a better year and we can go ahead with our productive planning, with our productive programmes in a more determined manner and I am sure this year we shall have better productivity results and better industrial growth.

Sir, I have with me 'India Today' of 15 April. You will agree that as far as its economic columns goes, it is quite an independent paper and an independent magazine. Nobody can call it a pro-Government magazine.

In the 15th April issue of *India Today*, the economists of *India Today*—7-8 of them—have written an article, and the heading is 'The Road to Recovery'. The first sentence is :

"The economy is projected to grow at 5 percent over the new year, 1983-84."

Then, further :

"The outlook for 1983-84 is considerably brighter. Industrial production is forecast to be up 8.8 per cent if the textile strike is resolved. Industrial machinery and equipment can expect the sharpest growth of nearly 10 per cent, while consumer goods and industrial raw materials are projected to grow at over 8 per cent. The higher growth in machinery and equipment (which are sometimes called capital goods) may lead to some degree of import substitution in this sector."

This is the analysis for the coming year by the economists in *India Today*. I have with me comments of other economists also to support me in this regard, but I am sure with the blessings of this House and with the active cooperation

of each and every Member of this House, we can do even better.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Since you have so much faith in *India Today*, if it says something against you and we quote it in future in this House, you will accept it ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I hope, you can not quote more from *India Today* than other magazines, if you so like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already said that it is an independent paper.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : But I am not sure if he will quote more from *India Today*.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I will quote this magazine.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I have quoted from business columns of this magazine and I hope you will not grudge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no two sides of the economy in our country, if politics is not injected into it. Economy is common to all of us.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : When I see him, I am always reminded of his name—Satyasadhan...

The basic theme running through our entire industrial policy has been to install capacity in a planned manner compatible with the developmental priorities of our successive Five-Year Plans. Optimal spread of investible resources, dispersal of entrepreneurs' initiative, balanced development of all parts of country, prevention of concentration of economic power leading to fragmentation of market etc. All these characteristics form the basic policy framework of our industrial policy.

Many Hon. Members have mentioned about a balanced and harmonious development of all parts of our country. It

is because of this reason that the Prime Minister took the initiative to get 'no-industry districts' identified in the country. It was at her specific instance to let us know what districts in our country had not yet been influenced by the rapid industrialisation; this concept of 'no-industry district' was brought in by our esteemed Prime Minister herself. What is a 'no-industry district' ? It is a district where till now even from the British days there has been no medium scale industry or large scale or heavy industry, not even a medium scale industry. When a survey was made and all the State Governments were consulted, then we had a list of 87 districts.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : My district is also there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Of course; seeing him we understand that he is from a backward district.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : No only from a backward district, I hope he is from a 'no-industry district'.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : A part of my constituency, Bankura is also a no-industry district.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already said that there are 87 such districts.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I would, therefore, make this request to the Hon. Members. Therefore, I would rather expect all the Members of this Hon. House to support us so that we can give over-riding priority to the industrialisation of these 'no-industry districts'. And there are geographic regions also. What about Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh. Mr. Nadar was referring to the hilly parts for the industrialisation, and also about Tripura, Mizoram. Therefore, it requires the sustained goodwill and continuous support of the industrialisation of these 'no industries districts'. And I am sure, we have more or less a consensus in this

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debate that we should give high priority to the industrialisation of the 'no-industry districts' and the least industrialized areas of the country. As I go ahead I would make a statement in this regard as to what specific measures we are going to take henceforth for giving more assistance for the industrialisation of these backward areas.

Mr. Halder and other friends mentioned about the state of industries in West Bengal. I may assure him that we are doing our best and we will continue to do our best for the industrialisation of the Eastern region—of West Bengal, of Assam, of Tripura; we have been doing that in the past and we shall continue to do this in future also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should do better your best.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am happy that the Government of West Bengal itself has mentioned this positive factor and I hope Mr. Halder will take this into account.

I quote the Budget speech made by Mr. Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister, on 14th March, 1983 :

"We see in some sectors distinct signs of industrial revival in the State. Philips is setting up a new unit at Salt Lake, where we intend to develop industrial complex for Electronics. Kalyani is developing as a major industrial Centre. Tungston Filament factory has recently been commissioned. The Indian Oil Corporation are already setting up its units in Kerala. In order to give fillip to the development of the area, the Government has decided to set up a new sub-division at Nadia district with Kaliani its headquarters. The Government will be shortly announcing new incentive schemes for the industry."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : It has already announced.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
"I would invite the industrialists to take advantage of the excellent investment climate in the State and participate in the State advancement."

So, the climate is excellent. There is industrial revival there; and of course, if we cannot say that we have been helping in this regard to bring about this excellent industrial climate,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tiwari, it is an invitation by the West Bengal Government to the Tatas and Birlas also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : There is no mention of Tatas in this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not mentioned it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Since you have raised this issue, I would say it is true that we are working in a country where there are private enterprises. So we have to invite them. But the moment we come to Delhi and if Mr. Halder becomes a Minister, you will see what we do. At this stage only one point is that we have been demanding nationalisation of the units which you have already taken over. So, in this House you should say what are you going to do about the sick units and all that.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
I will cross that bridge later on.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) । जो टाटा और बिरला उद्योगपति हैं, उनसे इनकी दोस्ती है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I meant it only for a joke.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
I am only praising and quoting the West Bengal Chief Minister. I am saying that what is valid for West Bengal, should be valid for the whole country. Let us

apply the same conditions elsewhere as in West Bengal and say that there is a definite industrial revival throughout the country.

I was mentioning about the accelerated development of backward areas and States like West Bengal. Last year, we gave the largest number of licences to the backward areas of the country. We had issued the largest number of Letters of Intent viz. 1043. Out of this, 55.9% were for backward areas of the country. Then again, in the Directorate General of technical Development, where we have this scheme of registration of medium scale industries, the share of backward areas is this. Their total number registered in 1982 was 1538. Out of these, 704 were in the backward areas of the country in the respective States, i.e. 46% of the total registrations made by DGTD.

Then again, the Central investment subsidy granted last year has been a record by itself, viz. Rs. 40 crores granted by the Central Government to the States, entrepreneurs and industrialists, for setting up industries.

As regards small scale industries, we can again claim greater success. The number of small scale units which were registered in 1982 grew by 13.9%, and the number of registered units reached around and stood, at 6 lakhs, as against 5.27 lakhs in December 1981. In the Khadi and Village industries sector also, the turnover and employment rose. The turnover rose from Rs. 660.87 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 794.73 crores in 1982-83, and employment rose by more than three lakhs, i.e. from 32.71 lakhs in 1981-82 to 35.95 lakhs in 1982-83 (provisional). This shows that through a wide spectrum in industrial activity, from the heavy industry to small scale and khadi and village industries, there was a considerable up-turn in production and employment levels.

Many members referred to the public sector; and I am very thankful to all the Hon. Members who have once again showed their faith in the public sector. I

assure all those Hon. Members who spoke for the public sector that we are with them in this respect. The public sector, as ever, continues to have the commencing heights of our economy. It will continue to do so. There is no doubt about it.

Of course, Mrs Jayanti Patnaik mentioned certain things. I will give her the figures: In 1981-82 the public sector enterprises made the highest ever post-tax profit viz. amounting to Rs. 484.58 crores. The percentage of gross profit to capital employed, improved remarkable, from 7.79% to 12.23% in 1981-82. In our Ministry of Industry also, the performance of public sector units in the Department of Industrial Development recorded a rise in production of the order of 22.3%, on top of the 1981-82 production which itself was 35% higher than in 1980-81 and the units under the Department of Heavy Industry recorded a production growth of 19 per cent over 26 per cent registered in 1981-82. In 1981-82, there was a production growth of 26 per cent and now again it is 19 per cent. I am sure that the Department of Heavy Industry will show a sizable positive return in 1982-83. I am very thankful to the hon. members for their support to BHEL. Some of the hon. members mentioned about the order book position of BHEL. I may tell them that BHEL will try its best to rise to the occasion; and our effort will be to see that the quality of BHEL product or HMT product or BHPV product, all the Heavy Industry's public sector units should be up to the mark comparable to international standards. As a matter of fact, we have also made a determined effort to have a quality circle movement in our public sector units. Already, BHEL has set up the largest number of quality circle units in its enterprise; and I am sure that this movement continues; rather we have urged all the public sector, joint sector, co-operative sector, and private sector units to set up quality circles in their undertakings so that workers at the grass-root level, technicians, engineers, they are also fully motivated to know day-to-day problems regarding produc-

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tivity and their suggestions are taken into account every day under the aegis of these quality circles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tiwari should work in such a way that the consumers should ask for public sector product in any shop; they should work in such a way that the public or the consumer would ask for public sector product in preference to private sector product, as in the case of HMT watches.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : You have laid down a good principle. I agree. Thank you for propagating it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What about Chanderpura Thermal Power Station ? May I know whether it will be reconsidered.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We try to get all contracts—not only Chanderpura but other contracts also. It depends upon the Maharashtra Government. I will convey your feelings to the Government of Maharashtra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This I said because when I visited Paris, one consumer in Paris asked for public sector product when I was in that shop. That is why I mentioned it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I hope they would now ask for Indian public sector unit products.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I only help him. You don't want to help him. You can also help Mr. Halder in the public sector without organising too many strikes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Mr. Nadar is not here. He was enquiring about position of BHEL, HEC and BHPV. I am happy to inform the House that BHEL's order book position has gone up from Rs. 1,995/—crores to Rs. 3,417/—crores. The heavy Engineering Corporation's order book position has gone up from Rs. 350/—crores as on the 1st April, 1982 to Rs. 571/—crores

on the 31st December, 1982. BHPV's order book position has gone up from Rs. 42 crores as on the 1st April, 1982, to Rs. 79 crores on the 31st December, 1982. The total of Heavy Industries portfolio in the public sector undertakings of the Department of Heavy Industries has gone up from Rs. 2,970 crores on the 1st April 1982 to Rs. 4,944 crores on the 31st December, 1982.

Many of the Hon. Members mentioned about the sick industry. I think Hon. Members will kindly recollect the statement made in July 1980 regarding prevention of industrial sickness in all our units; in which we had mentioned that we shall establish an early warning system so that industrial units, and financial institutions are fore-warned about the impending sickness of any industry. Since then, we have set up a very elaborate structure for avoidance of sickness, for fighting sickness and the Reserve Bank itself monitors on an all-India level, on behalf of the banks such sickness. In every State there is a co-ordination committee in which the State Governments, the financial institutions and other undertakings are represented and this co-ordination committee monitors and takes appropriate decisions in collaboration with the central financial institutions like the IDBI, and IRCI and others and then, of course, the State financial institutions like the industrial development corporations or the industrial investment corporations, etc., etc. And as far as the number of sick units goes, it might look that this number has gone up a little as mentioned by some Hon. Members, but if we look at the percentage of these sick units, you will see that this percentage has gone down actually. The trend shows that the number of sick units in terms of percentages has gone down. The Reserve Bank itself has mentioned this. The Government of India's responsibility has been very clearly defined as I mentioned. There are about 45 odd cases of industrial units which have been taken over under the Industries Development and Regulation Act and a substantive decision has to be taken

regarding such units; and some of these are located in West Bengal, the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, the Incheck tyres Ltd. and all that.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about your Coordination Committee ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : A Cabinet Committee has been set up to look into each and every such case, because we have to take a final decision—I agree—that we have to take a decision—regarding these units. We cannot indefinitely delay the decision also. This Cabinet Committee has been meeting and I am sure that after having a study of each and every unit we will be taking substantive decisions about the future of these industries. I am also sure that a decision about Incheck and National Rubber Manufacturers and other industrial undertakings will be taken very promptly....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This delay is spelling disaster. Mr. Minister, last year, when you spoke, you assured us that those units would be taken over. But, because of the delay they may face bankruptcy and insecurity. So, I would request you to assure this House that you would take a very prompt decision because otherwise there is a danger and you may nationalise the units, at least those which you promised to nationalise.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I would request the Hon. Member not to think of disaster but of recovery.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Finance Minister said last week in Calcutta that the sick units taken over by the Central Government would be nationalised within six months. So, the Government should at least keep its word as the Finance Minister said in Calcutta. As a Cabinet Committee has been formed; for nationalisation of Incheck, Indian Rubbers, Carter Pooler & Co., and others, which I have mentioned, may also be considered. Please consider nationalising all those units which I mentioned in my speech.

श्री गिरधारीलाल ग्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आपने अभी कहा कि को-आर्डिनेशन कमेटी बनी हुई है जो सिक यूनिट को कण्ट्रोल करती है, जो आई० डी० बी० आई० मदद करते हैं, तो जिन स्टेट्स में यह को-आर्डिनेशन कमेटी नहीं है और कमेटी ने अपना कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं किया है, वहाँ जो बाला-बाला काम हो जाता है, बगैर सरकार की सिफारिश के पैसा दे देते हैं, अपने तौर पर दे देते हैं, उसके बाद आपका डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है, वही देखेगी कि वह सिक है या नहीं। इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय आपको लेना चाहिए।

SHRI A.K. ROY : Can I ask a question now or you will allow me to put questions afterwards ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister is replying, the Member cannot intervene unless the Minister yields. I cannot compel the Minister to speak or reply to whatever they say. Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Mr. Vyas were allowed because the Minister yielded. Therefore, he is replying to them.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I did not yield. I only kept mum because I have full respect for the Hon. Members. If I would have yielded, I would have sat down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is also right. If the Minister yields, he should sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : What I humbly commend to the Hon. Member is this. Let us not encourage a tendency among the people to ask for nationalisation of everything. If we encourage that, it means, we are giving incentive to sickness. Then every entrepreneur or every industrialist will have a tendency to make his industry sick.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am not blaming you. I am just commending this to you for your consideration. If there is some sort of an impression given that we are going to nationalise anything whatever type of sickness there may be, then, it would give incentive to sickness and irresponsible people will turn their good units into sick units.

There are two contrary concepts. On the one hand, we say that the public sector units should perform well. On the other hand, we have to take over in the public sector such private sector units which are most inefficient, have huge liabilities and huge losses and then run them in the name of public sector. In my own Ministry, we have taken over more than 10 units like Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Braithwaite & Co. Their balance-sheet has become red because of past losses. Therefore, I think, we should not allow any incentive to sickness. In future we should not say that everything should be nationalised just for sickness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should be more control of the Government on private sector units. Whenever an industry begins to fall sick, then immediately the Government should intervene. It is better if the Government intervenes at that stage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am really happy that the trade unionist's view is coming out in you.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : So, the percentage of sick units in the small scale sector declined from 3 per cent in 1980 to 2.7 per cent in 1981. Total bank credits to large sick units as percentage of total bank advances came down from 6.7 per cent in 1979 to 5.2 per cent in 1981.

Our office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries

is carrying out a diagnostic survey, a sample survey of about 8,000 units in the country to find out what are the reasons for this incipient sickness and based on this diagnostic study, I think we shall again come out with specific proposals so that we can further reduce the scale of sickness. We are really concerned about this and I am one with the Hon. Members who have expressed concern on this. We propose to remain vigilant in this sector. I have asked the Department to find out a method by which we can also take some more facilities from institutions like the credit guarantee co-operation for small-scale units. The credit guarantee operations which we find in many other countries like Japan are meant to see how small scale and small business units are given more credit guarantee facilities.

Coming to the capital market, it is a matter of satisfaction that the capital market conditions are very favourable. The amount of capital raised by 454 public limited companies was 25 per cent higher in 1982. It was 453 crores as compared to Rs. 362 crores in 1981. Similarly, you will be happy to find that the amount sanctioned by all-India financial institutions has shown an increase of 24 per cent in 1981-82 over 1980-81. The year 1982-83 (April—December) has registered an increase of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding period of earlier year. Similarly, the disbursements by these institutions have shown an increase of 20 per cent in April—December 1982 over the same period of 1981. In 1981-82 again it was 30.6 per cent more than in 1980-81. So, continuously we find that the rate of disbursements from the financial institutions has gone up. The approvals granted by the Controller of Capital Issues during the year 1982 amounted to Rs. 1,131 crores which showed an increase of nearly 55 per cent over those during 1981. So, all those figures indicate the positive trends in our economy and the confidence that the investors have or the confidence that the economy has in its future.

Then again, the rate of inflation has been contained as we all know. The rate of inflation from 18.2 per cent in 1980-81 and 9.3 per cent in 1981-82 has come down to a level of 2.5 per cent in 1982-83 and I am sure that this will be a further incentive to the growth of our economy and to out industrial growth.

There was some criticism of District Industries Centres. I do not think that we should think of closing down the District Industries Centres and I think many of the Districts Industries Centres are doing a very good job. Last year, I called a conference of all the District Industries Centres officers and we have tried to improve the functioning of District Industries Centres. We have tried to make them more competent as far as their performance goes, specially in their consultancy activities. We are trying to strengthen the District Industries Centres, and technically-oriented Project Managers in fields which are identified as prospective in a particular district are being appointed. That is our thrust. Now responsibility regarding this lies with the State Governments also. I am sure that all the State Governments will give the required support to the DICs in this regard. What I have seen is this that in some States the emphasis required in support of DICs is not being given. I do not want to name those States, but I would certainly urge upon all the State Governments to give due importance to the strengthening of the DICs at the focal point of rural industrialisation in every district.

Regarding the performance of the DIC, in 1979-80 there were 372 DICs. Now the number has gone upto 395. The total number of units under the auspices of the DIC were 3,08,221 (for 333 DICs) in 1981-82, of which 2,38,000 were of the artisan type, compared to 1980-81 when the number was only 2,37,000 (for 324 DICs) in which the artisan type units were 177,000. The total employment generated in the 1980-81 was 807,000,

(for 324 DICs) which rose to 957,000 (for 333 DICs) in 1981-82. The credit assistance funnelled through the DIC rose from Rs. 286 crores (for 324 DICs) in 1980-81 to Rs. 424 (for 333 DICs) in 1981-82.

We have set up a Central Co-ordinative Committee of the DIC. I am sure that this Central Committee of the DIC is going to co-ordinate most of the activities regarding the DICs and, I am sure, with the support and blessings of the Hon. Members, DICs will be able to do a much better job. I am aware of the shortcomings of the DICs in certain respects. I myself mentioned those shortcomings during my address at the DIC conference. I do not claim for them infallibility, saying "there is no mistake, everything is all right". But, I am sure, our performance has been satisfactory in a general sense and it will be still better in the future.

There was a specific reference to the coir industry of Kerala. I have answered many questions in this regard in this Hon. House. We have taken many steps. I had a meeting some time back with the Industries Ministers of the coir-producing States and we have taken specific steps to see that the export of coir products is augmented. We have held exhibitions in foreign countries. We have taken extensive steps to augment the sale of coir products within the country. I have all the figures here with me. We are encouraging the scheme of co-operativisation of coir products. I am sure, with the support of the State Governments of the coir producing States of Kerala; Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra, the internal consumption and export of coir products will go up.

Sri Lanka and China are entering the export market for the coir industry by introducing new technology. Both those countries have introduced new technology. I am sure that our own coir co-operatives and our entrepreneurs will take to technological innovations so that the quality of our

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coir products becomes more competitive in the international market so that we can not only retain our export market but we can further develop it.

SHRI N.G. RANGA : May I have as assurance that these new machines, which are being introduced elsewhere, we would not encourage them ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We are not encouraging it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mechanisation will result in large scale unemployment in coir industry.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We are not encouraging mechanisation. There is only one such unit and that is for 100 per cent export.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : With regard to that one unit there is a lot of controversy and so far we do not know whether the Government of India has taken a decision on that because it will throw 15,000 workers out of job.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The Hon. Member is well versed with the whole matter and I do not want to enlighten her at this point of time, but I am sure I have also told her that we do not propose to give more licences in this particular context.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : What about the present unit ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, that unit is in Tamil Nadu ?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Whatever it be, even the Coir Board itself has unanimously passed a Resolution not to mechanise the industry.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There has been a reference to foreign technology saying that there is increase in the number of foreign collaborations and that we are not encouraging

indigenous technology and all that I would like to assure the Hon. Members that our whole policy emphasis is on greater indigenisation of our technology.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : An instance was given with regard to BHEL.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, I am coming to that. That instance was given regarding BHEL turbines. But we are not yet producing turbines. Mr. Murugain perhaps was referring to that. But I hope we can manufacture turbines in future. So, we have to import gas turbines, we are not producing them.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Sir, are you going to give permission to import?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, of course. Have you any recommendation to make ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Murugian wanted to know as to why it cannot be made in BHEL when it is so much advanced.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : No. no. BHEL have also to import if they have to provide them in any turn key jobs, or if they have to provide gas turbines, they have to import.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can they not make them here in India ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : They have not yet manufactured these. But since you have also mentioned it, we have to think of it. But we do not require so many numbers of gas turbines for a commercial operation. However, we can think of it later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we can export it also to other countries.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Now, we have a technology policy statement which has been applauded the world over. The Prime Minister herself made this historic declaration regarding this technology policy at Tiru-

pati on January 3, 1983 and it is very clear regarding technology acquisition, and quote it as follows :

“Where the need to import technology is established, every effort should be made to ensure that it is of the highest level consistent with requirements and resources. The technology import will be so planned as to have effective transfer of basic knowledge, and to facilitate further advancement. Where the import of technology is contemplated, the level to which technology has been developed or is in current use within the country shall be first evaluated. Lists of technologies that have been adequately developed to the extent that import is unnecessary will be prepared and periodically updated; in such areas no import of technology would normally be permitted; and the onus will be on the seeker of foreign technology, be it industry or a user Ministry, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the approval authority that import is necessary.”

So, the characteristics of our importing technology are very well enumerated in this policy statement. It is specifically mentioned in this Policy Statement that the onus will be on the seeker. No import of technology would normally be permitted in areas where we have ourselves indigenously developed the appropriate technology.

I have brought here with me Statement of Heads of Governments of the non-aligned countries which has very specifically mentioned that what is happening today is that in any developed country because of special facilities for research, some sort of technology monopolies are being created there. It has also been mentioned in a basic UNIDO document also that efforts should be made to eliminate or at least curtail the abuse of patent privileges by encouraging licencing arrangements which are not devices for extending monopolistic and oligopolistic powers of

the holders of technological knowledge or for impeding the technological progress of the developing countries. The developing countries themselves in unison have demanded in the recent non-aligned summit that technological knowledge has to be shared and whatever we see in the form of foreign-collaboration is more or less a means of getting this appropriate technology in our country to serve the needs of our development. In this context we should not oppose any foreign collaboration per se. We are not enamoured of any and every foreign collaboration as such. But when we have come to the brass tacks, when we diversify our industrial development, when we set up new units, when we expand, when we have to reach higher levels of technology; then we have to set up new industrial units or modernize and then we have to import, acquire appropriate technology from the appropriate country, from that appropriate point which is in a position to give that appropriate technology. Therefore, we have reached a point where the developing world as a whole is fighting for new technology and if we in India do not see what is happening elsewhere, it will be at our own peril. More so, if we do not import appropriate technology, if it is so required under particular circumstances. I think we have to go ahead with such foreign collaborations. We do not want to import repetitive technology and our Directorate General of Technical Development, our Secretariat of Industrial Approvals, our Department of Economic Affairs, they are all very very alert. They go through each and every proposal with an analytical microscope, and through each and every item to see what has to be imported and what has not to be imported. So, I am sure about that, specially in view of what is happening round the world.

Hon. Members will be happy to know that we are setting up Productivity Boards industry-wise as has been announced earlier. I am sure, in these Productivity Boards in major industries, working class will also be appropriately represented. With the establishment of

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these Productivity Boards, there will be better atmosphere for ensuring more productivity in these industries.

We are also instituting national awards for small scale entrepreneurs and productivity award for workers. For entrepreneurial development also we are proposing to set up an Entrepreneurial Development Centre at the national level which will co-ordinate the activities of all similar institutions, either set up by the financial institutions or by the universities or by the State Governments. It serves a vital objective because self-employment is the key to fighting unemployment under the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the backward areas we specially require more entrepreneurship. We have to identify the entrepreneurs. We have to train them. We have to come their succour; so that they can set up their own units. We are proposing to encourage a country-wide development programme with the help of State Governments, universities, institutes of management and financial institutes. I am sure that we shall have a countrywide movement for entrepreneurial development for self-employment.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Cooperatives and other services.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
Yes.

Now I would like to come to the point of what incentives we are going to give for industries to be set up in the backward areas. The Sivaraman Committed report has been on the anvil for sometime and it is a voluminous document, as my friend and esteemed colleague the Hon. Planning Minister said yesterday. It covers 11 reports on various topics and will still take sometime because these 11 reports have to be considered in unison in many matters. Then again there is considerable difference of opinion amongst the State Governments as to how to define backward areas and so on and so forth. As you must have seen, even in the House

many Hon. Members mentioned that block should be a unit or taluk should be a unit. Some State Governments have other advice to give. As you know, some State Governments have already considered block and the taluk as a unit for industrial development. So, we will take some more time to consider this definition of backward areas and all these 11 reports given by the Committee. But pending such wider consideration the Government of India has taken certain decisions which I would like to announce at this point of time and I am sure that all the Hon. Members will bless these decisions.

First of all, I would like to announce that the Government have decided that the present ceiling on investment of Rs. 3 crores for registration instead of licensing will be raised to Rs. 5 crores to neutralise the cost escalation and to ensure greater freedom to middle-level entrepreneurs. The ceiling on annual imports of permissible materials and components remains at Rs. 40 lakhs. This will also help increase in industrialisation of middle-level and the medium-level industries throughout the country. We propose to set up industries estimating up to Rs. 5 crores which will not have to come for licences. They can get it registered through DGTD.

Hon. Members are aware that certain concessions are now available, for the setting up of industries in the industrially backward areas. This mainly comprises of the Central investment subsidy which is available to industries set up in 101 districts of the country and the concessional finance which is available to units located in 246 districts. It has been accepted that the present pattern of incentives and concessions need to be reviewed and rationalised. The Sivaraman Committee had made certain recommendations in this regard and detailed studies have been initiated in the light of those recommendations. It will, however, take sometime before a final view can be formulated taking into account the views of various State Governments. Pending a decision on these matters, Government

has decided that the existing schemes of incentives should be suitably enlarged and streamlined to stimulate further investment in the industrially backward areas. Towards this end, Government has divided the backward areas of the country into three categories.

Category 'A' will consist of non-industry districts plus special regions like Assam, J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh and hilly areas; that is 118 districts.

Category 'B' will consist of districts currently eligible for Central subsidy minus districts included in Category 'A' that is, no-industry districts and special region districts. (55 districts)

Category 'C' consists of the existing 246 concessional finance districts minus those included in categories 'A' and 'B' (113 districts)

Now Central investment subsidy for the three categories shall be as under :—

Category 'A' 25% of the investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Category 'B'—15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Category 'C'—10 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Hon. Members will notice that, while the present ceiling of investment subsidy is 15 per cent and Rs. 15 lakhs, the ceilings for Category 'A' have been raised to 25 per cent and Rs. 25 lakhs. For the first time, Central subsidy has been introduced for Category 'C' which has so far been eligible only for concessional finance and no investment subsidy. Government has also decided that all these three categories shall henceforth be eligible for concessional finance in addition to Central subsidy.

It is well known that, as a result of past concessions heavy investment has already taken place in some limited areas. It has accordingly been stipula-

ted that blocks/taluks/urban agglomerations in Categories 'B' and 'C' districts where investments have exceeded Rs. 30 crores as on 31st March, 1983 shall not be eligible for further investment subsidy or concessional finance. The MRTP/FERA houses shall not, however, be eligible for Central subsidy for investment in Category 'C'.

Government realise that one of the impediments towards rapid industrialisation in the backward areas is the absence of adequate infrastructural facilities. Government have, therefore, decided that the State Governments should be assisted to take up infrastructural development in one or more identified growth centres in no-industry districts. The assistance from the Central Government will be limited to one-third of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district. Many Hon. Members, Hon. Members from Tripura and from Assam, including Shri Lakkappa, had mentioned about infrastructural weaknesses in no-industry districts.

Government have also decided that the export obligations of MRTP/FERA companies in respect of investments in non-Appendix-I industries which are not reserved for small sector, would be 50 per cent in respect of Categories 'B' and 'C' and 30 per cent in respect of Category 'A' districts.

The rapid industrialisation of backward areas would be facilitated by providing an impetus for the setting up of such industries as can promote the development of ancillary units in the area. The Government have, therefore, decided to recognise certain industrial units of this type as a nucleus plant. An industrial unit will qualify for recognition as a nucleus plant if it provides for 50 per cent ancillarization with employment level in the ancillaries at three times of the level of direct employment. The Central investment subsidy for nucleus plants will be as follows. The nucleus programme is very well known to the Hon. Members. There are many

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nucleus plant districts which are known to the Hon. Members. Therefore, this decision will have some importance.

Category 'A'—25%, upto a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs

Category 'B'—20%, upto a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs

Category 'C'—15%, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs.

MRTP/FERA companies shall not be entitled to Central investment subsidy in respect of nucleus plants in Category 'C' areas. Nevertheless, the following differential concessions and incentives shall be available to all nucleus plants:—

- (i) Inter-corporate investments will be allowed on case-to-case basis upto a ceiling of 30 per cent instead of the present ceiling of 10 per cent under section 372(1) of the companies Act.
- (ii) Convertibility clause imposed by the term-lending institutions will not apply to nucleus plants located in Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' for a period of seven years from the date of sanction or five years from the date of disbursement, whichever is later.
- (iii) State Governments will extend to nucleus plants composite package assistance like exemption from sales tax liability, interest, free sales tax loan, capital investment subsidy from State funds, etc.

This new pattern of central investment subsidy will call for provision of additional funds to meet the anticipated requirements. Government will be coming in due course for allocation of additional resources for this purpose.

I have announced a comprehensive scheme of augmenting the central invest-

ment funds and help for industrialisation of not only no-industry districts but also concessional finance districts which have been mentioned as category B and C districts and you will see that including, for the first time; category 'C' districts as capital subsidy districts on behalf of the Central Government will go a long way in ensuring the development of backward areas throughout the country. From Kanyakumari to Ladakh and from Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram to Gujarat, the whole of the country will be covered and I think this decision will have special blessing from all sections of the House and from each and every Member of this House.

Of course, there are many other matters which may be mentioned. I know Hon. Members had made many individual points and I will strive my level best to send the necessary replies to the Hon. Members at their postal address because I know even if I try and speak for the whole day, I will not be able to reply to each and every individual point mentioned by the Hon. Members. I value each and every point mentioned by the Hon. Members and I will try my level best...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I will try my level best so that I can send the appropriate written reply to each and every member.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : One important point, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not allow any member.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Once again I thank the Hon. Members As I conclude, I am reminded of a Sanskrit sloka. This is from Isa Upanishad.

हिरण्यमेन पात्रेण सत्यसापिहितं मुखम् ।
तत्त्वं पूषमपावृणु सत्य धर्माय दष्टये ॥

Whatever the truth, the quintessence of truth has to be looked into and I am sure that whatever may be the criticism, whatever the critics might say, in our heart of hearts the quintessence of truth sparkles in all its glory and I will find this glory of truth in all the utterances of my friends who have spoken and partaken in this debate. I am sure I will continue to have their blessings. I am very thankful for any personal references made to me. I am a humble worker at the service of the nation and this House and I am sure I will continue to have the personal support and blessings of each and every Hon. Member to carry on my tasks.

With these words, I commend the Demands for grants for my ministry for the positive support of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Industry together—unless any Hon. Member says that any of his cut motion be put separately...

SHRI A.K. ROY : My cut motions may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That I will do. Don't worry. I am not tired of that at all because I am in the Chair. You want both your cut motions to be put separately ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

‘That the Demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.’

/Need to take over and re-start Kumardhubi Engineering Works at Dhanbad./(68)

‘That the Demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.’

/Need to review the policy regarding sick-industries./(69)

Those in favour may say ‘Aye’.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may say ‘No’.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Noes have it....

SHRI A.K. ROY : Ayes have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Division—let the lobbies be cleared... Lobbies have been cleared. I shall put Cut Motions Nos. 68 and 69 moved by Shri A.K. Roy.

The question is :

“That the demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to take over and re-start Kumardhubi Engineering Works at Dhanbad./(68)

“That the demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to review the policy regarding sick-industries./(69)

Those in favour will please say ‘Aye’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: ‘Aye’.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against will please say ‘No’.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the ‘Noes’ have it.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other cut motions moved together to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 68 and 69 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Industry voted by Lok-Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
61.	Ministry of Industry	84,63,000	—	4,23,17,000	—
62.	Industries	16,90,79,000	51,35,67,000	84,53,98,000	225,43,32,000
63.	Village and Small Industries	17,08,90,000	17,41,67,000	85,44,50,000	87,08,33,000