

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI :
An all-party MPs' Delegation went to the petroleum Minister to protest against that. What is being done there ?

13.22 hours

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1978-79—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY—*contd.*

MR CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

Mr. Vayalar Ravi will continue his speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) :
I was speaking yesterday about the reversal policy of the Ministry of Industries thereby creating unemployment instead of employment in this country. Like the bidi industry there are many other industries that are facing closure and unemployment due to the policy or the continued policy of the Industries Ministry.

The coir industry is a traditional industry in Kerala ; it employs 1.3 lakhs of people and the weaving sector is about 7,000. The mechanization has created a problem; the mechanisation will create unemployment for all those people in the weaving sector. As my colleague Mr Rajan demanded, I only demand the Minister to make an inquiry as to how the licence has been issued. I agree it was not done in your time; it was done by the previous regime; I admit that is true. My only demand is that it may please be inquired into as to how it happened. The Coir Board has not recommended his application. I was a member of the Coir Board. The Chairman forwarded the application of this particular gentleman saying 'only for the production of mattings'. It came to the Commerce Ministry it had been manipulated and tempured with and made into 'coir products'. He has given on undertaking that he will never make mats but will make only mattings. But he is producing mats. It was all manipulation done in the Commerce Ministry. The Coir Board Executive Committee appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter and the Coir Board Secretary who is a party to all this manipulation and corrupt practice and some other officers confessed to the Committee; 'We made a mistake; please do not punish us'. Now what is the latest position ? This licence was obtained on fraudulent grounds and the industry has been installed in some other State and the management is instigating some other State to take up this case with the Centre. The Centre is now between two States.

As I said, mechanization in the Coir industry would create unemployment for 70,000 people. This, therefore, requires to be considered carefully.

The report also deals with the export of coir products. The country earned Rs. 22.77 crores last year for the export of coir products and year before last the export was for Rs. 19.38 crores. There has been an increase. This is in spite of the fact that they say that there is competition from Ceylon. I would like to tell the Minister that there is no competition from Ceylon at all. It is wrong and the letters that you receive from abroad are all manipulated by Mr. Ravi Karunakar and his firm. Now, out of this total export, the coir yarn accounts for 50% and the mats only account for 21%. That means that the foreign exchange that you are earning by way of export of coir mats is only Rs. six crores. On account of the mechanization, they are now offering the products at 50% of the earlier prices; that means, it will come down to Rs. 3 crores only. We can earn one or two crores more by export of mechanised products. For this, you are going to throw out of employment some 70,000 people. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider all these aspects and make an enquiry and see whether the people involved in the issue of licence for mechanization need to be punished. The Ministers can be ignorant about certain matters, but it should not be expressed in public. Shri Mohan Dharia went to Cochin and showed his ignorance about this matter. I wish, the Ministers should be a little more versed with the subjects and should not clash with the State Government.

I do not know, if the Ministry have made any study with regard to the non-agricultural establishments in the country. There are 2.95 million such establishments in the country today; 1.61 million are in the rural sector and 1.34 in the urban sector. The total number of workers employed by these non-agricultural establishments is 25.1 million. Out of these 25.1 million people, about 22.2 millions are the hired workers—I call them the bonded workers—in the rural as well as the urban sector. These are the people who are under-paid. When you speak of employment, have you made any study of the problems of these people? Have you thought of giving full employment to them and can you get any other benefits for these people? The problems of the hired workers of the non-agricultural establishments have to be looked into properly; you must have some programme to give them proper employment. In fact, this

system of hired workers should be abolished. I hope, the hon. Minister would pay due attention to this.

Mr. George Fernandes is now ruling over a big empire of a number of industries. However, I have not been able to find any mention of the textile policy in this report. I do not want to go into various other matters; there are many things about the CCI and the problems of the cotton growers, but I would like to mention only about the problem of controlled cloth. The production of controlled cloth in 1975 was 1764 million square meters, and during Emergency because of the socialist policy, it went down to 363 million square meters. What are you going to do about it? The production of controlled cloth has come down in a systematic way. This was because, the previous regime succumbed to the pressures of the textile mill owners. They gave all concessions and subsidies to them. The present regime does not seem to be better in any way. They say that the whole policy is under review. You speak of the rural poor in the report, but you do not do anything. The colour of this report may be different, but it contains the same old things. The controlled cloth is not for the urban people, it is meant for the poor industrial and other workers.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Are you sure?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes. And, unfortunately, Mr. Fernandes could not make any impact on the textile industry to persuade them, to compel them to produce controlled cloth and go back to the 1965 level which alone will help the rural poor. I hope the hon. Minister will not succumb to the textile magnates as the previous regime did and that he will see that controlled cloth is produced for the benefit of the rural poor.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am the third speaker. I will not take more time. I am speaking completely relevantly.

As far as the research and development is concerned, my only point of reference is: it has made some contribution but it is not upto the expectation of the country and I will appeal to the Minister to please strengthen the research and development more and better.

Now, coming to the role of the multi-nationals it is an alarming situation today. So far as the role of the multi-nationals is concerned and about the policy of the government towards the multi-nationals, the hon. Minister himself has stated in this book—if I can read page 278:

“In 100% export-oriented cases government may consider even a fully foreign company.”

This is the policy of the government. But here is a book *Yojana* which is also a government publication. There is again a very interesting article about multi-nationals, giving all credit to them. It may not be the version of the Government of India; still it is an official publication. It says:

“Small wonder that some critics see in the multi-nationals an agency of the economic imperialism by the home country. Otherwise they view it as a carrier of developments in management, science and technology and an agency for global transmission of cultural values bringing closer the day when the common set of ideals will unite mankind.”

So, the Government of India is changing its approach towards multinationals. Even the *Yojana*, a government publication gives a clean chit saying that it helps in global transmission of cultural values. I do not want to go into details as to what havoc these multinationals are doing in developing countries starting from Chile to India. Here one observation Mr. George Fernandes has made—I want to quote. He said, ‘Coca-cola is not a beverage we need but we would be saving 20 million dollars. But, if Coca-cola is prepared to accept certain conditions, it can stay.’ Even the packing off of Coca-cola is not to his credit. It is to the credit of Coca-cola because they have refused to accept his proposals. It is not because he has pushed them out but they pushed themselves out. So, what is the policy of this government towards these multi-nationals? This is a very serious question because in the last 2-3 months the West German multi-nationals are here, the American multi-nationals are here and a red carpet has been spread for them. I can understand the anxiety of Mr. Fernandes to be in the good books of the West Germans. Of course he can make a lot of visits to West Germany. I have no objection, but it should not be at the cost of the nation and we should be very careful about these multi-nationals....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We have been given half an hour. I will take only two more minutes.

The Kamani Engineering Corporation has been taken over by the financial institutions. It is a good thing. They are making profits now. Last year the profit was Rs. 3.1 crores and this year it is going to be Rs. 5.4 crores. Please do not give it back to the Kamanis because they are doing very well. I demand that the Minister should consider whether it can be taken over by EPL or taken over by you. But it is now being managed very well.

Now, coming to BHEL, I do not want to go into the details of the incidents. But one relevant point I want to mention. What is the role of the ISF? It is the duty of the Minister to protect his workers and the ISF is to protect the property and not to kill the workers. They are fully responsible for the havoc they have created in BHEL.

Lastly, may I know from the hon. Minister why he is not enthusiastic of the Commission on the Birlas? There is an inquiry commission against the industrial houses of the Birlas. The Minister makes no comment on it. I want to know what is the outcome of this inquiry. What are you doing about the Commission of Inquiry into big business houses? Has any retired ICS officer around the PM's Secretariat been pressurising you or not? I want to know.

As far as the industrial growth is concerned, I only want to know from the hon. Minister—I hope you will answer this point. According to the Economic Survey it is less than 5% and according to my information, it has gone down still further. May I know why it has gone further 5% down? Is it not shown that your industrial policy could not click to make industrial growth contributory to the economic growth? I appeal to the hon. Minister to have a realistic approach to the whole problem and see that his policy is to generate more employment and fulfil your prediction of creating employment for 100 million people. It can be through a creative and dynamic approach. Please see that people are not thrown out of employment.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): I rise to say that in so far as the industrial policy is concerned, to the extent it has gone, it is right. But it has not gone according to me far enough because for the last thirty years we have followed a particular policy and that policy has created certain lopsidedness in our economy. These lopsidedness are so great in every sphere of the industrial sector that to correct them and put them on the right path it requires a herculean efforts on the part of the Industry Minister. That is why I would like to take a little liberty to put the entire matter in the right perspective and point out the extent to which this lopsidedness in our industrial structure has got into.

As you know, there is a lopsidedness—industry had been emphasised as against agriculture which has been realised by the party in power and at least after thirty years by the Government itself. There is also lopsidedness between the consumer goods and the capital goods. So far we have given more and more emphasis on the production of capital goods, with the result that the required consumer goods are not available in the country. The prices have gone up and inflationary situation we had to face from time to time. Even among the consumer goods there is greater shortage of the wage goods as compared to luxurious goods. Probably there are more number of refrigerators and air conditioners, but there is no availability of wage goods. Or the scarcity is so great that the poor have suffered the most because of the development in the last 30 years.

We have seen location of the industries. Industries have been located in the metropolitan centres or at the most in 10 big cities, while the rural areas and most of the backward areas have been denied the growth of industry. Even among the industry, the capital intensive industry has gone farther than the labour intensive industry and whatever employment orientation should be given by the labour intensive industries has not been given with the result that unemployment has been created considerably.

In regard to ownership, such a lopsidedness has been created that there are 75 monopoly houses controlling 800 corporations. If you take even the ownership of the Corporate Sectors i.e. share holders, there are hardly 60,000 to 70,000 share holders having an ownership of the shares while the large number of middle class people have been denied that because of our taxation structure which does not encourage small people to invest in the Corporation. In the Corporation also the lopsidedness has been developed

and that about 80 to 85% of the finances are being given by the State and by the public financial institutions. You take any Corporation. Probably the one who is controlling the Corporation must be investing not even 5% in that Corporation. The entire control over the purchase and sale of the resources in the Corporation is being obtained by those people who have invested hardly 3 to 5% resources. Now that lopsidedness must go by our new industrial policy.

Industry Minister has already tried to correct this lopsidedness. But to my mind, the steps are not sufficient enough to do the job because it requires a herculean task.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to some of the examples which had happened during this year which indicate that he must have a comprehensive study of the new industrial policy, if really he would like to attain the task. Let me say about one of the important industries, that is, the textile industry.

I would like to give you two instances of last year where the textile industry suffered most. The Government of India imposed certain taxes and those taxes were hard to certain independent processers using power. Later on when a change was made it was harsh on the independent processers not using power. Later on when the third change was made during the year the handloom industry was affected hardest as against the powerloom industry. Table printers were also put to difficulties as against the roller printers. All these processes are very much interconnected and when you make a change the relative protection must be examined in a very very comprehensive manner. It cannot be left to the Finance Minister to do whatever he likes. The Industry Minister is responsible for the development of industries. Persons from his Ministry along with those of the other ministries concerned should sit down and make a study of it and make a comprehensive approach. Then only they can introduce these steps. I suggest to the Minister that he can appoint a committee consisting of representatives of Finance, Industry and Commerce to look into it. Let them examine all the requirements of the interdependent processes in the same industry and then do it. Textile's share is over 60% of the total industrial sector. Large number of people are being employed in those industries. The stake is so great that any changes at random would create more problems than solving them. I request the Minister of Industry to look into this. He should

appoint high-power committee to make a comprehensive study of the textile industry. We should take steps so that the underutilisation of the textile units may be removed. There is great scope for employing large number of people in the textile industry if you can have full utilisation there.

The second example which I would like to quote is this. This is about the import policy regarding polyester filament yarn. The earlier policy you had stated was about import substitution, accelerated rate of growth of industrialisation with emphasis on heavy industry, deficit financing and so on and about the big public sector. It created a particular situation in our import policy where polyester was not allowed to be imported freely. Those who were given some encouragement for export were given the REP facilities. Even those who wanted to manufacture fabrics were told that they had to make a certain export commitment. They were told that they cannot go into cotton production. Now, these were the necessary ancillary adjuncts of the basic policy of import substitution. You can't make any basic change in the policy unless you make necessary changes simultaneously in the ancillary adjuncts. Otherwise you will create more problems than solving them.

I understand that certain MPs have given a representation to the hon. Minister and I think that will be considered by him, when he makes a new policy for import of polyester filament yarn. You will have to go step by step. You can't go from A to Z. You have to proceed A, B, C, D, etc. in that sequence. So, these two examples would indicate that there is a great need for coordination.

You are having a new economic policy, a new approach. You would like to encourage cottage as against small industries; you would encourage the small as against big industries. You would like to correct all lopsided developments, which I described earlier. But, all these things should be done in a comprehensive manner. Otherwise you will create more problems than solving them. Therefore, there is a great need for a comprehensive approach.

Before, I sit down, I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of hon. Minister. He should take a leaf from the Chinese experience. In two respects, their experience is very important. A great economist went there; he indicated that industries go to man and not man to the industry. In China, their basic policy is that industry must go to man and not man to industry.

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

Our policy also should keep this as our motto and we should take the industries to the man and not the man to industry. The second important thing is that there they have a foundry in every village. A small industry has been so much encouraged there that the percentage of their output in the small scale industry is very very great. This is the Chinese experiment. What they have suggested is that if you can take out the cost of the raw material to any industry which has been subsidised or protected by the State, if you can take out the cost of it from the sale of your commodity, you go ahead with the production of it. Then alone you can employ the labour. Labour cost is zero. And whatever employment it can give that is a good thing. That is why the one direction that they have given is that so long as you can obtain the raw material cost from the sale of the commodity, please continue to produce, even if it is sold the price of it will be still a little higher than what our raw materials cost. Why should we not have more industries in our village, in our country, in order to give more employment? This is something which has been accepted by the Government. Such a bold step is necessary here. That is why I would like to request the Minister to take a leaf from the Chinese experience.

About the public sector, a large number of people spoke. I am not against the public sector. But, I do not want to consider it to be a holy cow where you do not make any criticism. You see the crux of the criterion for judging the public sectors is not the profit-worthiness, because anything can be manipulated in the existing market mechanism. When market criteria are not applied for the pricing of their products it is wrong to apply the market criteria for the profits. What is important to judge is: what is the alternative use of the factors of production which is being used in the public sector? Can they stand that test for employment in that public sector?

Now, with such a criterion, it is very necessary for the Minister to examine the working of all public sectors so that it can be put on a right keel and resources which are being used are also efficiently used. One or two minutes and I have done. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that ultimately if you want to remove poverty, you must ensure that the goods and services which the poor require are being produced in our country. Today what happens is this. We talk about poverty but we do not ask ourselves as to why do we consider a particular person as a poor man? He is poor because he does not get enough to eat; he does not get enough to wear. He is poor because he

does not have enough shelter. Are we in a position to find out and say that 60% of our people are below the poverty line? These are the goods and services which these poor people require. What is required by the poorman is certain amount of foodgrains, cloth and particular commodities. Having accepted the aim to abolish poverty how is it that the Minister of Industry does not make a provision for it? In order to make that provision, it is still possible to increase the employment of the poorman. Poormen's club can be formed which can produce the goods and services which they require for which what is required is to develop rural Industries. I hope the Minister of Industry would do it.

Before I end, I want one or two more minutes, I would like that he should encourage the rural industrial development. Why should we not say that if the black money is a cancer in our economy, who-soever will invest that in the rural area, we will not ask him from where has he got the money. Secondly, if the labour laws are applicable in the metropolitan centres or big cities and, if he wants to encourage rural industries, he can fix the minimum price at Rs. 5 or 6 a day. At that price you can employ a man. He can even be given Rs. 7 or 8 a day. But the industry should be free from those wage boards and wage controls in the rural areas. Then alone large number of industries will go still further to offer employment. What should be your minimum wage which you consider to be the right wage or living wage or wages which are absolutely required? That can be ensured and, at the same time, employment is made available to them in rural areas. Today what has happened? It has become a monopoly of the labour and the Industrialists. Both have joined hands in order to exploit the consumers, with the result the rigidities have crept in the industrial sector. If you want to bring about the flexibility and at the same time increase the employment, this is the only way in which it can be done.

About the Corporations, there are hardly seventy to eighty thousand shareholders. May I suggest a bold step to be taken by him? Let him abolish the Corporation Tax. When I say, abolish, I do not say that it should go from sixty per cent to zero all of a sudden. It should go gradually. Let the income be distributed to the shareholders. Whatever tax you would like to take from the shareholders by way of income-tax and other taxes, you take them. But it should go back to the shareholder as the owner's share in the profitability of the Corporation. You will notice them large number of middle class people will invest their resources in those corporations and the so-called capitalists and big

people will go out. They will then assert their right in the Corporation so that the bunglings which are taking place today will not take place. Otherwise, what happens? If sixty per cent is taken away by corporation tax, only an income-tax payer who is paying sixty per cent can invest in the corporations. Anybody below that has no incentive. Who are the people who are paying income tax at sixty per cent? They are only the rich people. Such bold steps if taken, then we can have not only the right direction to the new Industrial Policy but also the speed which is necessary and by which we should run so that all this lopsidedness in the industrial sector will go.

श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी (आगरा): सभापति महोदय, इण्डस्ट्रीज़ की डिमाण्ड जो इस समय हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है, उस के विषय में मुझे निवेदन करना है कि हम ने जो इस को नई दिशा दी है, इस को रूरल-ओरियेन्टेड बनाया है, ग्रामोन्मुखी बनाया है और इस में ज्यादा रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की है—इस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अभी भी हम को काफी समस्याओं से जूझना है। अभी तो हमने सिर्फ अपनी नीति की घोषणा की है, लेकिन असली बात यह है कि हमारे वेस का या आधारभूत संगठन किस प्रकार का होगा? आज सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जिस वक्त भी किसी छोटी इण्डस्ट्री को शुरू किया जाता है—बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स की बात को छोड़ दीजिये—उसमें बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं। आज हम ने स्माल स्केल सैक्टर को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात कही है, लेकिन जिस तरह से अभी तक संचालन होता रहा है, क्या आगे भी उसी तरह से होगा या आगे इस में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला है? आप इस तरह से देखिये—जब भी कोई इण्डस्ट्री शुरू होती है, तो उस में दो तरह से सिकनेस आती है—पहली तो मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से; जो उस के प्रबन्धक होते हैं, वे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं, उस में से जितना खींच सकते हैं, खींचने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ कारण ऐसे भी हैं, जिन के लिये सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इन में से दो कारण मुख्य हैं—

एक तो बिजली समय पर नहीं मिलती है और दूसरे जो फाइनेन्शल इंस्टीचूशन्ज हैं, लोन की जो व्यवस्था है, उस में बहुत विलम्ब होता है। वहां काफी समय लग जाता है और जब फाइनेन्शल व्यवस्था होती है तो बिजली की कमी के कारण बहुत समय नष्ट हो जाता है, इस के साथ-साथ ब्याज बढ़ता जाता है और इन सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि इण्डस्ट्री के शुरू होने से पहले ही बीमारी के लक्षण पैदा होने लगते हैं। इस समस्या की तरफ हमें जरूर देखना चाहिये। जब एक दफा इण्डस्ट्री स्टार्ट हो गई तो फिर जो समस्या सामने आती है, वह है बाजार या खपत की समस्या, क्योंकि कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई हैं और इसके लिये उस की मांग बहुत कम है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन लोगों को 16, 17 और 18 पर सेन्ट बैंक ब्याज देना होता है। जब ऐसी बात है तो स्वाभाविक है कि इस से कीमतें बढ़ने वाली हैं। इस के अलावा उस के ऊपर सैल्स टैक्स पड़ता है। इस तरह से ये सब चीजें मिल कर चीजों के मूल्य को बढ़ा देती हैं। अगर उत्पादन और खपत का ताल मेल नहीं बैठता और रुपये का हेर फेर बराबर नहीं चलता तो मजबूरी की हालत में ये यूनिट वीमार हो जाते हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि अगर आप किसी को कल कर दें, तो एक इंस्पेक्टर आप का पीछा करेगा लेकिन आप ने अगर एक इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट की है, तो 22 इंस्पेक्टर आप के पीछे लगे रहेंगे। एक्साइज के इंस्पेक्टर, लेबर इंस्पेक्टर, सैल्स-टैक्स इंस्पेक्टर और इस तरह से न जाने कितने और इंस्पेक्टर पीछे लगे रहते हैं और इस तरह से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। एक आदमी जो छोटी सी पूंजी लगा कर चलता है, उस के सामने बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो वेस का आर्गेनाइजेशन है, यह ठीक होना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को परेशानियां न हों। आप ने

[श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी]

डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्गनाइजेशन की बात कही है और कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक सेन्टर होगा, लेकिन अगर ये सब चीजें चलती रहेंगी, तो काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलेगा। जो बिजली वाला है, उसको इस से मतलब नहीं है कि आप का इन्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, वह अपना काम उसी ढंग से करेगा। चाहे वह लेने देने की बात हो और चाहे बिजली की व्यवस्था की बात हो, सब में पैसा चलता है। अगर आप पैसा दे देते हैं, तो सब काम सहूलियत से हो जाता है और अगर नहीं देते हैं तो चाहे आप सही चीज भी प्रस्तुत करें, उस में झंझट पैदा कर दिया जाता है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं वे ठीक होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों से इंडस्ट्री वालों को डील करना होता है, उन को अपना काम सही ढंग से करना चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा तब कहीं जा कर हम इस दिशा में कुछ तरक्की कर सकते हैं।

बहुत से लोग इस नये विस्तार कार्यक्रम में काम करेंगे। उन को सही गाइडेंस मिलनी चाहिए, इस की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। सेन्टर्स पर वह शायद मिल जाएगी लेकिन जो लोग काम करने वाले हैं, उन की मनोवृत्ति यह होती है कि कोई गलती हो जाए, तो बजाए इस के कि उस को सामने लाया जाए, वे उस को दबा लेते हैं। जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, बजाए इसके कि किसी तरह की मदद इन लोगों को मिले, कोई हैल्प उन को मिले, जो कर्मचारी हैं, वे उन के काम में हिन्ड्रेंस बन जाते हैं और उन के काम में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यवस्था होने जा रही है, उस को ऐसा बनाया जाए कि जो साधारण आदमी है, वह विमुख न हो बल्कि उस को यह मालूम हो कि उसे यहां से सब तरह की सहायता मिलेगी, सब तरह की सलाह मिलेगी और

उस को अपना काम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से आजकल काम होता है। आगरा में जो लेदर कारपोरेशन है, उस की स्थापना मार्च 1976 में हुई थी। उसके दो साल पूरे हो गये लेकिन अभी तक उसकी परफॉर्मेंस क्या रही है? मैं विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ रहा हूँ कि इन दो सालों में क्या-क्या हुआ है :—

“Setting up of integrated Leather/Components Complexes:

The Corporation proposes to set up six Integrated Leather/Components Complexes....

Setting up of Regional Technological Laboratories and Training Centres:

It is proposed to set up six Technological Laboratories and Training Centres....

Modernisation of Precision Shoe Lasts Factory, Agra:

The Precision Shoe Lasts Factory, Agra is anticipated to be taken over from the Small Industries Service Institute by 31st March, 1978....

Assistance to State Units:

...the Bharat Leather Corporation also proposes to provide financial assistance for the speedy implementation....

Setting up of Finishing-cum-Common Facility Centres:

...the Corporation proposes to invest about Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up of Finishing-cum-Common Facility Centres.

Setting up of National Leather Emporia:

By the end of 1978-79 three National Leather Emporia are anticipated to be set up for displaying wide range of products of leather....

14 hrs.

अभी तक दो साल में सिवाय प्रपोजल्स के कोई परफॉर्मेंस इसमें दिखायी नहीं दी है।

इन दो सालों में 6-7 लाख रुपया वेजिज में खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन काम कोई भी दिखायी नहीं दिया है। लोग समझते हैं कि एक हाथी बांध कर खड़ा कर दिया है जो दिखावा मात्र है। इस तरह की संस्थाएं खड़ी कर दी जाती हैं बड़े-बड़े नाम रख दिये जाते हैं, बड़े-बड़े-बोर्ड लग जाते हैं। लेकिन करने का काम कुछ भी देखने को नहीं मिलता। दो साल तो प्रपोजल बनाने में ही लग गए नहीं मालूम अभी इस क्षेत्र से कब पार होंगे। इसलिये मैं इन सब बातों से मंत्री जी को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ और विश्वास करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कोरी कागजी कार्रवाई के बजाय ठोस काम हो और समय से हो और इन संस्थाओं का संचालन ठीक ढंग से हो और कुछ परिणाम देखने को मिले।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara) : It was this time, or around this time last year that Mr. George Fernandes became a member of the Cabinet. It was reported at that time that he was very reluctant to join the Cabinet. The reason given out in the Press was that he was opposed to and critical of the way in which Mr. Charan Singh was selected to the second rank in the party; but then the real reason—the reason that has been given out to us was that he would not like to be huddled up in an office, looking after files—which was going to be a drab affair, in which he was not interested, and that he would much prefer to work outside, in the trade union or in other fields.

There are two documents now before me which bear out what has been done in the past, in the Ministry entrusted to him. One is the Report of the Activities of the department; the other is the policy statement. The report is a very important document. In the Report, what has been acclaimed as Mr. George Fernandes's achievements are mainly two. One is that he has cleared all the back-log of the files pending in the department. Some hundreds of files were reported to be pending; applications regarding licences, permits and quotas were there. He has been working hard on these files; and it was reported in the Press also yesterday that almost all the files have been cleared up, and that that part of the job was over. The other part of the report is certainly worth our attention.

It mainly covers the activities of the various establishments, undertakings and the service organizations entrusted to his care.

Going through these reports, one would hardly find what can be said to be Mr. Fernandes's contribution. His contribution is of a very minimal nature. I have taken some pains to go through the whole report; and the one thing that he has personally contributed to the Ministry under him, is the establishment of an Industrial Contingency Directorate. Now this Contingency Section is expected to settle industrial disputes. It will go to trouble-spots and suggest solutions for settlement of disputes. That is supposed to be made the job of this particular department. If workers want to resort to strikes, they have to avert such a situation. So, the only contribution of Shri George Fernandes is that he has set up a strike-breaking organisation.

All the other parts of the Report deal with the glorious achievements of the establishments, undertakings and factories set up, not by him but by the much-condemned Congress Government during the last 30 years. It is a very illuminating document. I hope Shri George Fernandes, the Janata members and Ministers would take care to go through the entire report and make an impartial assessment of what has been done in the past 30 years. I would appeal to him to print lakhs and lakhs of copies of this Report and distribute it to the people who have been all the time condemning the achievements of the Congress Government all these 30 years.

Going through this Report, what do we find? The improvements during the last year is only by small percentages. There is some improvement in production and hardly any increase in capacity. In most cases the capacity has not improved much. Of course, there is improvement in production. But that was only based upon the machinery installed in the past, for which the credit should go elsewhere.

It has become a very favourite pastime for the Janata members, and even Ministers, to condemn the Congress for what they have been doing all the 30 years. They say that distortions have taken place, that rural industries have not been given sufficient importance and that the emphasis has always been on the heavy industries side. We don't deny, emphasis was hard on heavy industries. This was done deliberately. We were beginners. We had just become independent and we had inherited an empty treasury; we had inherited entire chaos in the country. When they talk of 30 years of ruining the country

[Shri B. K. Nair]

I think they are referring to the situation that obtained 30 years ago. I do not know whether Shri George Fernandes was aware of the situation that obtained 30 years ago when the Britishers left the country. Then the entire country was pauper. A few years before the Britishers left the country, the entire Bengal was caught in a famine and more than 6 lakhs of people died on the streets of Calcutta. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was furious when he came to know about it and when he came out of the jail he asked; why did not the people raid the hotels rather than dying like flies in the streets? Why did they not loot hotels like International and Grand or pull them down, the hotels were they celebrate their birthdays or hold dinners and parties. That was the situation in which the British left the country. On the industrial side, we could not manufacture even paper pins in those days. You may remember that during the war time for want of paper pins we had to depend on thorns for quite some time. That was the position when the British left the country. During these 30 years, we are proud to say, we could develop a very very strong industrial base for the country. The Congress is proud that it built it up.

May be, it has created some distortions, but in a big country the primary importance should be on basic industries, the primary importance should be on steel and electricity, because steel is the main index of industrial progress in modern world. The amount of steel produced in the country is the unerring index of progress of the country. So, we did go in for steel. Thousands of crores of rupees were invested in the production of steel, because steel is a basic thing. Now Shri George Fernandes is planning for cottage industries, rural industries and other things. How can he have these small industries without first having steel for building the machines. Steel is basic for our transport, railways and ship-building. How can we get on without steel? In the olden days we were importing rice from Burma, textiles from England. We could have gone on with agriculture, spending all our resources and energy on producing food. We could have continued in the old way, and that would have been the right thing according to the World Bank and the United States. But Jawaharlal Nehru used to say, that was his favourite saying, "The present generation is condemned to hard labour. We will suffer sacrifice, for building up the future." That was the lesson of the Soviet Union. Immediately after the revolution, the people there had to go through years of starvation and suffering, that was how a very powerful industrial base was built up in that country. We hate to rely

that example, and that is why heavy industries were built up here. What is the result? We are exporting steel, we have got a great lot of other basic industries, chemicals, cement, textiles. Not that they are sufficient. Even Jawaharlal Nehru used to admit that we had a long way to go. One of his favourite sayings was: "It is hardly time for me to sleep, I will not sleep. Big things have still to be achieved, promises have to be kept, so I will not rest." That was the clarion call which the Congress has been following.

Even assuming for the sake of argument that the Congress was mistaken, has ruined the country, let me ask one question. Who constituted the Congress in those 30 years? Was it Jawaharlal Nehru alone who was ruling the country? Was not the Congress a democratic party, and were there not glorious people like C. Rajagopalachari and Kamaraj, and so many other eminent people? In any case, whether it was in the States or at the Centre, Shri Morarji Desai was a prominent figure. He was an indispensable constituent of the administration. If, therefore somebody is attempting to point a finger of indictment, should it not be pointed, at Shri Morarji Desai also? He was the Chief Minister of Bombay for quite a long time. Right from 1937 he had been a Minister, he was a Cabinet Minister, he was Chief Minister, he was also Deputy Prime Minister at the Centre. If the accusation has to be made against anybody, then Shri Morarji Desai cannot escape the blame. If Shri Charan Singh is to set up another commission against the people who have during the last 30 years ruined the country, Shri Morarji Desai should be culprit No. 1, there is no question about it. There are also other people like Shri Bahuguna and so many persons who were Ministers all the time. How can they escape now, just because they have joined another party that has come to power, if blame is to attach to any one. But then no blame is to be attached at all.

Distortions have taken place according to them, and they have to set right the whole thing. Sufficient emphasis was not given to agriculture, according to them. Then, may I ask, how did we produce 121 million tonnes of foodgrains in one year, a record figure for all the years? What was the miracle behind the whole thing? Fortunately for them, the foundations are there quite safe and sound. They have only to go on building, adding 2 per cent or 5 per cent, like that. Therefore, they are in a very fortunate position. So, I would like to congratulate Mr. Fernandes on the fortunate position that he has inherited, not so much on what he has accomplished.

I have gone through the policy statement. It is the same old policy statement all over. There is only a small addition in the new statement, of what is called the tiny sector, of people with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh in areas with a population of 50,000. The sector is there, the people are there, the units are there, but a new name has been given, a new label has been given. For the sake of the label, we are supposed to call it a new policy statement. There is nothing new in this policy statement, it is the old industrial policy statement continued verbatim.

About multi-nationals, I will make one or two suggestions. Shri George Fernandes has been taking different stands about them. Originally, he was opposed to the multi-nationals saying that they had no place in this country. I am reminded of a cartoon by Laxman in the Times of India wherein Mr. George Fernandes changes his position six times and then in the end he comes out as meek apologist of the multi-nationals. It appears he undertook the tour of the Soviet Union and on coming back, disclosed his discovery that outside the walls of Kremlin not less than 200 flags of multi-nationals were fluttering. India is not Soviet Union. Soviet Union can contain and digest, any number of multi-nationals. But if they come to India, they will operate without any restraint, they can ruin our industries and even upset the democratic system.

With regard to future industrial development, Mr. George Fernandes announced in a meeting at Coimbatore that two big companies i.e. WIMCO and Hindustan Levers would have to stop their production of soap and matches and would have to diversify by setting up factories for making cement and chemicals. But I feel that in view of their advanced technology and sophisticated way of production, their services should be made use of and they be allowed to continue to operate on condition that such of their products as are not wanted in our country would be set apart exclusively for export. On the other hand, if the entire factories are to be closed, it will give rise to very serious problems.

About the future employment policy of the Government, I wish to draw the attention of the House to a Starred Question that came up in the House yesterday. The question was: whether the Government is aware of the opposition being faced by the ordinary fishermen plying country-boats from the big companies operating with their motor boats in the same area. The answer was that the Government was not aware. For months together there was a running war between motorised boat owners and the country craftsmen in

Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The allegation was that the motor boats damaged the country-boats and also their fishing nets and it is surprising that the Minister was not aware of this. The Government of Tamil Nadu intervened and a settlement was arrived at demarcating a definite area to be reserved for operation by the country-boats. Similar situation obtains in Kerala also. As it is, the multi-national like the Hindustan Levers and big corporations like the TATAS continue to operate in the waters close to the coast in Kerala which is very detrimental to the interest of fishermen operating in the country crafts. I want the Government to lay down a definite policy in this matter to safeguard the employment of the fishermen.

We talk of backwardness in agriculture. At the same time, as a result of the policy adopted by the previous Government and the measures implemented from time to time, there has been abundant increase in the production of a sugarcane as also tobacco during the recent months. The present Government has not been able even to provide the growers suitable marketing facilities or to pay reasonable price for their produce. Similar is going to be the problem. If there is large scale expansion of cottage and domestic industries all on a sudden. You cannot go on producing bamboo mats and baskets in unlimited quantities because there will be no market for them.

I think, the Government should give priority to the backward districts and backward States in regard to industrial development. Even if it is small-scale industries and the cottage industries, the priority should be given not to place like Bombay and other places but to backward States, like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, the North-Eastern States. It should not be only a question of appointing some IAS officers to dominate the industrial scene. If the new Industrial Centres are to be set up by the Central Government, there is likely to be a lot of discontent and a lot of tension as between the State industrial officers and the Central industrial officers. My suggestion is: Why not strengthen the State machinery and provide all the facilities, all help, all technical advice, so that the administration part will be handled only by one authority and there will not be any duplication?

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): Mr. Chairman, since yesterday, a number of hon. Members have taken part in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Industry. They have suggested many things and, also at the same time, criticised the policy of the Government. We are

[Shrimati Abha Maiti]

very grateful to them because both the appreciation and the criticism will benefit us and will help us to work with more vigour. Yet I regret to say that the hon. Members opposite are trying to create an impression that the Janata Government had bid goodbye to heavy industries, core industries and basic industries.

Only last December, the Minister of Industry announced the new industrial policy. Those who have gone through that policy minutely, I think, nowhere they will find that we have done away with these industries. What we have done is that we have given more emphasis on small-scale industries, khadi and village industries. What for? The hon. Member, Mr. Poojari, was saying yesterday about the policy of late revered leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his industrial policy which was announced in this House in 1956. He also referred to the name of Shri Charan Singh, our Home Minister, saying that Shri Charan Singh's policy and Pandit Nehru's policy are quite contradictory. At the time of the initial development of the newly freed country, that policy was definitely useful because, without core industry, without basic industry, a nation cannot grow and cannot stand on its own legs. So, at that time, it was definitely a right policy. But today the context has changed. Today, we are faced with unemployment problem. Lakhs of youngmen and women are moving here and there in search of jobs. How to create jobs? We all of us know that big industries, core industries, cannot create sufficient jobs. It is the ancillaries, the small industries, the tiny industries, the cottage and village industries, which can create more jobs for the people. We have just put more thrust on that. That is the difference between the two. But, as I have said, I express my regret that this type of impression, the Members are trying to give in the country that we do not like heavy and basic industries; that may serve the political purpose; that will not be useful for the progress of the country.

Yesterday, Mr. T. A. Pai had also said that the present Government did not want the public sector to grow. This is absolutely a mistaken impression. He had tried to create this impression in the minds of the people. We have made it clear in the industrial policy statement laid on the Table of the House that there will be an expanding role of the public sector in several fields. We need the help of public sector and also we need the help of core and basic industries; we also need the help of small scale industry because without power the agriculturists

also cannot do their own work. So, I think, this impression should not be given by the hon. Members in the minds of the people.

Yesterday and today also, Members have shown their concern in regard to small scale, cottage and village industries; they have also shown their concern about the sick industries; they have also shown their concern in regard to the performance of the public sector undertakings. They have also demanded that this policy is not enough, but vigorous attempt for its implementation is needed, if we want to bring the fruits of these things at the doors of the poor people.

So far, emphasis was on large industries. As I have said already, at that time, the cottage industry assumed a minor role. Now the present Government, as I have said, is firm to change this approach. Our Minister held talks with Industry Ministers of the different States and also with different Chief Ministers. They have also agreed to this policy. In my State—my marxist friends are here—so far as I know, they did not believe in the policy of cottage, khadi and village industries commission.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Who says ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : But, today, I know they put a great emphasis on it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : I support you.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : But, at one time, you had no faith in these things. But as now, you have your Government here.....

(Interruptions)

You have appreciated.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We want you to succeed and succeed specially in West Bengal. Do not let us go into an uncertain path.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : That these friends appreciated the policy. In my State also they are trying to follow to implement, this policy with much vigour. It proves that our policy at the present moment is very correct....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Not only in this book but we want execution.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : Yesterday also the Members were saying,

'We want implementation'. We also know that. If we do not implement, then the fruits of those things will not be at the door of the people and people will not excuse us. Today we are here. Tomorrow we may go there. So, we are trying, how to do all these things. For that, we want that a good atmosphere must be created in the country so that everybody can put his hand to solve this gigantic unemployment problem. As I have said, if tomorrow some other people come here, they will also have to face the same problem. At least in this respect, we must go hand in hand. We must get the cooperation from all. We will definitely appreciate their suggestions and their intelligence. Our Minister is liberal enough to take them up. We believe in action, not in slogans as we had heard in the last few years.

Yesterday some Members were talking about sick industries. Mr. Pai was asking as to what we had done during this one year. We have inherited many sick industries, not only in the big sector, not only in the big industries; if you go round in the countryside you will see that small industries, tiny industries, are also sick; some of them have been closed for years. May I ask Mr. Pai and his friends as to how this happened and what was their policy. Yesterday he was quoting some figures. I do not believe in figures. I believe in action. I want to see that the poor man gets food, I want to see that he gets a job to take care of his family. I ask him how it happened. If their policy was so correct, if they did everything for the country, how it has happened that so many industries are sick. We have taken up this matter very seriously, and we are trying to help these sick industries. We have taken up some programmes. We have taken some steps. We are trying to improve the management of these industries.

Yesterday there was some criticism here about the policy of amalgamation of sick industries with the healthy units. Some apprehension has been expressed here. I do appreciate it. We want that the workers should take up these sick industries; they should form cooperatives and they should take them up and run them. But at the present moment in the country that type of atmosphere is not here. And Government cannot take all the industries because all the expertise and other things are not at the command of the Government. We have, therefore, thought that if any good unit takes the responsibility of a sick unit, it may be revived again. We are very careful and the Finance Ministry is very careful to see that at our cost, some new thing cannot take place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Why don't you nationalise Krishna Glass and Ganges Printing Inks ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : The Minister will reply to that.

In coordination with the Reserve Bank and monitoring of information by banks and financial institutions, we have been arranged in such a way that the sickness can be detected in time and corrective measures taken.

In regard to the structural fabrication industry, sickness is chronic. The Central Government had to step in and take over the management of number of Companies. Several steps have been taken in regard to these industries through rationalization of product-mix, modernization of machinery and equipment, technology upgradation, etc.

Many things have been said in regard to the performance of the public sector undertakings. We would have been very happy if we could have achieved better results, but whatever results we have achieved, we are not sorry for that.

I would now like to tell you about the heavy industries. The performance of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industries, as I have already told you, is not altogether bad. It continues to record high rate of growth. In 1975-76, the production was Rs. 752 crores; in 1976-77 it was Rs. 828.78 crores and in 1977-78 it is expected to be Rs. 940 crores. There will, however, be a shortfall of eight percent in the target. There are many reasons for it. We know, what is happening in the country. In almost all the States practically power shortage is there. Unscheduled power-cut unsatisfactory industrial relations and non-availability of imported and indigenous components in time are among many of the factors responsible for this. In the year 1978-79, the tentative target in this sector is Rs. 1,180 crores, which I think, would be about twenty-five percent more over the current year's production. We hope that the power position and the industrial relations would improve. In order to improve industrial relations, our Minister in the early part of this month met representatives of Workers' trade unions and had useful discussions with them. This was in order to ensure that better industrial relations would prevail in all the industries.

[Shrimati Abha Maiti]

In regard to the export of engineering goods, in 1976-77, engineering goods worth Rs. 552 crores have been exported. In 1977-78 we expect that goods worth Rs. 650 crores would be exported.

Yesterday Shri Pai said that we are importing so many things and sarcastically he referred that we were also trying to import salt. This is not a fact. What I would like to submit to the House is that our salt reserves are dwindling. You know in the last 3-4 years Mr. Pai was in charge of this Ministry. Definitely he knows what was the position of salt reserve last year and the year before last. As precaution we have banned export of salt and now I think we are in a good position. Last year also you know the weather was good and the expected production did not take place. We have stopped export. But we are now here in a position where we have to import salt.

Yesterday one member was telling about the Mandi Salt mines. Mr. Durgachand referred to this I inquired about it and I had correspondence with the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. The rock salt which is available in Mandi in Himachal is not fit for human consumption. The present production of salt from Mandi salt mines is about 4000 tonnes a year. The rock salt available there is of a very inferior quality. Its cost of purification is very high. The rock salt available there is used as a cattle-lick. And to meet the salt requirements of Himachal Pradesh for edible purposes our public sector undertaking, the Hindustan Salts Ltd. is supplying and meeting their requirements as also of Rajasthan.

Mr. Rajan and Mr. Vayalar Ravi were referring to a licence given to a large industrial house for producing mechanised coir mat. We can say we know that. I would like to say that it is still under review.

I do not want to take much time. Mr. Krishna Chander Halder yesterday referred to Gresham and Craven. In December last when the Minister of Industry piloted the Bill for acquisition of this concern he categorically assured the House that if there is any need a new company may be floated. I am glad to announce that the Minister has taken a decision to float a new company for that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE,
I hope it will not be tagged on to Braithwaite.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: No, no.

With these few words. I now resume my seat.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have known my friend Mr. George Fernandes since the last 25 years. He was the foremost disciple of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia of revered memory. Sir, it pains me to have to criticise him but I cannot help it.

I have been in Kanpur for the last 50 years and the Swadeshi Cotton Mills of Kanpur is the biggest cotton mill there. Shri Manthuram Jaipuria has got the controlling shares in the mill and he has two sons, one is Shri Sitaram Jaipuria his adopted son and the other is Shri Rajaram Jaipuria the real son born to him after the adoption of Shri Sitaram.

Shri Sitaram is bent upon destroying Shri Rajaram and the family feud has caused this cotton mill to go to ruins.

This factory employs 8,000 workers directly and about 22,000 workers indirectly in other employment resulting from the running of the mill. For the last several months there has been trouble there. On 6th December, 1977 there was firing. The arrears of wages and other dues of the workers have accumulated to Rs. 3 crores resulting in firing in which eleven workers were killed and two management officers people were also murdered.

On 29th November, 1977 Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, Chief Minister, U.P. had written to the Minister Shri George Fernandes that the mill should be taken over by the Government and given to the National Textile Corporation but his advice was not heeded. Instead, 11 days after the firing and killings, the Minister made a statement in the Lok Sabha that he would not take over any sick textile mill, although NTC runs 103 sick textile mills and it could easily take over Swadeshi Mill also.

Had the factory been taken over by the N.T.C. as advised by the Chief Minister, this killing could have been avoided, the lives of 11 workers would have been saved and the lives of two officers of the factory who have been murdered would have been spared. On whose shoulders lie the blood of these innocent people. Should not the Minister repent for it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned when an accident took place in the Railway in the South because he felt some individual responsibility for the accident. But this man refuses to accept responsibility

as a Minister where Rs 3 crores of arrears of workers dues had accumulated, and he did not take over the mill as advised by the Chief Minister U.P. There were killings. Should he not have resigned immediately? Would not it have raised the prestige of the Janata Government? Instead he made a statement in the Lok Sabha, 11 days after that he will not take over any sick mill including the Swadeshi Cotton Mill. It is shocking.

The U.P. Government has succeeded in selling 10 lakh shares worth Rs. 5 crores of Swadeshi Polytex which is closely allied to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, to Shri Thapar, with the approval of the Central Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel and the Industrial Development Bank of India.

I read a statement of Shri Fernandes in the press opposing the sale of these shares. I cannot understand, why? When the Finance Minister approves it and the Industrial Development Bank okays it, why should he oppose it? If Rs. 5 crores had been realised from the sale of 10 lakh shares of Swadeshi Polytex our allied body of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the U.P. Government would have been able to realise Rs. 3 crores which it had spent in paying of old arrears of due to workers in December last. Rs. 2 crores would have become available for working capital to start the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and to run the factory. But one consequence of this sale would have been that Shri Sitaram Jaipuria would have lost his Managing Directorship of Swadeshi Polytex to Shri Thapar which at present yields to Shri Sitaram Jaipuria about Rs. 5 crores a year mostly in black money. I accuse Shri George Fernandes of being hand-in-gloves with Shri Sitaram Jaipuria whom he wants to continue as Managing Director of Swadeshi Polytex for reasons of his own. It is now nearly 4 months since December when firing took place and since when the mill is closed, rendering 8,000 directly employed and 22,000 indirectly employed workers unemployed and idle, leading to acute starvation conditions. The workers are now exasperated and if the factory does not start running immediately the patience of the unemployed and starving workers will be exhausted and no police firing will be able to control them. Kanpur will be bathed in a blood-bath the like of which it has never seen before and in which more than several hundred workers would be killed by police firing.

Our former Socialist Labour leader Shri George Fernandes has now become a friend of the capitalist Shri Sitaram Jaipuria

whose tune he sings, and does not care for 30,000 workers of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills who are starving for the last four months. They will be forced to retaliate in desperation leading to lathi charges and firing resulting in hundreds of deaths. I am shocked that our great former labour leader and socialist should have behaved in this manner. I demand that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills should be taken over immediately by the National Textile Corporation and run by the Government or it should be sold to Shri Thapar who is ready to purchase its shares for Rs. 5 crores. I do not know why the advice of the Chief Minister of U.P. was not accepted in time. It is such cruel disregard of advice of Chief Ministers by the Central Ministers which gives strength to the demand of West Bengal Chief Minister Shri Jyoti Basu for more autonomy for the States. I demand an immediate high level enquiry into the aforesaid charges of corruption and carelessness which I have described above.

There are about 100 sick sugar mills. These mills should be immediately taken over by the Government and renovated. Their size is small, 800 tonnes to 1,000 tonnes. The economic size is 1500 tonnes. Government should renovate the factories and expand their size so that they may become economic units, mostly in U.P. and Bihar, so that sugar may be available at cheaper prices and they may produce sugar at cheaper rate. U.P. and Bihar have oldest factories in the sugar industry and these factories should be renovated and their sizes should be increased to maximum capacity. I hope my friend will not misunderstand me. I have had to perform my painful duty because I cannot see 30,000 workers starving and so I have to say what I feel very plainly and frankly.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति जी, उद्योग अनुदान की मांग पर मैं अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए दो निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। पिछले दिनों में जो इस देश का इंडस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट हुआ, उसका इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर असर हुआ, बड़ी हेवी इण्डस्ट्रीज तो कई वनीं, पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी कुछ बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी हुईं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी इस देश में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिस तरह से हमने एक नीति निर्धारित की है कि स्माल स्कूल और काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज के

[श्री युवराज]

डबलपमेंट के लिये हम गांवों की तरफ बढ़ेंगे, नगरों, महानगरों और शहरों में हम अधिक इण्डस्ट्रीज अब नहीं बिठावेंगे बल्कि जहां ज्यादा बेरोजगारी है, जहां ज्यादा तबाही है वहीं हम छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों को ले जायेंगे, उस नीति को हम कार्यान्वित करें। आज हमारे सामने प्रश्न है कि हमारी स्थिति क्यों इतनी खराब है? जब इस देश में इतने मिनरल्स हैं, इतने रिसोर्सज हैं, स्थानीय संसाधन हैं, जूट है, इस्पात है, खाद के लिए हमारे यहां उपर्युक्त चीजें हैं, हाइड्रोएलेक्ट्रिक के साधन हैं, थर्मल पावर के लिए कोल है फिर क्या वजह है कि सारी दुनिया के गरीब देशों में हमारा देश गिना जाता है? आज दुनिया के जो 400 अच्छे बड़े आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं उनमें से 200 मास्को, रूस में हैं। इसका कारण है—वेल डेवलपड इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर, स्क्रिड मैनपावर और पोलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी। इन चीजों की इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ के लिये बड़ी आवश्यकता होती है और इसके बिना हम इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ नहीं कर सकते हैं। कुछ लोगों की, कुछ इंडिविजुअल कैपिटलिस्ट्स की आर्थिक सम्पन्नता बढ़ सकती है। आज हम ऐसी जगह पर खड़े हैं कि इस बार लोकतंत्र की विजय के बाद अगर हमने अपनी औद्योगिक नीति को कार्यान्वित किया, अगर हम गांवों के गरीब पिछड़े लोगों को रोजगार दे सके और मिनिमम प्राइस पर फिनिशड गुड्स गांवों तक पहुंचा सके तो हमारी नीति की सार्थकता मानी जायेगी। अभी तक जो कुछ हुआ है उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो बिलो पावर्टी लाइन वाले लोग हैं, वे अभागे लोग दो-तीन साल पहले तक 15-16 मीटर कपड़े का कंजंपशन करते थे, पर-कैपिटा वे आज 11-12 मीटर कपड़े का कंजंपशन करते हैं। पूरे देश में हम 400 करोड़ रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेंज जूट से अर्जित करते हैं लेकिन कलकत्ता नगर, वेस्ट बंगाल और बिहार जहां जूट इण्डस्ट्री है वहां करीब-करीब आधी इंडस्ट्रीज बेकार पड़ी

हैं। जो जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया का संगठन है वह क्या करता है? उसका जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर है वह, जो कमेटी आफ आपरेशन है उसकी राय की उपेक्षा करके उन मिलों को पाट की आपूर्ति करता है जिनकी रेप्यूटेशन मार्केट में इतनी गिरी हुई थी।

15 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

उन मिलों को कोई पाट नहीं मिल रहा था, लेकिन गलत ढंग से, फ़ाड कर के जे० सी० आई० से पाट दिला दिया गया, जो सरकार के लिए बोझा बन गया। इन में से कई मिलों को सरकार ने बाद में आई० आर० सी० आई० के अन्तर्गत ले कर चलाने की कोशिश की। ऐसी मिलें जो बन्द होने वाली थीं, जैसे बर्ड ग्रुप की है जिन का जूट उद्योग में एकाधिपत्य है, यूनियन जूट कम्पनी, जो बाद में टेक-ओवर कर ली गई और जिसकी तरफ 54 लाख रुपया बाकी पड़ा हुआ है, नेशनल जूट कम्पनी, एलेक्जेंड्रा जूट मिल और इसी तरह की दूसरी मिलें, जिन में से कई टेक-ओवर कर ली गईं, इन सब को जूट दिया गया। जे० सी० आई० ने अपने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स और कमेटी आफ आपरेशनज की राय न मान कर, श्री एस०के० घोष, जिन का जे०सी० आई पर बहुत प्रभाव था और जो कभी इन मिलों में काम करते थे, उन के प्रभाव में आ कर जूट दे दिया गया और इस तरह से लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपया जे० सी० आई० का डूबा गया, जिस की रिकवरी नहीं हो सकती है।

लेकिन दूसरी तरफ—सभापति महोदय, उत्तर बिहार के पूर्णिया, कटिहार में, जहां 95 फीसदी लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं और जहां काफी मात्रा में जूट पैदा होता है—वहां बिजली की 800 मैगावाट की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन बिजली के अभाव में सारे छोटे और बड़े कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। उत्तर बिहार में केवल 80 मैगावाट बिजली की आपूर्ति किसानों

छोटे उद्योगों और मीडियम उद्योगों के लिये होती है। मैं आप को, सभापति जी, यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कटिहार में आर० वी० एच० एम० जूट मिल दो वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है। बिहार सरकार ने एक बार नहीं, कई बार भारत सरकार से निवेदन किया और जब मैं यहां निर्वाचित हो कर आया तो मैंने भी प्रधान-मंत्री जी से लेकर माननीय वर्तमान उद्योग मंत्री जी से मिल कर बातचीत की, पत्राचार हुआ, लेकिन कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। वहां 4000 मजदूर काम करते थे, जिन में से 100 मजदूर आधे पेट खा कर, माल-न्यूट्रीशन के चलते, जिन की मजदूरी कट कर मिल में जमा होती थी, लेकिन ई० एस० आई० में जिन का पैसा जमा नहीं कराया जाता था, जिन को दवा नहीं दी गई, ऐसे 100 मजदूर इन दो वर्षों में मर गये। मैंने इस सवाल को बार-बार इस सदन में उठाया। मैं उन के नाम भी आप को बतला सकता हूँ—

श्री राम लगन राम

दीप शाह की पत्नी

जीतन यादव का पूरा परिवार

चन्नू पासवान

योगेन्द्र चौधरी

लक्ष्मी कान्त झा की पत्नी

वाहिद अली

योगेश्वर चौधरी की पत्नी

सरसी देवी, मिल मजदूरिन

इस्लाम मिस्त्री

दैनी शाह

महली देवी

किसनू पासवान

विश्व नाथ ततमा, आदि, आदि 100
आदमी मरे।

श्री मोहन धारिया जी से भी मैंने निवेदन किया, क्योंकि पहले जूट का काम कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत था।

उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि एक माह में मिल खुलेगी। थोड़े दिनों के बाद वह विभाग हस्तान्तरित हो कर जार्ज साहब के पास आया। उन को भी सारी बातें बताने की कोशिश मेरी तरफ से हुई।

100 मजदूर हमारे मरे हैं और बिहार की सरकार ने 6 लाख रुपए का प्रेचुटस रिलीफ मजदूरों की बहनों, मजदूरों के बच्चों के बीच में वंटवाया है और फिर बिहार की सरकार जो रिलीफ देती थी, उस को आपूर्ति करना भी बन्द कर दिया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया है? मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि वहां एक विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। बिहार के इंडस्ट्रीज सेक्रेट्री ने भारत सरकार के उद्योग विभाग को बता दिया है कि इतनी स्टार्वेशन डेथ्स हुई हैं और कटिहार के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट ने सरकार को बतला दिया है कि ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। पूर्णियां, कटिहार से लाखों वेल्स जूट बाहर जाता है, एक्सपोर्ट होता है और वहां पर 15, 20 मील के एरिया में वही एक बड़ी मिल है। वहां पर 4 हजार आदमी काम करते थे और वह बन्द है। सरकार को उसे खोलना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी बातना चाहता हूँ कि किशन खंज और फाविस गंज में पूर्वगामी सरकार ने दो जूट मिल लगाने की बात कही थी लेकिन वे अभी तक स्थापित नहीं हो सकी हैं। किसानों के सामने जूट की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और जूट व्यापार और तमाम व्यवसायिक केन्द्रों पर इस मिल के बन्द होने का असर पड़ा है। मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक निश्चित तिथि की सूचना चाहता हूँ कि उस तिथि तक वह मिल खुल जाएगी। पचासों करोड़ रुपये की जिस मिल की सम्पत्ति हो और जो एक वारविल यूनिट है, वह खुलेगी या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। अगर वह नहीं खुलेगी, तो जिस

[श्री युवराज]

जनता के हित के लिये मैं निर्वाचित हुआ हूँ, मुझे उस के लिये निश्चय करना पड़ेगा। जब बंगाल में चार, पांच मिलें ली जा सकती हैं, तो बिहार में एक मिल भी आप नहीं लेंगे। उस को न लेने की क्या वजह है। इन शब्दों में मैं कटिहार के सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन करना चाहता था।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार, बिहार की तरफ से, उद्योग विभाग की तरफ से बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम सीमेंट प्लांट, बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक निगम अल्युमीनियम प्लांट, नाई-लोन फिलामेंट यार्न बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम और रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लि० डालमिया नगर बोर्ड, एम० जी० एम० एफ पेपर परियोजना, फर्टिलाइजर्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लि० सिन्दरी में सोडियम, हैक्सा, मीटा, फोस्फेट के उत्पादन के लिए निर्गत किए गए आशय पत्र का अनुज्ञप्ति में परिवर्तन और स्पेयर पार्ट्स के निर्माण के लिए सर्वश्री मकान द्वारा कर्मशाला की स्थापना, ये सारी स्कीमों भारत सरकार के उद्योग विभाग के पास लम्बित हैं। बिहार में खानें हैं, मिनरल्स हैं लेकिन रुपए के अभाव में और सरकार की बहुत ही शिथिल नीति के चलते ये तमाम स्कीमों पेन्डिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। हम बात करते हैं कि हम ग्रामोद्योगों का विस्तार करेंगे। लेकिन सभापति जी आप जानते हैं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योगों को चलाने के लिए एक कमीशन बना हुआ है जोकि 1956 के पहले बना था। एक वैचारिक और रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से इसकी स्थापना हुई थी। सरकारी ऋण और अनुदान पर यह चलता है। यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन है। इसी तरह से बिहार में और अन्य राज्यों में राज्य स्तर पर खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के जो

कर्मचारी हैं उनका वेतन और भत्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार के संस्थानों के समान है लेकिन खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनको राज्य सरकार के यहां जो वेतनमान हैं, उनके मुताबिक वेतन मिलता है, राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समान उन्हें सुविधायें मिलती हैं। एक ही काम जो दो संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है, उन दोनों संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को संख्याएँ अलग अलग दी जाती हैं। एक संस्था में कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा और दूसरी संस्था के कर्मचारियों को कम तन्ख्वाह दी जाती हैं। दोनों ही संस्थाओं के कर्मचारी वित्तीय उत्पादन का काम करते हैं फिर उन्हें तंख्वाएं कम और ज्यादा क्यों मिलती हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने जो रूलर इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की बात कही थी, उस दिशा में सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। जो असमानतायें और असंतुलन खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन और खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड में है, उसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति जी, चूंकि आपकी घंटी बज चुकी है, इसलिए मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। अभी हमने देखा कि हाथी कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें थीं कि बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए, उन्हें इस सरकार ने ठुकरा दिया है। इससे मुझे कड़ा कष्ट हुआ। एक तरफ हम विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम विपक्ष, प्रतिपक्ष और जनता के निष्पक्ष लोगों को अपने खिलाफ के लिये आधार प्रदान करते हैं। एक टाइम बाऊण्ड रिजल्ट ओरियन्टेड एक्शन की आवश्यकता है। अगर हमने निर्धारित समय पर कुछ नहीं किया तो फिर हमें मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम हायस्ट प्रायोरिटी किस को दें। जो मास कंजम्पशन की चीजें बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं, कंज्यूमर

गुड्स बनाती हैं, ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ हमें प्रायोरिटी देनी पड़ेगी। हमको मालूम है कि फाल्टी प्लानिंग के चलते देश का विनाश हुआ है, गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ी है। इस देश की आज भी सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेकारी और गरीबी है। इस समस्या को हमें सबसे पहले हल करना है और इसको हल करने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाया जाएगा वही एक बड़ा कदम माना जाएगा।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि टैक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्रीज में 50 प्रतिशत कपड़ा वस्त्र हेण्डलूम में तैयार होते हैं और इसमें एक करोड़ वर्कर्स काम करते हैं। जब तक इनकी संख्या को दो-गुना या तीन-गुना नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, जब तक जहाँ पहले एक करोड़ लोगों को काम मिलता है, वहाँ उनकी संख्या दो या तीन करोड़ तक नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक हम बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। इस हेण्डलूम इंडस्ट्री में बहुत अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। जब तक कम पैसे में हम कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना गांव-गांव में नहीं करेंगे तब तक बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हम हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए हमें इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना है और विकेंद्रित आर्थिक प्रणाली के द्वारा इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना है। यह कहने से मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को एक्सपेंड न करें। हमें उससे भी बहुत से काम लेने हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज और कुटीर उद्योगों को भी पूरा शक्ति लगा कर गांव-गांव में पहुंचाना है। इस दिशा में हमें तेजी से आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है और देश की जनता को जो जनता सरकार से उम्मीद है, उसको पूरा करने की जरूरत है।

पिछले दस बीस सालों में हेवी कपिटल इंटेन्सिव इंडस्ट्रीज की समग्र रचना हुई जिस में डोमैस्टिक और फोरन रिमॉनिंग का हस्तांतरण किया गया। यह जो रचना हुई पुनः अगर इसको हमने दोहराया तो बहुत बड़ा

नुकसान देश को होगा और इतना बड़ा होगा जो पिछले दिनों में नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हाई कास्ट प्रोडक्शन जो हुआ है और बेसिक और हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज का जो कंसेंट्रेशन था वैसे हम न करके मिनिमम प्राइसिस में फिनिश गुड्स जनता तक ले जायें, मास कंजम्पशन की चीजें मिनिमम प्राइस पर ले जायें ताकि उनकी खपत बढ़ सके।

एक और बात है। जो रा मैटीरियल एग्रिकल्चर से हम प्राप्त करते हैं जैसे रूई है, गन्ना है, ज्यूट है उससे बनी चीजों को खरीदने की शक्ति भी हमें गांव वालों में पैदा करनी होगी। हम गांव में उद्योग बिठा कर क्या करेंगे अगर उन में खरीदने की शक्ति पैदा नहीं हो जाती है। इस वास्ते ये दोनों काम साथ साथ चलने चाहियें। गांव में उद्योग लगा कर, वहाँ बिजली पहुंचा कर, सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान करके खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के साथ साथ जनता की वहाँ परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी भी बढ़ायें। और साथ साथ ग्रामोद्योगों की स्थापना भी करें उनका विस्तार भी करें, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री पायस टिकों (अलीपुरद्वार) : मैं एक विशेष विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी औद्योगिक नीति जैसी हम आशा करते थे उस आशा के अनुरूप नहीं बनी है। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में दो प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ चल रही हैं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए कुछ रखा गया है और पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिए कुछ रखा गया है। ये दोनों साथ साथ चल रहे हैं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर का अर्थ यह हुआ कि हम दो प्रकार के मानव समाज की सृष्टि कर रहे हैं। एक मालिक समाज और दूसरा मजदूर समाज। सिह और बकरी की व्यवस्था साथ साथ हो रही है। हम अपनी औद्योगिक नीति से मालिक और मजदूर दोनों तैयार कर रहे हैं, एक सिह

[श्री पामस टिर्की]

तैयार कर रहे हैं और दूसरी वकरी। इस-लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले कारखाने चल रहे हैं या आगे लगने जा रहे हैं चाहे ये छोटे उद्योग हों या कुटीर उद्योग हों, जिन किन्हीं में भी पाचास से अधिक मजदूर एम्प्लाय होते हैं उनको सरकारी अर्थात् पब्लिक सैक्टर में रखा जाए, सरकार इनको अपने निजी नियंत्रण में रखे। इस चीज को देश आप से अपेक्षा करता है आशा करता है। जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल लाज स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स या सिटिंग आर्डर बने हैं ऐसा लगता है कि वे सब मजदूरों के शोषण के लिए बने हैं। इनको देश के अनपढ़ मजदूर नहीं समझते हैं। जो आपकी इंडस्ट्रियल नीति है यह मजदूरों के बचाव के लिए, उनके अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए नहीं है। ऐसा लगता है कि इनको बनाते वक्त आपने मालिकों के मुनाफ़े को पेशनजर रखा है। आप चाय बगानों को लें। इन से सरकार को आमदनी हो रही है। विदेशी मुद्रा भी चाय से आपको प्राप्त होती है। चाय बगान वाले दस दस मंजिले भवन तो बनाते जा रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार कभी यह नहीं सोचती कि मजदूरों की हालत क्या है जो चाय बगानों में काम करते हैं, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा दीक्षा का भी कोई प्रबन्ध है या नहीं है? वे भी हमारे देशवासी हैं। क्या उनका जापान बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए। क्या उनका शोषण करने की मालिकों को पूरी आजादी होनी चाहिए? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इधर ध्यान दे। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। चाय उद्योग एक बड़ा उद्योग है। जो लाभ उन लोगों को मिलता है और विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है उसको देश के कामों में लगाया जा सके इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए।

हैदराबाद में एक स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज एक्स-टेशन ट्रेनिंग इस्टीट्यूट है, जिसके द्वारा इन्टरनेशनल कोसिज और आउटस्टेशन कोसिज चलाये जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस इस्टीट्यूट में कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के कितने बच्चे ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं। वास्तव में वहाँ एक्सप्लायटर्ज के बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, ताकि वे भी आगे चल कर एक्सप्लायट कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं लेदर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में वे लोग परम्परागत रूप से चमड़े का काम करते आ रहे हैं, जो हरिजन कहलाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिस संस्था में लेदर इंडस्ट्री की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, उसमें उस जाति के कितने बच्चे ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं, जिसके लोग परम्परागत रूप से चमड़े के काम में निपुण हैं, ताकि वे हरिजन यह प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके इस व्यवसाय में लग सकें और देश के सुचारु नागरिक बन सकें।

ये सब त्रुटियाँ वर्तमान सरकार की नहीं हैं, बल्कि पिछली सरकार के समय से चली आ रही हैं। हम लोगों और जनता की आशा थी कि उद्योग नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन होगा और जो मजदूर अभी तक दूसरे दर्जे के नागरिक समझे जाते रहे हैं, उन्हें समान अवसर मिल सकेगा। हमारी यह आशा थी और अभी तक बनी हुई है।

हमारे देश में बहुत सम्पत्ति है और वह आगे बढ़ रहा है। हम लोगों ने सुना है कि हमारे देश में बाद्यान्न के गोदाम भरे हैं। लेकिन विचित्र स्थिति यह है कि हमारे बहुत से आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं। अगर बहु-संख्यक लोगों का शोषण करके कुछ लोग बहुत बड़े बन जायें, तो इसे देश की उन्नति नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह तो शोषण है।

मिश्र में बहुत पुराने जमाने में पिरामिड और गगनचुम्बी भवन बनाये गये थे। अगर इसी को देश की उन्नति और महानता समझा जाए, तो वह राज्य भी बहुत अच्छा और प्रगतिशील था। आज हमारी भी वही हालत है। एक तरफ बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकायें और रूपए पैसों का भंडार है और दूसरी तरफ लोग भूख-नगे हैं। यह हमारी उद्योग नीति का परिणाम है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कहीं भी पचास से ज्यादा मजदूर किसी उद्योग में लगे हों, उस उद्योग को सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए, उसे प्राइवेट हाथों में नहीं रहने देना चाहिए। मुझे डर है कि गांवों में जो कुटीर उद्योग और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित होने जा रही हैं, शहरों के रुपये पैसे वाले एक्सप्लायटर मुनाफा कमाने के लिए उनमें जूझ पड़ेंगे और अपनी पूंजी बढ़ायेंगे और ग्रामों के साधारण लोगों का शोषण करेंगे। अगर सरकार पहले अपनी उद्योग नीति को ठीक नहीं करेगी, तो गांवों के लोगों का और अधिक शोषण होने और उन पर और ज्यादा विपत्ति आने की पूरी संभावना है। इसलिए मैं जनता सरकार और विशेषकर मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में सतर्क होने के लिए आगाह करना चाहता हूँ।

इस समय पश्चिमी बंगाल में बड़े मानोपली हाउसिंग के 29 कारखाने बन्द हैं, जिसके कारण 15,731 कर्मचारी बेकार हो जाने के कारण बड़ी दुर्दशा में हैं। इन मानोपली हाउसिंग की शुरू से यह परम्परा रही है कि वे मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करते रहें। मुझे आशा है कि जनता सरकार और उद्योग मंत्री इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि कोई भी मानोपली हाउस और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ किसी प्रकार का खिलवाड़ न कर सके।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): We, the Members of the Anna DMK Party support the Demands of the Ministry of Industry, We have also to see how the energetic Minister is facing the trouble which was created during the last 30 years. An industries. India is very backward. When we see Japan and South Korea, they have improved a lot in this field in a short time. We have to find out how they have improved so much. I am not blaming the Industry Minister; it is the joint responsibility of the entire Government. We should discuss the present difficulties and the Minister should also see how to rectify the difficulties in the small scale industries and other industries. I know this cannot be solved within one or two years and it will take time.

Regarding power shortage, India is very much behind in power. In 1976, power available was 2000 MW and in 1977 also, it was of the same order. The shortage of power in India is by 3000 MW. The present Government has to increase the availability of power by 3000 MW more in order to overcome this shortage. Due to this shortage, we are losing about Rs 3000 crores worth production in the factories per year. So, the Energy Minister must improve the power position in the country. We should also think how many millions might have lost their jobs due to shortage of power?

Today, millions are losing employment due to power shortage. So, serious steps must be taken by the Government to increase power availability. This is not only the responsibility of the Energy Minister or the Industry Ministry but it is the responsibility of the entire Government.

I appreciate the new industrial policy of the hon. Minister. He is going to give licence to industries for starting industries in the rural areas. One of the Members who spoke on this Demand, was against this policy. I want to tell him that in rural areas we do not have even 20 per cent of the industries. The income of the rural people is as low as 50 paise and one rupee. How then the economic growth of the country will improve? We must support the energetic Minister for this policy. I request the Government to make a definite policy by which the country will become a great nation.

The Industry Minister has promised that he will ask the multi-nationals to stop producing certain consumer items and these items will be given to the small scale sector. This is a welcome step. This will generate more employment opportunities for the people.

[Shri C. N. Visvanathan]

With these words, I support the Demands¹

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा पेश की गई मांग के समर्थन में बोल रहा हूँ। लेकिन कुछ बनियादी सवालियों को मैं छेड़ना चाहता हूँ। पिछले तीस वर्षों से देश में देहाती अंचल का शोषण कर के शहरों का विकास हुआ है जिसके कारण देहात के लोग शहरों की तरफ रोटी की तलाश में भाग रहे हैं और मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। एक ऐसी विडम्बना है कि जब देश के 80 फीसदी लोग देहातों में वास करते हैं और भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, देहात के लोग रोटी उगाते हैं देहात में लेकिन रोटी की तलाश में चलते हैं शहरों की ओर। जिस देश में महात्मा गांधी जैसे मनीषी का जन्म हुआ हो, जिनके जीवन दर्शन का प्रभाव देश के ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर रहा हो जिनको देश के निर्माण का भार सौंपा गया था, उनके द्वारा हमारे देश में जो अर्थ नीति बनी वह गांधीवादी अर्थ नीति नहीं, समाजवादी अर्थ नीति नहीं बल्कि पूँजीवादी अर्थ नीति चलाई गई। मिस्टर एकोनामी के नाम पर भारत की जनता का शोषण होता रहा है। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि देहात और शहर में विषमता बढ़ी है। शोषण चरम सीमा पर है। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था चकनाबूर हो गई है। चारों तरफ कानून और व्यवस्था टूट रही है। लोग दाने दाने को मोहताज हैं। जो इस प्रकार की दरिद्रता की अवस्था इस देश में पैदा हुई उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है ?

उद्योग मंत्री ने जिस इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी की घोषणा पिछले 23 दिसम्बर को इस सदन में की है वह स्वागत योग्य है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना के पीछे उनकी मशा क्या है। कुटीर ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास, टाइनी सेक्टर में छोटे

उद्योगों की स्थापना। जो हमारे देश में गरीबी और बेकारी की समस्या है उसी ने उनको ऐसी नीति की घोषणा करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है। लेकिन यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। यदि ग्राम गाँव के लोगों को काम देना चाहते हैं तो उनको उसी हालत में काम मिल सकता है जब हमारे देश की जो कृषि नीति है उसमें भी परिवर्तन किया जाये। कृषि की नीति में परिवर्तन करना बहुत आवश्यक है। तभी हमारी औद्योगिक नीति भी सफल हो सकती है। जब तक हमारे देश में कृषि के लिए पूरी तौर से पानी का इतजाम नहीं होता, बाढ़ नियंत्रण का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कृषिजन्य पदार्थों पर आधारित जो लघु उद्योग हम स्थापित करना चाहते हैं वह स्वप्न मात्र ही रहेंगे। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

जहां तक लघु उद्योगों के विस्तार की कल्पना की बात है वह कोई नयी चीज नहीं है, पहले से चली आ रही है। उसके पीछे जो हमारी राज इच्छा शक्ति है, जो विल पावर है उसको करने की, उसके अभाव के कारण लघु उद्योगों का विस्तार या फैलाव नहीं हो सका जिसके कारण देश की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हुई है। सन् 1973 के लघु उद्योग सेंसस से बहुत सारे फेक्ट्स सामने आते हैं। कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 5 लाख के करीब लघु उद्योग रजिस्टर्ड हैं, जिनमें से केवल 53 प्रतिशत चल रहे हैं। बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं जो बोगस हैं और इसलिए रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं कि आयात का माल लेकर काले बाजार में बेच कर काले धन का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए और बेकारी

की दूर करने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने लघु उद्योगों के विकास का जो कदम उठाया है, वह वास्तव में एक सही कदम है। जब तक हम देश के अन्दर लघु उद्योगों और कुटीर उद्योगों का जाल नहीं बिछा देंगे, तब तक हमारे यहां जो बढ़ती हुई आबादी और बेरोजगारी है, हम उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे, न दोनों हाथों को काम दे सकेंगे और न बेकारी को दूर कर पायेंगे। इसलिए हमारे विकास की बुनियाद लघु उद्योग होने चाहिये। लघु उद्योगों का उत्पादन पूंजी के अनुपात से 3.38 प्रतिशत है, जब कि लाज स्केल इंडस्ट्री में 1.28 प्रतिशत है। 1 लाख रुपया लगाने वाले लघु उद्योग 21 व्यक्तियों को काम दे सकते हैं, जबकि 1 लाख रुपया लगाने पर लाज स्केल इंडस्ट्री में केवल 4.9 व्यक्तियों को काम मिल सकता है। इसलिए यह बात सही है कि पूरे देश के पैमाने पर हमें छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। आज देश के बड़े उद्योग केवल 60 शहरों तक सीमित और केन्द्रित हैं। उन्हें हर प्रकार की सुविधायें दी गई हैं, पूंजी दी गई, मंटीरियल दिया गया, बैंकों की सहायता दी गई, जबकि लघु उद्योगों में काम करने वाली सस्थाओं को बैंकों से बहुत कम मदद मिली। भारत सरकार ने आर० आई० पी० उद्योगों की जो योजना चलाई है, जिसमें 75 करोड़ रुपए लगे हैं, उसमें सिर्फ साढ़े बारह करोड़ रुपया बैंकों का और सारे फाइनेंशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का मिला है यानी सिर्फ 16 परसेंट मिला है, लेकिन जो बड़े उद्योग हैं, उनको 90 प्रतिशत रुपया बैंकों से या शेयर होल्डरों से प्राप्त है। जो व्यक्ति पूंजीपति है, उसके घर का केवल 2 प्रतिशत रुपया ही उन बड़े उद्योगों में लगा हुआ है। ऐसी अवस्था में आवश्यक है कि हम देश को एक नई दिशा दें।

सभापति महोदय, आखिर इन योजनाओं को किस ने बनाया है? पिछले तीस वर्षों में जो योजनाएँ बनीं, उन योजनाओं के बनाने वाले कौन थे—इसी दिल्ली में बैठे हुए, बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकाओं, शीत-ताप नियन्त्रित महलों में बैठ कर उन्होंने योजनाओं को बनाया, लेकिन परिणाम क्या हुआ? इन पांच पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के क्या परिणाम निकले? आज 70 फ्रीसदी लोग भूखे और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे आ गये हैं। बिहार और उड़ीसा में तो 80 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे आ गये हैं। नार्थ बिहार में 95 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। केवल बिहार में ही नहीं, पूरे देश के अन्दर 50 प्रतिशत लोग भूमिहीन और खेतिहर मजदूर बन गये हैं, जिनके पास जमीनें थीं, वे भी बे-जमीन हो गये हैं। इस तरह से गरीबी बढ़ती गई। परन्तु अफसोस यह है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आज भी उन्हीं अफसरों और उसी मशीनरी पर भरोसा कर के अपनी नई योजना को चलाना चाहती है, इस सड़ी गली अर्थ नीति को बदल कर समाजवाद का जामा पहनाना चाहती है। मैं नहीं जानता कि आप कहां तक सफल होंगे। जब तक मनसा-वाचा-कर्मणा ऊपर से नीचे तक इस देश को क्रांतिकारी तरीके से, पुर-जोर तरीके से लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, ये सारी बातें एक सपना ही रह जायेंगी और हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे।

आप ने एक नई योजना दी है कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर खोलने जा रहे हैं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर के माध्यम से पूरे देश को जनता को लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग में आप लगाना चाहते हैं और इस के लिए आर० आई० पी० के माध्यम से, जो अभी 112 जिले हैं, उन में से सिर्फ 90 जिले 1978-79 लेना चाहते हैं और उस के बाद आप दूसरे जिले शामिल करेंगे और

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

धीरे धीरे 460 जिलों तक आप पहुंचना चाहते हैं। एक सेक्टर पर 5 लाख रुपये खर्च करना चाहते हैं और इस तरह से इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर पर आप ढाई करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना चाहते हैं और टोटल 9 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना चाहते हैं, जिस में 1.1 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार के पास से आयेगा इस संबंध में मैं आप को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम ऐसे नहीं होने वाला है, हम जानते हैं कि हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो अफसरान हैं वे इस को चलाएंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक जिले के पैमाने पर और प्रखंड के पैमाने पर आप जनता को इन्वोल्व नहीं करेंगे, पीपुल्स पार्टीसिपेशन नहीं होगा, तब तक यह काम सफल होने वाला नहीं है। यह चीज देखी जा चुकी है। जो भी आप प्रबंध करना चाहते हैं उस में जिले और प्रखंड के स्तर पर विकास समिति का गठन आप करें और उस की मदद लें और वह जनता और सत्ता के बीच में एक कड़ी का काम करे। उस के लिए कम से कम कुछ करोड़ रुपये आप निकालिये और ऐसी संस्था को खड़ा कर के नये इन्टरप्रीन्यूस लाए जाए। जनता को इन्फ्यूज किया जाए और नीचे से ऊपर के स्तर तक जो भ्रष्टाचार के कारण प्रगति रुकी हुई है, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था जो चकनाचूर हुई है, उस भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने का काम किया जाए और जो रकामें आती हैं उन को दूर किया जाए।

दूसरी बात आरक्षण की है। आप ने 504 आइटम्स का आरक्षण किया है।

180 आइटम्स का आरक्षण तो पहले से ही था। उस में आप ने 324 आइटम्स को और जोड़ा है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इस को बहुत माइनुटली पढ़ा है, जो 504 आइटम्स का आरक्षण हुआ है, उस को बहुत गौर से पढ़ने की मैंने कोशिश की है। इसका बहुत ढोल देश में पीटा जा रहा है और एक नई आशा की किरण चमकने लगी है और एक नई आशा का संचार हो रहा है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में वही बात है

“बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का जो काटा तो एक कतरा खून निकला”

इस में ऐसी आइटम्स को रखा गया है, जिन के लिए कोई बड़े घरानों के लोगों का काम नहीं, लार्ज-स्केल सेक्टर का काम वहां पर नहीं है। अब आप देखिये कि इस में जो किवाड़ का कब्जा होता है, उस को रिजर्व किया गया है, तम्बू के खम्बों को रिजर्व किया गया है, नेल-कटर को रिजर्व किया गया है। इस तरह के आइटम्स हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है और इन को रिजर्व करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। आइटम्स गिनाने के लिए आप ने ऐसे आइटम्स रख दिये लेकिन इस का क्या औचित्य हो सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 75 फ्रीसदी आइटम्स ऐसे हैं जो एक लाख के नीचे वाले उद्योगों में ही बन सकते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप 5 लाख से ले कर 10 लाख तक की स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में आने वाली चीजों को रिजर्व करने, तो कोई बात थी और उस का असर लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्री वालों पर भी पड़ता।

मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो बच्चों को फुसलाने की सी बात हो गई है। पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय ने इस लिस्ट को देखा है या नहीं या आफिस ने उनको लिस्ट पेश कर दी और उन्होंने उसको ले लिया। इसमें कोई तत्व नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी चीजों के लिए रिजर्व करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कपड़े को रिजर्व क्यों नहीं किया। खाने के बाद कपड़े की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अगर आप कपड़े को रिजर्व करते तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को काम मिलता। धोती, चादर, गम्छा ऐसी आइटम्स को रिजर्व किया जाता, तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पावरलूम आदि पर ये चीजें बनती और बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में लोगों को इम्प्लायमेंट मिलता। इससे बहुत ज्यादा इम्प्लायमेंट जेनरेट होता। मणिपुर, नागालैंड अरुणाचल प्रदेश में आदिवासी और ट्राइब्स लोग जो कालीन बनाते हैं, वह तिब्बती कालीन हैं और दुनिया का बेस्ट कालीन है। उसको आप रिजर्व करते लेकिन उसको आप फैक्ट्रीज में बना रहे हैं।

आखीर में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह आपकी नीति रही है कि मोनोपली एक्ट के मुताबिक आप बड़े घरानों को बढ़ने नहीं देंगे। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? इस देश में लाल इंडस्ट्री वालों की कितनी पूंजी बढ़ गयी है? पिछले पांच वर्षों में टाटा की पूंजी 6 सौ करोड़ रुपए से एक हजार करोड़ रुपए हो गयी। इसी तरह से बिरला और दूसरे घरानों की भी पूंजी बढ़ती चली गयी है। हर साल उनकी आठ से दस करोड़ रुपए का आमदनी होती है। इस एम०आर०टी०सी० के रहते हुए उन्हीं लोगों को लाइसेंस मिल रहे हैं, उन्हीं को दूसरी सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं, उन्हीं की पूंजी बढ़ रही है। उन पर क्या रस्ट्रिक्शन हो रही है? इसलिए जब तक आपके पास विल नहीं होगा तब तक इन पर रस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं लगने वाली है। आप

शूगर, सीमेंट, टैक्सटाइल इन सब फैक्ट्रियों को नेशनलाइज कीजिए। जिस तरह से आपने कोल को किया, आयरन और को किया, माइका को किया, माइंस को किया उसी तरह से आप इनको भी नेशनलाइज कीजिए तभी हम इन लोगों को बढ़ने से रोक पायेंगे वरना ये लोग अपनी पूंजी बढ़ाते जायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, साढ़े चार बजे मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देने वाले हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि लिस्ट में अभी बहुत सारे लोग बोलने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरे साथ कोअप्रेट करें और अपनी बात पांच सात मिनट में कह दें।

श्री मदन तिवारी (राजनंदगांव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति का भी समर्थन करता हूँ। यह इसलिए करता हूँ कि माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने एक संकल्प किया है कि वे गांवों में लघु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग, कारीगरी उद्योग और ग्रामीण उद्योग का जाल बिछायेंगे। संकल्प तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन मैं मंत्रीजी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पहले भी सन् 1971 में बहुत कुछ कहा गया था, नारे भी लगाये गये थे, संकल्प और इच्छा शक्ति भी घोषित की गयी थी। बाद में जो कुछ देखने में आया, अनुभव में आया, वह सब हम भी जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं। आप गांवों में उद्योगों का जाल बिछाने वाले हैं, यह तो चित्त का एक पहलू है लेकिन उसका दूसरा पहलू यह है कि इस पर अमल किस प्रकार होगा। इसके बारे में कोई भी बात अभी देखने में नहीं आ रही है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले हमको इस सम्बन्ध में यह देखना होगा कि इसका मापदण्ड क्या है, इसका मापदण्ड हम

[श्री मदन तिवारी]

किस तरीके से तय करेंगे ? डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि आप नीति हजार बनाइये, कार्यक्रम हजार बनाइये, कानून हजार बनाइये लेकिन उनको अमली जामा पहनाने वाला जो सरकारी तंत्र है वह उस पर अमल नहीं करेगा तो आप रत्ती भर अपने इरादों में सफल होने वाले नहीं हैं ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, 1971 से इस सिलसिले में जो गड़बड़ घोटाला चला है कि बुराई को छिपाया जाए, पाप को छिपाया जाए, किसी भी भ्रष्टाचार को छिपाया जाए, शोषण को छिपाया जाए और यह फैशन बन गया कि अमुक चीज के बारे में न बोलो, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बारे में न बोलो, मैं उसके बारे में माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो भेल के चार औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं वे हमारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास की कुंजी हैं, यह आपको याद रखना चाहिए । 1971 में आम चुनाव के बाद आपको याद ही होगा कि इस भेल के अन्दर, इसके चारों प्रतिष्ठानों के अन्दर कितनी गड़बड़ी हुई कितना लूट और भ्रष्टाचार हुआ । उसके पहले नहीं था । लेकिन उसके बाद जब भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने यह नारा दिया कि "गरीबी हटाओ" तो उसका जीता जागता नयूना अगर किसी को देखना हो तो यहां मिल सकता है । एक विशिष्ट वर्ग को फायदा पहुंचाने की जो इस देश में साजिश की गई, उसकी सारे संसार में कहीं भी आपको कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी । मैं आपको आंकड़े देकर इस चीज को बताना चाहता हूँ । भेल के अन्दर कुल नियोजन शक्ति 50,823 है । यह चारों कारखानों की भोपाल, हरिद्वार, हैदराबाद और त्रिचुरी

की है । इनमें से प्रशासनिक अधिकारी सुपरवाइजर आदि 10916 हैं । लिपिकों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो कर्मचारियों की संख्या होती है 35,358 । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सवा तीन कर्मचारियों के ऊपर एक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और सुपरवाइजर हुआ ।

मामला केवल यहीं खत्म नहीं होता है अभी भी उनकी पलटन बढ़ती जा रही है । आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स से लोग जम्बिया गए थे । उन्होंने वहां पर नियोजन शक्ति के आंकड़े लाकर दिये हैं । वहां पर नौ सौ की स्ट्रैथ है । वहां पर उनमें आठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी हैं और मैनेजमेंट में केवल चार हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर किस की गरीबी हटाई गई है इसको भी आप देखें । डिप्टी मैनेजर्स की संख्या यहां भोपाल में 218 है । सीनियर मैनेजर्स की 57 है । एक हजार से लेकर तीन हजार तक तनख्वाह पाने वालों पर 36 लाख 98 हजार मासिक केवल भोपाल यूनिट में खर्च किया जाता है । यह सरकारी धन की लूट किसकी कमाई पर हो रही है ? उस मजदूर की कमाई पर हो रही है जो खून और पसीना बहा कर पैदा करता है । तीन सौ पाने वाले तीन हजार पाने लग गए । इतने प्रशासनिक अधिकारी डिप्टी मैनेजर, मैनेजर, डायरेक्टर आदि तमाम लोग जो हैं उनकी पलटन में 1971 के बाद वृद्धि होती चली गई है । पूरे उद्योग मंत्रालय का यह हाल है ।

आपने एक लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान की स्थापना कर रखी है उसकी शाखायें सैकड़ों की तादाद में होंगी । उसके जो डायरेक्टर, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर आदि पदाधिकारी हैं उन में से कोई गांव में नहीं जाता है । उनके ऊपर कोई जवाबदारी नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ

मन्त्री महोदय से कि ये जो 10916 की संख्या में ने अभी आपको बताई है भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में इन लोगों के ऊपर आप ने क्या जिम्मेदारी डाली है, उनको कितना काम देना चाहिए, क्या आपने इसको भी निर्धारित किया है। आपने उनके ऊपर क्या भार डाला है? केवल एक तरफ से लूट नहीं हो रही है। चारों तरफ से हो रही है। एक विशिष्ट वर्ग तैयार हुआ है, साधन भोगी, सुविधा भोगी वर्ग तैयार हुआ है जिसको बहुत अच्छा मौका मिला है सार्वजनिक कोष के ऊपर डाका डालने का, लूटने का। दस हजार कर्मचारियों के ऊपर साढ़े तीन हजार अधिकारी भर दिए गए हैं। अगर आपने इस पर रोक नहीं लगाई तो एक दिन वह भोगा जायेगा जब सवातीन कर्मचारियों के पीछे एक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के स्थान पर एक कर्मचारी के ऊपर तीन प्रशासनिक अधिकारी होंगे। जो उत्पादन करने वाला है उसकी संख्या एक रहेगी और प्रशासनिक अधिकारी तीन रहेंगे। अभी भोपाल हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स का एक विज्ञापन निकला, जब कि वहां पहले से ही 3360 प्रशासनिक अधिकारी हैं, डिप्टी मैनेजर का, मैनेजर का, 23 पदों के लिए। और क्या कमी है? मैं इस बात का प्रमाण दे रहा हूँ कि कैसे मजदूरों के खून पीने की कमाई पर प्रशासनिक अधिकारी गुलछरें उड़ा रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं एक नया मेम्बर हूँ और पीछे की बैंचों पर बैठने वाला हूँ इस कारण लोक सभा में पिछड़े मेम्बर हम ही हैं। कुछ समय और दें तो मैं टेक्सटाइल्स के ऊपर भी चर्चा करूँ।

सभापति महोदय, यह क्या हाल है? जो यहां के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं उनका क्या हाल है? भोपाल के भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के अन्दर वहां पर जो रक्षक हैं वह भक्षक बन गए हैं। जिन लोगों को चोरी के मामले में बढ़ावा देने के लिए पुलिस विभाग से बर्खास्त किया गया उनको सुरक्षा

विभाग का सहायक अधिकारी बनाया गया है। जो आदमी 1958 में थानेदार था, उसके ऊपर यह आरोप इन्दौर में वह लगा था कि वह चोरी में शरीक रहता है और उन्हें बढ़ावा देता है। इसलिए बर्खास्त किया गया था। उसी आदमी की सुरक्षा विभाग का सहायक अधिकारी बनाया गया है। आपके विभाग के सेक्रेटरी ने लिख कर भेजा लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई खंडवा से निकाले गये पुलिस कर्मचारी को सुरक्षा विभाग में रखा गया, और तमाम पापों के ऊपर से परदा हट जायेगा इसलिये सुरक्षा विभाग के लोगों के खिलाफ मजदूरों ने आन्दोलन चलाया, पैसों के लिए नहीं बल्कि न्यायिक हक के लिये, मजदूरों को कोई पागल कुत्ते ने नहीं काटा बल्कि वह जो लूट हो रही है उसकी जांच कराने के वास्ते, जो उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है उसकी जांच कराने के वास्ते मजदूरों ने आन्दोलन चलाया। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। आप देखिये कि जितने भी वी०एच०ई० एल० की युनिट्स हैं 15 साल में मजदूरों को केवल 15 रु० की तरक्की मिली है 260 रु० से 275 रु० हुए, लेकिन जो अधिकारियों की पलटन हैं उनको 300 रु० से 3000 रु० पर पहुंचा दिया गया है। एक एक चोरी करने वाले को वहां पर प्रमोशन मिलता है, इंस्पेक्टर से सहायक सुरक्षा अधिकारी। और जब मेरा प्रश्न यहां पर आया तो बोले यह चोरी हुई लेकिन सवाल ही नहीं उठता। आप बताइये सुरक्षा अधिकारी जब चोरी करवाता है तो कौन रोक सकेगा? 10, 10 दीवाले फांद कर ट्रक कैसे बिना सुरक्षा अधिकारी की सांठगांठ के फैक्ट्री के बाहर निकाल सकते हैं? लगातार हर दिन लाखों रुपये की चोरी वहां हो रही है। सुरक्षा विभाग असोसियेशन का सेक्रेटरी पाल सिंह ने जो ग्रँजुएट हैं बड़े मानिक शब्दों में सरकार के सामने प्रार्थना की कि प्रति दिन लाखों रुपये

[श्री मदन तिवारी]

की चोरी हो रही है हज़ूर, इसकी जांच करावें। लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं फिर भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को पागल कुत्ते ने नहीं काटा जो व्यर्थ में आन्दोलन चलायेंगे। हम अपने न्यायिक हक को मांगना चाहते हैं, और हमारे खून पसीने की मेहनत पर अधिकारी लोग गुलछरें उड़ायें यह कभी बर्दास्त नहीं किया जायेगा।

16 hrs.

सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निगम के बारे में मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। पिछले समय मुझको बड़ी तकलीफ हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार प्राप्त हमारे जो मजदूरों के रहनुमा हैं आज वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री के पद पर आसीन हैं जब उन्होंने यह कहा बिना सोचे विचारे और जीभ को तातू में लगा दिया कि जो धंधे घाटे में चल रहे हैं उनको सरकार नहीं चलायेगी, और अगर उन्हें चलाना होगा, तो मजदूर चलायें। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ जार्ज साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बिना जांच-पड़ताल किये यह घोषणा करदी। क्या उनको मालूम है कि क्या हो रहा है? मध्य प्रदेश टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन जायज मांगें रखने पर मजदूरों को कुचलता है। जब वह दिल्ली, राजस्थान, पंजाब सबसिडियरी का चेयरमैन था, तो उसने व्यावर की महालक्ष्मी मिल और एडवर्ड मिल में नवीनीकरण के नाम पर 80 स्पिनिंग रिंग फ्रेम के सांचे पर एक ही पार्टी को 80 लाख रुपये का ठेका दिया। इसमें कहां ईमानदारी है? पुराने रिंग फ्रेम को वजन से बेचने पर 40,000 रु० मिल सकते हैं, जब कि नई मशीन 1,40,000 रुपये में आती है। एक मशीन को बेच कर 40,000 रुपये प्राप्त होंगे, और जो एक लाख रुपया लगाया गया है उसको मिलाकर 1,40,000 रुपये में नई

मशीन खड़ी हो जाती। लेकिन सिर्फ नवीनीकरण पर एक लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया। उसका उद्देश ही यही था कि चारों तरफ से पैसा कमाओ।

यहां अयोध्या मिल, दिल्ली में—आप की नाक के नीचे—उसी श्रीवास्तव ने, जो मध्य प्रदेश टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन है, नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के नाम पर 40 लाख रुपये का पार्ट बदला, लेकिन सांचे चालू नहीं हो सके। पुराने पार्ट चल रहे हैं। 40 लाख रुपये वह हज्म कर गया और डकार भी नहीं लिया।

अब राजनंदगांव की बात सुन लीजिए। मध्य प्रदेश के एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री किशोरी लाल शुक्ला ने, जो मध्य प्रदेश टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन था, अपने एक कृपापात्र, महावीर वस्त्र भंडार के साथ सौदा किया और 3.50 रु० प्रति-मीटर बाजार भाव का माल 2.30 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के हिसाब से दे दिया। इस माल की 375 गांठें थीं और इस सौदे में 3.50 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ।

क्वालिटी नम्बर पी 370 का माल 1-61 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के भाव पर दिया गया, जब कि उसका बाजार भाव 2-61 रुपये प्रति-मीटर था। इस माल की 51 गांठें बेचने पर 25,000 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इसी प्रकार धोती, क्वालिटी नम्बर 1717 वीर हनुमान, एक रुपये प्रति मीटर कम पर दी गई, जिससे 2 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। धूसा क्वालिटी नं० 47007/8 की 300 गांठें 3 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के भाव पर दी गई जब कि उसका भाव 4-80 रुपये प्रति-मीटर था। इसमें 1.80 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इसी प्रकार 4-80 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के माल की 50 गांठें 3.25 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के हिसाब से दी गई, जिसमें 22,500 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। 4-80 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के

माल की 150 गांठें 4.25 रुपए प्रति-मीटर के भाव पर दी गई, जिस से 37,500 रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। कुल 2.40 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ।

सत्रसिडियरी मिलों के विरोध के वावजूद मैसर्स काशीराम टेक्सटाइल्ज ग्रहमदावाद, के साथ चैयरमैन ने जो सौदा किया, उस में करीब करीब 15 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। ये सब बातें विस्तार से बताने में बहुत समय लग जायेगा, और मेरे पास समय नहीं है।

इसी चैयरमैन ने राजस्थान में संजीवन सहकारी विपणन संस्था मर्यादित फतेहनगर के साथ 1500 गांठों का सौदा किया अमरीकन भूरी रई के लिए। लेकिन उस की जगह अंजड़ स्टेशन का घटिया माल दिया गया। इसमें पांच लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। ये सब अभी हाल की बातें हैं। इस तरह करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं ने एक संकल्प रखा है, लेकिन वह वैंलट में नहीं आया है। अभी भी परमानेंट संकल्प में मेरा नाम है। मैं चाहता हूं अलग अलग विषय पर ठीक तरह से मंत्री महोदय अगर कोई दावा करते हैं तो उस दावेके जवाब में मजदूरों की ओर से उन के पहलू को हम प्रस्तुत करें। मैं ने पहले ही कहा, मेरी यह मांग है कि पूरे भारत में हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के अंदर जो लूट चल रही है, जो लूट नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में चल रही है और जो लूट काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया में चल रही है उस के ऊपर विस्तार से संकल्प के जरिये मुझे चर्चा करने का मौका मिले। लेकिन इस समय में केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि भोपाल, हैदरावाद, हरिद्वार और त्रिचुरी इन चारों जगहों के हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के अधिकारियों और उनके कार्यकलाप की खुली अदालत में जांच हो और उन को जेल की सजा हो। इन सभी जगहों में जांच कमीशन बैठाए जाएं। इतना ही कह कर मैं

आप के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट कर के अपनी चर्चा खत्म करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will take only five minutes Mr. Arunachalam.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that there are some of the demands by the Ministry of Industry in the current budget for the village and small-scale industries under revenue and capital account. These appear to be impressive but, at a closer look, there are many pitfalls and shortcomings in their allocative efficiency.

The allocation of funds for industrial development for the Tamilnadu has been very meagre. For example, the Salem Steel Plant has been almost neglected in this current Budget. The expansion of this steel plant would have increased employment potential in addition to all other attendant benefits of an expanding industrial project. Even though one can point out many general loopholes like this, I would like to confine my comments to the areas and welfare of the people of my own constituency in my district. Tirunelveli.

Tirunelveli District, the southernmost part of India, in which my constituency is located is industrially backward. The livelihood of most of the people in my district arises either from agriculture or from small village industries like handloom, mat weaving, silk worm breeding, match industry etc. To improve my District, there are two clear alternatives.

One is to build up big industrial projects in my District and to put it on the industrial map of India. This can be achieved only in the long run which means the District has to continue for a long time in the same economically backward stage. Under the planned development of our country, the Government cannot afford to retain the District full of natural resources without any economic development for long. Therefore, the second alternative is obvious. That is the Government has to take necessary steps in the short run to tide over the economic backwardness of my District.

The Government's attention should be specifically focussed on the following measures to improve the economic backwardness of the people of my District.

Firstly, handloom is a vital industry in many populated small towns and villages in my constituency. Tirunelveli,

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

Melapalayam Tenkasi, Kadayanalur, Puliangudi, Sankarankoil, Ambasamudram, Kururvikulam are some such places. In all these places, the Government policies have been to support the Master Weavers who are controlling the small and the individual weavers. Government should turn its attention to give specific helps to individual weavers particularly to the small weavers with one or two looms. During the recent cyclone-disaster the weavers in my constituency and in my district have experienced untold miseries because water has entered into their small premises where their looms were in action. They have been damaged on account of this entry of water due to cyclone. Thus their life line of employment has been dislocated. The Government's help rendered was of a very meagre nature. The aid was 3 kgs. of rice per weaver-family. One can easily make out that this aid is totally insufficient to put back the dislocated industry on its rails of rehabilitation. The Government should give these weavers' families sufficient aid to re-equip themselves to earn their livelihood again. Apart from the removal of weavers' miseries the increased Government aid to them will also increase the export potential of this handloom fabrics since there is ever-growing demand for Indian handloom clothes abroad.

Secondly, it is a well known fact that Vasudevanallur is located at a long stretch of sugarcane growing lands in Tirunelveli District. The Government is aware of the need for establishing a sugar factory in this area. The advantages are very clear :—

(a) It will provide employment potential to landless rural population.

(b) It was very clear that it would provide remunerative prices for sugarcane growers. (c) It will also provide employment opportunity to the landless rural population. (d) It will obviously increase the output of sugar and also provide all other subsidiary benefits connected with establishment of an industrial project in a rural set-up. The Government is delaying the implementation of this important rural project for want of funds. I urge the hon. Minister for Industry to take personal interest to implement the urgently needed rural project at least under this current budget.

Thirdly, the match industry in my District is running as a cottage industry. The small units need the Government

support. They need small financial helps. They require timely supply of raw materials and this industry being dependent upon vagaries of nature, the risk involved is quite high. The small cottage industry is unable to cope-up with high risk along with the other problems. The Government can develop processing factories near the Western Ghats to prepare raw materials which may work out cheaper for this match industry running on small scale basis. I urge upon the Government to turn its attention to such small local processing projects which would be of immense help to cottage and village industries.

Fourthly, Silk Worm breeding is an infant and small-scale industry in Tamilnadu. There are a few breeders in my district. This industry is a foreign exchange earner. The export potential of this silk yarn and cloth is well known to the Government. Its encouragement to silk worm breeding in Karnataka State should also be extended to the few places where facility for breeding silk worms and developing the silk industry are available in Tamilnadu particularly in my constituency at Courtallam.

Fifthly, the world famous mat weaving still continues in Pathamadai, a small village in my District. Most of the Members in the august House may be knowing that the Pathamadai mat has been sent as official gift to the Queen of England and to the other foreign dignitaries. This again is another small industry which has been subjected to exploitation by the middle men. The small mat weaver gets very meagre remuneration for his very good hand work. The Government should take proper steps for marketing this product of small weavers and make them benefit out of their own handwork.

I request the hon. Minister for Industry to look into the problems of the industrially backward district and develop the rural industries and thus uplift the rural India.

श्री रूपलाल सोमानी (भीलवाड़ा) :
माननीय सभापति महोदय, नई औद्योगिक नीति, औद्योगिक विकास की दिशा में एक नया मोड़ है। अद्योग मंत्री ने एक साहसिक और गतिशील कदम उठाया है और एक नई दिशा दी है जोकि स्वागत योग्य है और इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। इसके पूर्व की औद्योगिक नीतियों के परिणाम का

यथार्थ हमारे सामने है । शहर बढ़े हैं, गांव टूटे हैं, असमानता, बेरोजगारी और गरीबी बढ़ी है । ग्रामों की बुद्धि और श्रम का पलायन शहरों को हुआ है जिससे गांवों का विकास रुका है और गरीबी बढ़ी है । नयी औद्योगिक नीति को कार्यक्रमों से इस प्रक्रिया को बदलने का संकेत किया गया है और यह प्रयत्न है कि शहरों में उद्योगों का फैलाव रुके । यह अपने आप में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन है जो यथार्थवादी है तथा स्वागतयोग्य है ।

नीतियों का प्रश्न तो अहम होता ही है लेकिन उससे भी बड़ा उन नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन का प्रश्न होता है । इसके साथ ही जो उससे प्राप्त होती है, जो परिणाम होता है वह हमारे लिए और भी महत्वपूर्ण होता है । आज का जो सरकारी तंत्र है उसमें जो लोग बैठे हैं वे लघु उद्योग और ग्राम उद्योगों के प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं हैं । उनका संवेदनशील होना अतिआवश्यक है, ताकि वे नई औद्योगिक नीति और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में मनुष्य को केन्द्र बिन्दु बना सके और यह सफल हो सके । आज सारा तन्त्र अफसरशाही की जकड़ में हैं । यह खुशी की बात है कि उद्योग मंत्री जी ने प्रत्येक जिले में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है, लेकिन वे अफसरशाही की जकड़ से मुक्त हों—इस दिशा में उन को विशेष प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा, ताकि हमारी नीति और परियोजनाओं के अनुसार हम परिणामों की प्राप्ति कर सकें ।

यह भी खुशी की बात है कि लघु उद्योगों की सूची में वृद्धि कर के उस को 180 से बढ़ा कर 500 कर दिया गया है । लेकिन लघु उद्योग और ग्रामोद्योग की मर्दें और कार्य क्षेत्र भी स्पष्ट होने चाहिये ताकि इनमें अनावश्यक प्रतिस्पर्धा न हो और सब का अपने अपने स्थान पर अच्छे ढंग से विकास हो सके ।

आज अधिकांश लघु उद्योगों की हालत खराब है । इस का कारण यह है कि वित्तीय साधन उन को समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते हैं । इस के साथ ही उन के प्रबन्ध में कुशलता आये, इस के लिये भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । इस के लिये यह भी आवश्यक है कि वित्त मंत्रालय, श्रम मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय की नीतियों में अच्छे ढंग से तालमेल हो, अच्छे ढंग से समन्वय हो । आज सब से बड़ी समस्या समय पर जमीन प्राप्त कराने की है, बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की है और परिवहन सुविधाओं की है—इन के कारण लघु उद्योगों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार की नई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप इन समस्याओं का समाधान होगा और लघु उद्योगों के विकास में स्थानीय लघु उद्योगियों को, जो बुद्धि और श्रम करने की क्षमता रखते हैं, उन को अवसर दिया जाएगा । मुझे यह भी विश्वास है कि अब ऋण की कमी की वजह से लघु तथा ग्रामोद्योगों की किसी भी नई योजना को छोड़ा नहीं जायगा ।

खादी कार्यक्रम के संवर्धन के लिये वित्तीय और विपणन सहायता देने के लिये सरकार वचन-बद्ध है । मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अध्यक्ष के वक्तव्य की ओर, जो समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है, दिलाना चाहता हूँ । उन का कहना है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग एक वर्ष में 5 लाख लोगों को काम देने की क्षमता रखता है और दे सकता है; लेकिन उस के लिये उन्होंने 75 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार से निवेदन किया है । आयोग यह भी कहता है कि वर व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों को ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध करेगा, उन को कच्चा माल सप्लाई करेगा और उन के द्वारा उत्पादित माल की वह स्वयं खरीद करेगा । इस के साथ ही पोलियेस्टर खादी के उत्पादन का प्रयोग भी उन्होंने अपने

[श्री रू.लाल सोमानी]

हाथ में लिया है। उद्योग मंत्री जी को अपने नीति वक्तव्य और कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उन के निवेदन पर समुचित ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर उन का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन होता है तथा खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के कार्यक्रमों के विकास की बहुत सम्भावनाएँ हैं, जिसको खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की मदद से बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

अन्त में, श्रीमन्, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूँगा—हमारी योजनायें चाहे जितनी लघु और ग्रामोद्योगिक विकास की हों, हमारी उद्योग नीति और कार्यक्रम चाहे जितने ठीक हों, लेकिन जब तक विचार और दृष्टिकोण व स्वभाव सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं के प्रति नहीं बदलता है, चाहे शासकीय तन्त्र हो या समाज हो—तब तक हम वांछित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे पास जो भी प्रचार के साधन हैं—चाहे आकाशवाणी हो, चाहे दूरदर्शन हो, हमारी इस औद्योगिक नीति को ग्रामीण जनता के सामने स्पष्टतया रखने के लिये, उन का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हमें उठाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस नई औद्योगिक नीति का पूरे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, समय कम होने के कारण मैं कुछ प्वाइन्ट्स का ही जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ।

जार्ज फर्नानडिस साहब ने जो उद्योग नीति की घोषणा की है, उस में कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से पब्लिक सेक्टर की बोगी खड़ी की गई है और यह दिखाने की कोशिश की

गई है कि जो माडर्न टेक्नीक्स हैं या जो लेटेस्ट साइंटिफिक डेवलपमेंट्स हैं, उन को जनता पार्टी अपना नहीं चाहती है। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तविक बात यह है कि पिछले 20, 25, 30 सालों में जिन विंग इंडस्ट्रीज, विंग विजनेस हाऊसेज और मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बढ़ाया है, आज उन्हीं की लोबी के रेप्रजेंटेटिव के तौर पर वे इस नई इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी को खत्म करने की साजिश कर रहे हैं। बार बार पब्लिक सेक्टर का जिक्र किया जाता है और पब्लिक सेक्टर को एक तरह से इस नई इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी से स्ट्रेंथन करने की कोशिश की गई है, उस को वे देखने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं। यह जो नई इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक बाकी जो मिनिस्ट्री हैं उन को मिला कर इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक यह इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी चल नहीं पाएगी।

सब पहली जहूरी चीज यह है कि जो भट्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आज से कुछ साल पहले दी गई थी और जिस रिपोर्ट को कैबिनेट ने स्वीकार भी कर लिया था, विंग विजनेस हाऊसेज की लोबी के कारण पिछली कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के टाइम पर उस को खत्म कर दिया गया, उस को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में फैंक दिया गया और इलैक्शन फंड के लिए रूक्या उन से ले लिया गया, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को फौरन इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जरूरत है। उस के अन्दर पांच चीजें थीं। एक तो यह था कि स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है, स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज रिजर्वेशन एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है, एनसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है और पब्लिक स्टोर्स परचेज और डिस्पोजल एक्ट और रेजिस्टर्ड पार्टनरशिप एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है। ये जो पांच चीजें हैं इन को जब तक इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाएगा, स्टैचूटरी एक्ट

नहीं बनेंगे, तब तक स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए किया हुआ जितना भी काम है, वह सारा अधूरा रह जाएगा और वह काम नहीं हो सकेगा।

हैरानी की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी बैंक स्माल स्केल या काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में बनने वाली चीजों के बदले में लोन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, कोई भी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हिन्दुस्तान भर में उस के बदले में लोन नहीं दे रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि अगर कोई जूता बनाता है तो जूते के लाखों पेयर आप रख दीजिए लेकिन बैंक लोन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर वाटा की छाप लग जाती है, तो बैंक लोन देने के लिये तैयार जाते हैं। जितनी भी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन के द्वारा बनाए गये माल पर बैंक लोन नहीं देते हैं। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि अगर कोई टूथ ब्रुश बनाता है, तो उस पर बैंक लोन नहीं देगा लेकिन अगर उस पर कालगेट अपनी छाप लगा देता है, तो उस का महत्व बढ़ जाता है। वह बाजार से 95 पैसे में उस को खरीदता है लेकिन जब अपनी छाप उस पर लगा देता है, तो वही सवा तीन रुपये का बाजार में विकता है और उस के मुकाबले में बैंक से जितना भी लोन लेना चाहो, लोन मिल जाता है। अगर कोई भी बैंक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज या काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की प्रोडक्शन पर लोन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं जब तक कि उस पर ब्रान्ड नाम न लगे। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो बैंकों की पालीसी है, इस को चेन्ज करने की जरूरत है। इस बात को आप देखें कि स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को उन की प्रोडक्शन के बदले में कितना लोन मिलता है। आज काटेज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को 10 पर सेन्ट लोन मिल रहा है जबकि बिग इंडस्ट्रीज को 90 पर सेन्ट लोन मिल रहा है। आज 10 पर सेन्ट रा-मैटीरियल स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को मिलता है जबकि 80,

90 पर सेन्ट बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को जाता है; जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस पालीसी को चेन्ज किया जाए और मेरा ख्याल है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखेंगे।

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज सब से उमदा परचेज करने वाली जो संस्था है, वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया है। पिछली कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के टाइम पर सारी गवर्नमेंट परचेजेज का 8 पर सेन्ट स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज से होता था और 92 पर सेन्ट बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज से। मैं यह कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसलिए इस के लिए एक एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो कुछ परचेज करे कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स की, वह सब स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज से परचेज किया जाए। जब ऐसा होगा तब कहीं हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं यह भी सिफारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट रेट्स हैं, चाहे वह हमारा आल इंडिया रेडियो हो या टेलीविजन हो जो भी मास मीडिया है, स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए एडवर्टाइजमेंट रेट्स में फ्रक जाना चाहिए। अगर बड़ी और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के रेट्स में फ्रक नहीं किया जाएगा, तो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज विरला का मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं। एक आदमी घर में साबुन बनाता है उस पर भी वह एडवर्टाइजमेंट रेट हो जोकि टाटा, मोदी और लीवर ब्रादर्स पर है, तो वह उन के मुकाबले में कैसे खड़ा हो सकता है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन दोनों के लिए एडवर्टाइजमेंट रेट्स में फ्रक रखा जाए। एक इस के अलावा स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बैंक लोन के लिए डिफेन्सियल रेट्स होने चाहिए, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स के लिए डिफेन्सियल रेट्स होने चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा तभी स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज बिग इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले

[श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा]

कुछ समय के लिए खड़ी हो सकती हैं। सब से पहले मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात को तय करना चाहिए कि मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स में न आएँ और जो बिग बिजनेस हाऊसेज हैं, वे भी कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स के फील्ड को पांच, दस साल में खाली कर दें और वे दूसरी चीजों में जायें, सीमेंट में जायें, लोहे में जायें, बसें बनाने में जायें और जहाज बनाने में जायें। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जनता पार्टी ने पूरा एम्पलायमेंट देने का वायदा किया है, उसको देने का सिवाय इसके और कोई तरीका नहीं है। उसके लिए इनको निकालना ही पड़ेगा। जितनी भी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज हैं, उनको इन चीजों के अन्दर से हटाना ही पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसी आइटम की घोषणा करें कि यह आइटम काटेज इंडस्ट्री के लिए रिजर्व करने जा रहे हैं और यह आइटम स्टेचुटेरेली रिजर्व कर दी गई है और यह आइटम देहात में बनेगी। न इसमें बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज आयेंगी और न स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज आयेंगी। इस तरह से आप उसमें कितने आदमियों को काम दे सकते हैं, इस बात का अन्दाजा सहज लगाया जा सकता है। इस तरह से दूसरे, तीसरे साल आप और भी बहुत ही चीजें बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन आज की जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी है, उसमें काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए स्टेचुटेरेली कोई भी आइटम रिजर्व नहीं की गई है। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए भी नहीं रखी गई है। मैं मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि वे इस बात को देखें।

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का नेट वर्क बनाने जा रही है जिसमें पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की आइटम को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से सुपर बाजार खुले हैं, बहुतों को अपरेटिज खुली हैं जिनमें ब्रैंड

नेम्स वाली चीजें ही निक रही हैं। अगर हमने बड़ी इंडस्ट्री की, मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज की चीजों को ही वहाँ बेचना है तो इस पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की जो आइटम्स हैं जो कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री में बनती हैं या बनने वाली हैं तो उनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं हो सकती। जिस सेक्टर की मार्किट नहीं है, काटेज इंडस्ट्री की मार्किट नहीं है, स्माल इंडस्ट्री की मार्किट नहीं है, उनकी चीजें कम से कम वहाँ से तो बिकनी चाहियें। तब जाकर ये इंडस्ट्रीज सफल हो सकती हैं ?

सभापति महोदय, यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की चीजें महंगी होती जा रही हैं। मैंने पिछले दिनों देखा कि बड़ा भारी नारा लगाया जा रहा है कि कीमतें कम करनी हैं तो मास प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत है, माडरेनाइजेशन की जरूरत है, लेटेस्ट टेक्नीक लाने की जरूरत है, कुमुटुराइज्ड करने की जरूरत है, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की चीजें लाने की जरूरत है। यह बिल्कुल गलत नारा है। वेस्ट के अन्दर यह नारा लग रहा है और वही नारा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर भी लाया जा रहा है। आज मास प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि प्रोडक्शन बाई द मासिज की जरूरत है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर करोड़ों लोग जो बेकार हैं, उनको काम देने की जरूरत है। एक इंडस्ट्री ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपए लगाकर चलती है और चार हजार आदमियों को काम देती है। उस ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपए में से तीस-चालीस हजार आदमियों को काम देने की जरूरत है। यह ठीक है कि प्राफिट कम होगा लेकिन लोग पांच-सात सौ रुपए कमायेंगे। यह तो नहीं होगा कि पिछले साल में बिग हाउसिज ने जो पांच हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए की दौलत जमा कर डाली, वह तो नहीं होगा। जार्ज साहब ने इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी को जो एक रिऑरियेन्टेशन दिया है, यह उनके सामने एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है और इस चैलेंज के साथ उसको इम्पलीमेंट करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए

इस बात की भी बड़ी ज़रूरत है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी गर्वनमेंट एजेन्सीज मिल कर इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश करें। मैं जानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी, मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज, विंग बिजनेसमैन इसको खत्म करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे परन्तु मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि जार्ज साहब ने बड़े बड़े चेलेंज एक्सेप्ट किए हैं, वे इस चेलेंज को भी मंजूर करके स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज को और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को आगे लायेंगे।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्टर्स की जो स्कीम बनाई गई है, मैं सोचता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्टर्स की इतनी बड़ी स्कीम है, अगर यह ठीक से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हुई तो हमारी सारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी खत्म हो जाएगी। उसको फौरी तौर पर इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए जितने भी रिसोर्सिज चाहियें, वे उसमें लगाए जायें। एक बार डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्टर्स हो गए और वहाँ कंज्युमर्स आइटम्स बनने लगीं और उन आइटम्स में से बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज निकल गईं तथा वहाँ स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज आ गईं तभी हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी सफल होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी का बेतक़र्र करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह सफ़लतापूर्वक इम्प्लीमेंट की जाएगी।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. In view of the constraint of time, I will only refer to 1 or 2 items. We had expected that Mr. George Fernandes, when he took charge of this Ministry, would really bring about a re-orientation in the whole industrial policy of this country. But the impression created, while reading the industrial policy resolution, is that it is treated as almost an appendix to the 1956 industrial policy resolution. The problems are noted. The report says :

“The growth of per capita national income during the last 10 years has been about 1.5% per annum and it is clearly inadequate to meet the needs of a developing economy. Unemployment has increased. Rural-urban income disparities have widened and the rate of real investment has stagnated. The growth of industrial output in the last decade has been not more than 3 to 4% on an average. The incidence of industrial sickness has become widespread and some of the major industries are the worst affected.”

Now what is the solution to be found in this Industrial Policy Resolutions ? One of the hon. Members was saying that Congress has industrialised this country and he was trying to give credit to that party for that. But, we should remind ourselves, or we sought to remind ourselves, that it is the Congress Party and its policy which has brought this country to the present situation, where we are under the stranglehold of the monopolists and multi-nationals, as a result of which the Congress Party itself has become a prefix to the name of an individual ? Has there been any real re-orientation and change from that ? You have tried to advert to the result, not to the causes.

Sofar as the thrust which has been made in the Industrial Policy is to demarcate the respective spheres of the large scale and small scale industries. It is welcome in a sense. But the question is how it is going to be implemented. It is true that the list of industries which are reserved for the small-scale sector has gone up to 504. That is welcome. But what is really a small-scale unit under this Industrial Policy ? Any monopoly house can get into with certain restrictions. The MRTP Act has always been there, but even with the operation of the MRTP Act, the industrial houses have grown-up manifold. It now has to seek the specific approval for their expansion programme from the Government. It was there previously. Now the addition is that they have to generate their own internal resources. Is it difficult for them ? One of the hon. Members of the Janata Party was advocating giving tax concession to them and complete blanket approval for black money being invested in the rural sector. Why is it necessary ? They have got their own concerns, their chains of concerns, sister concerns and what not. There are various institutions which will be able to come forward and help them.

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

Therefore, we want a categorical statement from the hon. Minister. Will you allow the monopoly houses to enter the small-scale sector, which is up to Rs. 10 lakhs? Because, from the policy it does not appear that they are debarred. Have we got rid of, or are we getting rid of, the multi-nationals? Now the only restriction is that they have to dilute their share capital to 40 per cent. Anybody knowing anything about the functioning of big business or of the corporate sector know that 40 per cent is a sufficient share-holding in any company to be able to control it. Now the position is that, once they dilute the share-holding, they will be treated at par with Indian concerns. So, the multi-nationals with all their technology and know-how, with all their control and hegemony, will go into every sector now. So, I want to ask the hon. Minister this question. Is it believed that 40 per cent share-holding really restricts the control of the foreigners or the multi-nationals? It is not possible.

Therefore, the result is, on two very vital aspects, namely, the control of the monopoly houses and of the multi-nationals, I am sorry to say that Shri George Fernandes has got into the same trap, I hope unwillingly he has got into the same trap, by following the same policy which has been followed in the past. This 40 per cent dilution is a complete misnomer. If you think you can completely de-multi-nationalise them, it is not possible. The control will remain with them. On the surface, you will see that there is an Indian Board of Directors, because there will be one or two Indian Directors; on the surface, you will say that the majority share-holding is with the Indian. But the real control will not be with the Indians. Therefore, on these two very important aspects, I would like the hon. Minister to categorically tell us how he wishes to control them.

For want of time, I will deal with only two more points. One is about sick industries. In the Industrial Policy, reference has been made to man-power, which makes nice reading:

“But much more importantly, our most valued asset is the willing hands of our rural manpower and the reservoir of highly trained scientists, engineers. . .”.

Is this Industrial Policy employment-oriented? Is this Industrial Policy growth-oriented in the sense that greater and greater employment opportunities and potentialities would be generated?

On the other hand, existing industries are becoming sick. They had utilised the public finances, they had utilised public borrowings, and then the management, after diverting the money, after misappropriating the funds, made them sick. Government came to their rescue. The sick industries were taken over, some of them, but there has been no analytical study of the causes of sickness. If the sickness is management-induced or management-caused, what steps have been taken against the managements? You are saying you will only take over those sick industries which fit in with your industrial policy. But what about the human element involved? What about the persons who are working there? For no fault of their the industry has become sick, because of the mismanagement by the management or because of misappropriation of funds by the management. What are you going to do with regard to these willing hands, of the manpower in this country? They are not getting all the best in the world and in this country. They are always at the receiving end. Therefore, the policy with regard to sick industries has to be a little more clear. It has to be on the basis that you think of the workers, employees first. Do not let them suffer because of the mismanagement and criminal activities of the management.

One word about the Patent Office. I have been writing to the hon. Minister about it, but it seems that he as taken up an ostrich-like attitude, he will see no evil, hear no evil and will do nothing. That office has become the hot-bed of corruption. I have been repeatedly requesting the hon. Minister. There are numerous representations. I know the case of Remfry & Sons, which I brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. The company had declared the closure of their undertaking in Calcutta. They were unable to bring out the paper. But now the Director or the Controller, whoever was there, was supplying the paper to the management, so that the employees can be kept on the streets and the management can go on running its business and making a profit. I would request him to kindly consider this as it is under his Ministry.

Bharat Commerce is a concern of Birlas in Nagda, and there is trouble going on there, but what is happening to the workers? They are being taken into police custody and handcuffed. They are being asked to give a security of Rs. 20,000 for 107-proceedings. In J. K. Synthetics in Ujjain, there is trouble going on, a strike is going on and a strike is being dealt with under the Janata administration by taking the workers to the police station in handcuffs and Rs.

20,000 from a worker is being asked as security money for good conduct before bail is given for the proceedings. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and take some action.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This is a very important Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Please extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question of extending the time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You put it to vote. Let the Government say "no". You cannot shut out the discussion. You promised to give me time. Are you going to break your promise? Give me ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you finish within three minutes, I will give, otherwise, I will have to call the hon. Minister. I am sorry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : After a prolonged labour pain, the Janata Party has given birth to a baby husbanded by five constituents of the Janata Party which have conflicting ideological predilections. The Industry Minister has brought out a policy which is against the economic policy announced by the Finance Minister. There are three Ministries—Economic Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and the Industry Ministry—which are involved in this. I would like to quote the sum and substance of this :

"The Janata party's boast that it aims to develop "an alternative to both capitalism and communism... by heading the path of Gandhian socialism" has predictably raised the hackles of both the orthodox left and the liberal right in this country. While the former has dubbed the policy paper an exercise in escapism, at least partly, to turn away from the path of progress and to take India "back to the bullock cart"."

This is the situation that prevails in the country in the industrial field. Then, how can our industries progress? There is a shortage of electricity. The other day, the Energy Minister replied to a question that there was a shortage of about 5124 million units during 1976-77. No reliable estimate of the expenditure incurred for making up this shortage is available.

17,000 crores worth projects are not being executed throughout the country and you want to build up an infrastructure of agro-based industries. This is fallacious because there is sluggishness in the economy. The Finance Minister said :

"Investment in the economy was sluggish". What is more disquieting, he indicated that there would be shortfalls in Plan expenditure. Where is the reality that you are bringing a revolutionary industrial policy, an alternative programme? How can you invest when there is no investment? When there is no programme and policy, how can the industries reach villages? These are all high sounding words which you have quoted in the last one year. I do not know how other friends are obstructing you. I do not know the helplessness of the Industry Minister.

Every infrastructure has to be established by three Ministries and these three Ministries are a big flop in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : To conclude, I want to say a point about my constituency. An HMT unit is going to be set up there. Will you kindly see that the organisational set up is completed immediately and see that many people are benefited and employed? Will you kindly consider that all ancillary units of Tumkur District will not be handed over once again to the vested interests so that poor people are employed? Will you kindly give this assurance that it will be expedited?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to start by thanking the hon. Members of the House for the very instructive and educative discussion that we have had on the industrial policy.

श्री राम अरवधेश सिंह (विक्रमगंज) : आप तो हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

सभापति महोदय : क्यों आप लोग ऐसा बोल कर खराब करते हैं ?

श्री राम अरवधेश सिंह : हिन्दी इलाके से वोट ले कर आते हैं ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There have been a number of very constructive and very valuable suggestions made in the course of the debate and, I

[Sh. George Fernandes]

am sure, they will be useful to us in pursuing the industrial policy. There has been a certain amount of confusion also but that is understandable, particularly, in the minds of some of the hon. Members who have not been able to get over the heritage of the past 30 years.

Quite rightly, the discussion has centred round the new Industrial Policy and also on the performance of the Industry Ministry in the last 12 months. The new Industrial Policy was presented to the House on 23rd December, 1977. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said that he saw no difference between the new Industrial Policy of the Janata Government and the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. I am sure that in the coming days, as he sees the implementation of this new industrial policy, the light will dawn on him and he will be able to see the difference between the two policies.

We have made a very positive shift. We have said that from now on the emphasis will be on the small, the cottage, the household and the rural sector. We have said that the emphasis will be no more on capital-intensive units in those areas where labour-intensive units can be set up. This is particularly noticeable in the decision that is contained in the new industrial policy itself that all additional loomage in the textile sector will, from now on, be in the handloom sector, that there will be no additional loomage in the organised textile mills, not even in the decentralised powerlooms, and that it will go to the handloom sector. We have also decided that any town or city with a population of half a million, 5 lakhs, on the basis of the 1971 census will not any more be given any new industrial licences. All new industries will go out into the districts, into the rural areas, away from the big urban agglomerations. I do not need to elaborate on the significance of this shift. I am sure, the hon. Members will be able to see the difference between the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution and the new Industrial Policy that we presented on 23rd December, 1977.

Very rightly, most of the hon. Members have said that it is not what is our intention that mattered to them but it is the implementation of this new policy that is of concern to them. I entirely agree with this. We are going to be judged, and we want to be judged, not by what we have said or what we are saying but how we propose to implement this new industrial policy. We have in the policy itself outlined the most important instrument of this new industrial policy and that is the district industry centre,

My colleague, Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra was perfectly right when he said that this is the most important aspect of the industrial policy, and that it is in the successful working of the district industry centre that the success of the industrial policy will finally be judged.

Some hon. Members were to express fears yesterday that the district industry centre may create Centre-State conflicts. I do not know how anyone could jump to that conclusion. The entire implementation of this policy is going to be through the State Governments. The Central Government is not setting up the district industry centres. We are underwriting the expenses involved; we are providing whatever expertise, whatever technical inputs, whatever assistance is required in terms of policy formulations and in terms of its implementation. But in the ultimate analysis, it is the State Governments that have to run the district industry centres; they are the ones who are concerned with their final operation; and I am indeed happy that in the last three months since we outlined this industrial policy and started our discussions with the State Governments, the response has been magnificent, to say the least. We have had meetings with the Industry Ministers of the States and irrespective of their ideological background, irrespective of their political commitments, they were unanimous in welcoming this industrial policy.

We had discussions in regard to the follow up action, not once but twice, with the officials of the industry departments of all the States, and I am indeed happy that the response has been forthcoming from all the States in regard to implementation of this policy.

Sir, we had, while submitting that document, suggested that district industry centres would be set up over a period of four years. This is because there are 460 districts and finding the right type of people, getting all the inputs that they need to go into these district industry centres, knowing the importance of these centres, we felt that it would take us some time to make these DICs a going concern. But, I am happy that here again thanks to the enthusiasm which the State Governments have shown, it will be possible for us positively to set up these district industry centres by the end of next year in all the States of the Union and in all the districts of the country. In fact, it is West Bengal, which has said that they would like to set up these DICs in the course of this year itself in all the districts; and they are ready with their proposals and they are

going ahead with the setting up of these DICs in all the districts of West Bengal. Other States have come with similar proposals. The other day, the Industry Minister of Orissa was here. He was very keen to have the district industry centres in all the districts of Orissa by the end of this year. He was worried as to whether we would make the funds available. I would like to say here today, that if there is any State which is in a position to set up its district industry centres by the end of this financial year or even by the end of this calendar year, we shall make fund available to them to go ahead with that work and set up these centres. Any assistance they need in any form will be made available because I do realise, and I am sure all of us realise, that it is these DICs, which will ultimately be the catalyst in industrialising our rural areas. Without the District Industry centres, there is going to be no stimulus provided in the rural areas to further our industrial policy.

A number of programmes have been tried in the past, and incentives have been given. I have always heard the Members of this hon. House and the Chief Ministers and Industries Ministers from the State telling me, 'Please declare our district as a backward district'. Not districts, but entire regions have been declared backward and they have stayed backward. Take the North-Eastern Region—eight States and Union Territories. You will not find a more backward area than the North Eastern Region of this country. All of them have been declared backward. But nobody goes there. You may offer some incentives, but nobody is interested in going there because there is no infrastructure, there are no roads, there is no electricity, there is no trained, skilled manpower; there is yet nothing available to set up an industry. You may declare an area as Backward.. Dozens of districts in U.P. have been declared as backward; so many in Bihar have been declared as backward, but they stay backward.

AN HON. MEMBER : More declaration is not going to help.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That does not solve the problem. That is why, to me, the District Industry Centres are the most important instrument in our hands, the instrument that we have forged through this new industrial policy, and this has to succeed. We have to see that it works, and we shall see that it works.

We have also stated in the Industrial Policy Statement that the IDBI has been asked to set up a special window. Well, that window has been set up—to provide assistance to the small scale and rural sectors. But we will have problems there.

I am prepared to admit that a radical change in the thinking of the people, particularly at the decision-making level and in the financial institutions is called for. The culture has been the culture of the big, and I am sure that you understand that, Mr. Damani, better than most others because you are a part of that culture of the big. It is the culture of the big ; in banks, a big man's loan gets cleared without any hindrance, without any difficulties . . .

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I have drawn your attention yesterday.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Because you know this from experience how it is easy for you to get a loan and it is, impossible for a small man to get a loan—for a little cobbler in Sholapur; he can never get money from the bank, but you can. Even if your mill should fail, you can, but the little cobbler will not get it. This has been so over the years. This is the culture that has been developed very assiduously and very carefully nurtured by some of you. It will take us a little time . . . (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. I will be willing to answer any question that the hon. Member has; he knows that I am capable of answering questions. But just now I am not yielding . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Damani, you can ask your questions later on. He is not yielding now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am willing to answer all your questions, Mr. Damani. I have answered them right in Sholapur.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you afraid of him ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am never afraid, certainly not of Mr. Damani.

I am sure that, even where the financial institutions are concerned and where making available resources for the small scale sector is concerned, we shall be able to overcome and we shall be able to solve this problem. And I would like to make it very clear that no small scale industry, no household, no cottage industry, no rural sector, in this country, from now on, will be alleged to suffer or to lag for want of money. Money will be made available and whatever modification in any existing rules and regulations is necessary or is required to be made it will be made, it shall be made, and it has to be made.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Finance Minister oblige ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
The Finance Minister, I know, is a very easy whipping boy for you, Mr. Lakkappa. Do not forget that it is this Finance Minister who, in the last Budget, gave Rs. 40 crores for rural water supply and in the current budget gave Rs. 60 crores for rural water supply. In the last thirty years, your Government did not give one paisa for rural water supply. Why do you go on talking of our Finance Minister and why do you raise this question? Why not educate oneself before asking such questions?

17 hrs.

श्री मोहम्मद सफ़ी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाम) :

आप तो मुस्करा कर, हंस कर जवाब दे रहे थे। अब किस लिए गुस्सा हो रहे हो?

[**श्री محمد شفای قریشی :** آپ تو

مسکرا کر - ہنس کر جواب دے رہے تھے - اب کس لئے غصہ ہو رہے ہو -]

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : मैं उनके मुद्दों का ठोस जवाब दे रहा हूँ। इस में गुस्से वाली बात नहीं है।

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One other instrument which has been in existence but which was not used adequately is the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. And now we propose to use this Khadi and Village Industries Commission also to further our Industrial Policy. Between 1976-77 we moved in here in 1977—and 1978-79, that is the year that will start after three days, the total outlay for the Cottage and Village Industries sector has more than doubled. In 1976-77, the total outlay for this sector was Rs. 30.40 crores, in the current year's budget, it has been raised to Rs. 65.70 crores. This is the money that is made available as loan and as grant directly to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and all the Institutions that it administers and that it supervises. There is another provision also which has been made and that is interest subsidy. We have set apart in the current year's budget ten crores of rupees as interest subsidy for Khadi and Village Industries institutions. In other words, the institutions will be able to borrow the money from the banks. The institutions will be required to pay four percent interest to the banks and the rest of the money will be subsidised

through this interest subsidy. It has also been made clear that whatever amount of money, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission institutions are in a position to spend, to borrow, they are most welcome to borrow and to spend and the interest subsidy even though today is Rs. ten crores, we will be happy to increase it to any extent. In other words, to the extent that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission institutions are able to spend the money, we will see that assistance is made available to these institutions, because, as I said, we consider the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and these institutions as a very effective and very important instrument to further the Industrial Policy of the Government.

17'03 hrs.

[**SHRI. N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Choir**]

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
खादी बोर्ड जो है, उनमें वही पुराने क्रफ्ट कांग्रेसी लोग हैं?

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : जहाँ ऐसे लोग हैं, उन को हटाने का काम किया जाएगा।

The third area is handicrafts. When we discuss handicrafts, normally no one takes it very seriously; it is not considered as an important sector by most of the people. But last year our export earnings through handicrafts were over Rs. 400 crores, of which about Rs. 200 crores came from jewellery and the rest came from other forms of handicrafts including the carpets. It was asked, where is the change and what is the change brought about there. I would like to tell the House that in the first three years of the Fifth Five year Plan, the total amount of money allotted and spent in the handicraft sector was Rs. 2.5 crores. Last year, we allocated, and we were able to spend during the year, that is the year now ending, Rs. 4.4 crores. This was in one year alone as against Rs. 2.5 crores in three years. It is Rs. 4.4 crores in 1977-78. In the current year's budget—Mr. Lakkappa was concerned about our Finance Minister—the allocation made for the handicrafts sector is Rs. 10.5 crores for one year

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :
Mr. Lakkappa was not listening to what the Industry Minister has said.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There again, as much money as the handicrafts sector is in a position to spend, will be made available by us. There will be no constraint of resources in the handicrafts sector. I will give you an illustration how we have been able to give a fillip to this sector.

Carpet weaving: in the first three years of this Five Year Plan, across the country and particularly in Jammu and Kashmir and in UP because this is where the carpets are mostly made, 212 training centres were set up and they trained over a period of 3 years 10,000 people, young boys and girls in carpet weaving. Last year, that is, the year that is ending in a couple of days, we set up 490 centres and we have already trained 24,500 people in this sector. Hands are being trained, jobs are being created and jobs are being given taking care of those who are jobless now and also contributing to the exports in a very large way. While uptill now, as far as carpets are concerned, it was Jammu and Kashmir and UP but in the course of the current year we have gone into at least half a dozen States, in Rajasthan, in Bihar, in Madhya Pradesh, in Gujarat and even in Karnataka we have been able to set up these carpet training centres. We shall extend this programme of handicrafts centres.....

AN HON. MEMBER : What about West Bengal ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He will give the information tomorrow.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : At the moment I do not have any facts with me about the centres that might have been opened in West Bengal but I will certainly give you the information about West Bengal.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You should not forget your *Sasural bhai*.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will certainly not forget my *Sasural bhai*.

Now, Sir, we are not confining ourselves to carpets alone. Metalware, cane, bamboo—in all these sectors we are putting a tremendous emphasis on the development of handicrafts and there is a reason. We talk of industrialisation. Hon. Members have been quite justifiably annoyed, upset and have expressed themselves in very very strong words that in one year we have not been able to industrialise. We really have not been able to go into all those places where we want industry. But you cannot have industry unless there

is power, unless there is energy. One can produce the plant but if there is no energy how can you manage. One can train an entrepreneur. We have schemes to train entrepreneurs today, young boys and girls who are coming out of schools and colleges and who are willing to become entrepreneurs. Schemes are there but unless the essential inputs are made available, it will not be possible. So, meanwhile, you put emphasis in those areas where you do not need power. Handicrafts is one of those areas where without power, where by mere use of hands and by the use of the locally available raw material people are enabled to earn their livelihood and whether it is carpet-making, whether it is coir, whether it is.....(Interruptions) I will not consider handloom as part of that, but, whether it is metalware or cane or bamboo—there are umpteen areas—this is an area, as I said, where we shall be giving a much greater thrust.

Of course, some friends see in this a return to the bullock cart age. I can only say that I sympathise with such people. Because, I certainly would not like anyone to denigrate the bullock and the bullock cart. The bullock and the bullock cart are the main-stay of our economy even today in the rural areas. They are the main-stay and they will remain the main-stay of our rural economy.

You even use the bullock to get the votes and suddenly you dislike the bullock. Suddenly you think that they are taking the country to the bullock cart age.

All that we are trying to do is to improve the lot of the man who owns the bullock and also perhaps, the bullock as without the bullock your economy would come to a stand still.

I do not have figures with me. If my memory does not fail me, Rs. 3,000 crores is invested in bullock carts in this country. That money is more than that you have in the steel industry. If my memory does not fail me, it may be more but certainly not less. That is more than the money that we have in any industry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You modernise bullock carts.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We shall modernise bullock carts. Before that we shall have to modernise some people also.

Then about textiles, Mr. T.A. Pai is not here. I was hoping that he would

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be here. He was quite incensed about the textile industry.

The textile industry is, perhaps, the oldest industry that we have, employment-wise, next to agriculture, perhaps it is the most important industry. But we have, as I said, taken certain decisions. We have decided that all further expansion shall be in the handlooms, the loomage, not the spindleage. We have also decided that there shall be no expansion in the organised mill sector.

But the textile industry has certain problems. Those problems we have not created in the last one year, we have been trying to solve them, but problems have accumulated over a period of time. Mr. Pai said yesterday that time is of the essence for that industry. How long are you going to take he asked. I wish he could have asked the question to himself only a year ago—how long was he going to take to formulate what was then called as an integrated textile policy. About this whole discussion on the integrated textile policy I started to make an exercise on the textile industry and when people started talking about the integrated textile policy everyone would laugh, because it had become a joke by them. Over the years this has been discussed—the multi fibre policy, how much of synthetics, how much of cotton, what is the role of the Cotton Corporation, what is the role of the public sector, what is the role of the private sector—over the years this has been discussed. But no decision was taken. We need to take decisions. We need to take decisions here and we are taking decisions here, because I am deeply concerned with the kind of situation in which the textile industry finds itself. I take it, Mr. Damani referred to it or I do not know who? Some hon. Member referred to the fact that the textile industry is still to make use, of the soft loans that are made available.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I referred to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Shri Damani made it. I think it is for Mr. Damani and the textile magnates in this country to tell us why they are not using this money. It is for them to tell us.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I tell?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not now. I am sure Mr. Damani knows the rules of this House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The conditions laid down by the lending institutions are such that it is very difficult to get the loans.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The cat is out of the bag. They want money without interest. The textile industry has been very tardy in making use of the soft loans that were made available. Why? For a variety of reasons; may be, reasons which they cannot share with us. May be they believe that they should get money at still lower rates of interest. May be they would like to get money without any interest at all. You make any concession, they ask for more concessions, so much so that one feels that all that they would like is that they would like the money for keeps, which is what has happened over the years. Money is available. Soft loans are there. We would like the textile industry to modernise, to overcome the sickness to the extent that it is in their hands to overcome that sickness. From outside, by the end of the session we shall come forward with a textile policy and I have made the statement in the House earlier that this will apply in regard to the organised textile sector, in regard to the multi-fibre question, the use of man-made fibres, in regard to the woollen industry, in regard to art silk industry and in regard to the National Textile Corporation.

17:18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is a lot of criticism about the National Textile Corporation. Mr. Madan Tiwary was very indignant about some of the happenings taking place in NTC mills in Madhya Pradesh. I have said this on the floor of the House and outside, that if there are any specific complaints of corruption anywhere we shall deal with them most ruthlessly. But the complaints must be specific. A general allegation that there is corruption everywhere in the country, there is corruption everywhere in the industry, there is corruption everywhere in the public sector does not enable us to take any action at any point of time. One should be specific. I am not trying to suggest that every official of the public sector is Simon Pure. He is not. I am also certainly not prepared to accept the proposition that everything with the public sector is wrong, that the whole public sector is rotten etc. I am not prepared to accept that proposition either. If there are black sheep we need to identify them. If they can be reformed

they should be reformed. Where they cannot be reformed they should be thrown out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You want others to find out for you. Why are you there?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why were you there? You created the black sheep and you want me to find them out. What kind of a question is this, Sir? I said, to the extent that anything comes to my knowledge I shall certainly take action.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is what you used to say when you were here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No. I was very concrete and I always brought forward only specific charges. You shielded them. That is another matter. But we always brought forward specific charges. In every respect from the highest to the lowest down the line, we were very specific. Even today if there are any allegations which are specifically brought out we shall deal with them.

But, Sir, the National Textile Corporation came into existence over the ruins of the sick and dead mills. Literally they took over the sick and dead mills. Mills that had remained closed for months and years. Things had come to a complete standstill. That is why they were taken over. Immediately for one to stand up and say, NTC is making losses, you are losing money etc. is not correct. You should remember that we took over a losing concern. You did not take over a profit-making concern. No textile mill magnate is going to hand over to you a going concern. That is why this was taken over. Even today my friend Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills are closed and he asked me what are you doing about it. Well, the Swadeshi Cotton Mills is in a mess. Not this alone, but other mills in that group are in a mess. They are losing concerns. They have been losing money over the years. So, my suggestion is this. When one goes on attacking the NTC and when one makes an allegation, let it be remembered that the NTC has taken over sick mills and it is going to take some time to modernise the NTC.

And even with the conditions being what they are, in the last twelve months, the N.T.C. has shown tremendous progress. In December, 1976, in the last days of the previous Raj, there were 18 N.T.C. Mills that were making a profit with all the rigours of the emergency.

In December, 1977 that is, three months ago, 42 mills of the N.T.C. had started making a profit. And the losses are going down steadily. I am sure, Sir, that by the programme that we have initiated, it should be possible for us to pull the entire N.T.C. into the black in the coming 18 months to two years and this we are hopeful of doing.

Mr. Pai also referred to the national clothing policy. I am glad that this wisdom has finally dawned that the national clothing policy is our policy. But, it is a paradox that where on the one hand we have cotton textile mills not being able to produce as much as they should be producing, here you also have a situation where people in the rural areas are not able to afford the cloth; people cannot afford cloth when the production of cloth in this country has remained stagnant or has been going down. It is not so much because the Mills are not able to produce the cloth; it is because the people in the rural areas, the poor, in this country do not have the purchasing power to buy the cloth. That is the situation that thirty years had created. And that is the situation that we are now trying to change and, through this Industrial Policy, when we take the industries to the rural areas, when we develop khadi and village industry, when we develop handicrafts and give purchasing power to people who, over the years, had no purchasing power, that is when the textile, whether in the organised sector or in the handloom sector, produces the cloth that will be marketed in the rural areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are you doing about the Committee which was appointed? What is the total Textile policy of yours?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You cannot discuss the export policy when we are discussing the textile policy. You cannot discuss the national clothing policy, that is the term, I think, Mr. Pai was using, you cannot discuss this policy without looking also at the purchasing power of the man who has to buy your cloth. The discussion of our policy would become irrelevant if there is no purchasing power outside. This is what we are trying to do through this industrial policy.

Now, the point has been made as to whether large industry has a role and the large industry has very powerful spokesmen here; everywhere they are concerned. Sir, I would like to say with all the emphasis that large industry has a role not because some one wants to fulfil the large industry. Industrial development of this country has taken place in a certain

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direction and, there are certain areas where large industry has to operate. One can, of course, discuss the public sector and the private sector there, but there will be areas where large industries will have to operate.

Sir, in the next Five Year Plan which is on the anvil now, we have made a provision for Rs. 20,000 crores in the energy sector. We are discussing about increasing our overall generating capacity by almost 20,000 M.W. So, power is a big industry; from the production of generators to the transmission towers, to the cables, to the instrumentation, to the switch gear, name it, and it is big industry. And therefore in any kind of a policy that we are going to adopt, there is bound to be room for big industry. There will be areas of chemicals, paper. (Interruptions) Well, this is the Government's policy and Chaudhury Charan Singh is a very senior and respected member of this Government. I do not know when some of you will get over this habit of trying to say that one of us is good and the other is not? This is the old habit when Nehru was good, Morarji Desai was bad; someone was good and someone was bad. But, here, Mr. Unnikrishnan, I can assure you that whatever may be our background, we are together and we shall stay together. We are not going to oblige you. (Interruptions) and I am sure this is what you also desire, Mr. Unnikrishnan. The point that I was making about large industries is that 76% of the large industries in this country, whether you like it or not, are somehow or other related to the rural areas—to agriculture. Now, what is the large industry? Let us take fertiliser. It is ultimately related to agriculture. Let us take the whole power generation system. Bulk of it is related to agriculture. Take even the cement industry. Just now we are having some problems of cement. The Rajasthan canals, the Punjab canals, dams—everywhere ultimately it means irrigation—are being built. If you produce cement in the factory, that can be used to build dams across the rivers, that can be used to build the generators that can be used for canals. As 70 per cent of the industry is related to the rural areas, to agriculture and therefore, whatever may be our own ideological or political conviction in regard to large and small industries, I believe that large industry has a very significant roll to play in the economic development, in the industrial development and in the future growth of this country and I do not want to minimise that. But I certainly want the industry to behave. Industry must behave. The whole idea is that if you are an industry, it is for profits. Everyone discusses the industry.

It is very interesting. The only point is what are the incentives? Without incentives, it seems that they are unable to do anything.

We have been discussing whether there should be some kind of ceiling on the salaries of Directors and top Executives of the companies, etc. This has been discussed. Government is formulating a policy on this. It will take some time. This is about the wages, incomes and price policy. But there is consternation all around the corporate circle in this country, that incentives are not given to the private sector. In the public sector we have certain ceilings on salaries—Rs. 3500. I always raise this question with the people in the private sector. BHEL's production this year is 550 crores of rupees and the profit is about Rs. 75.0 crores. This is the BHEL's performance. No matter what complaints people have. You have BHEL's Chief Executive being paid Rs. 3500 or Rs. 4000 a month and he does a good job. And here I am told that the private sector companies which are taking every kind of incentives, export incentives, import incentives and what not, which are living on incentives will tell us that its Managing Director, its Chairman cannot function, cannot give his best unless he is given Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. This whole system is not acceptable to me. Let me make it clear. Therefore, it is being discussed now.

The point that I am making is that the private sector must learn to relate itself to the problems of this country and not to be engrossed in its own predilections. They must relate themselves to rural development, to rural poverty, to the needs, to the immediate needs. We need to save every pie that we can save so that it can go into the rural areas for developmental activities. Without savings, where is the capital? In so far as the role is concerned, your role is there, your place is there and I shall never minimise it and any legitimate encouragement that is necessary to private industry and large industry in those areas where private sector and large industry have to operate, will be given. That assistance will be there.

A point has been made about the multi-nationals and almost by everybody, particularly by those who brought them in in the first place and also by those who live with them very comfortably and who know them very well. I sometimes get a feeling that I invented the multi-nationals from the way some hon. Members go on throwing multi-nationals at my face. I did not invent them. They have been here long before I was born and in the last thirty years between the father and

the daughter they were nurtured as no other single institution was nurtured in this country. This is the truth and we must face it. After all accepting the truth is not going to create any problems for us.

A point was made, I think by Mr Chatterjee, about forty per cent. We have said, we have, in the Industrial Policy, made it very clear that once any foreign company reduces its equity to forty per cent, it shall be treated as an Indian company for all purposes. I believe that we have taken this decision and it is a right decision, because if sixty per cent of the equity holdings of any company are indigenous; if Indian people own sixty per cent of equity of any company, I am willing to treat that company as an Indian Company because along with forty per cent equity, there is also certain technology that has been made available, there is certain technical know-how that is continuously being made available and forty per cent of the equity, if that is going to be the price that one has to pay for this, I feel that we should not grudge to pay that price. This is my position.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about soap ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will come to soaps. I will come to everything.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will you yield for a minute?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Just now I am not yielding. And we have accepted the Tumkur proposal.... (Interruptions) I am not yielding.

There is this constant talk about Germany. I am supposed to have gone to Germany and Germans are supposed to be interested in this country because Willy Brandt happens to be a friend of mine. He has been my friend for twenty years and more. I have been a Member of the Socialist party and therefore of the Socialist International for my entire life time. My political life has been with the socialist movement of this country and with the socialist movement all over the world. I am a part of the socialist movement. Mr Lakkappa at one time was. Then he became a wayward. Mr Sathe at one time was, but then he also became a wayward. These are wayward socialists. I only hope that some day they will come back like the prodigal children, like prodigao sons.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Today, I feel like saying Et tu Brutus.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do feel sometimes of course, what kind of people have we contributed? I sometimes have that kind of feeling also. But anyway, I am not going into that discussion. But this constant talk about West Germany(Interruptions) I will have a political debate later on Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have also fallen into the trap of forty per cent? What has happened to you now?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do not forget that after all we have got the country out from a certain situation. I do not share the fears of Mr Sathe on this point. In fact one of the hon. Members was to say—I think it was Mr Nair of Indira Congress—that Mr Fernandes has suddenly discovered that there are two hundred multi-nationals in Russia and that their flags are flying there. That is what Mr. Nair said in the course of his speech earlier in the day. I have not said that their flags are flying. But I did make a point. When this constant talk about the multi-nationals and India's interests being the prerogative of only a few people was made, I have said that the multi-nationals operate all over the world. Vietnam, than whom there is not a more revolutionary people today, has a Foreign Investment Law. That Foreign Investment Law says that if any foreign enterprise, multinational or uni-national or any national, if any foreign enterprise wants to come and settle in Vietnam, you can bring hundred per cent equity, produce goods and take them out. You can bring fifty per cent equity, the Vietnamese Government will give fifty per cent of the equity; you will export fifty per cent, you will market within the country fifty per cent, you will have a fifty-fifty share in the profits. You can bring thirty per cent equity; the Vietnamese Government will give seventy per cent equity, you will have the entire domestic market, the profits will be shared thirty per cent—seventy per cent. This is Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has 200 multinationals operating within its frontiers today including Pepsi Cola. That is the point Comrade Unnikrishann and Mr. Nair made. The point they made was that the Russians are capable of taking care of their national interests. So, with great respect I would like to submit to the hon. Members that at least the Janata Government is capable of taking care of the national interests, let no one have any doubt about it. (Interruptions) Mr. Nair may speak for himself. (Interruptions). I certainly give to my friends the liberty of questioning their involvement with the national interest.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I do not agree with you.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I give my hon. friends the liberty of questioning their own national interests, their own patriotism. I shall not have anybody question the patriotism of those of us who are on this side of the House. No one can question our patriotism.
(Interruptions) I am being very blunt. That is why I said that with 60 per cent of Indian equity in those areas where it is necessary for us to have foreign participation, I shall have no objection to that kind of agreement and I shall have no objection to that kind of understanding.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is not yielding now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are certain areas where multinationals have been nurtured over the years. Some of my hon. friends keep talking about soaps, some keep talking about biscuits.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Tooth paste.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, tooth paste. Over the years these were the companies that we brought in by the predecessor Government. In other words, if the people of this country in their wisdom were not to take the decision which they took between 16th and 20th of March last year, brought us out of prisons and put us here, Coca Cola would still have been here. In fact, you would have a member of a Coca Cola generation, a leader of the Coca Cola industry in the country sitting in this very House. Thanks to Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Mr. Charanjit Singh is out there and he is in here, and thanks to the people of Delhi. Mr. Charanjit Singh was your candidate from Delhi. The head of the Coca Cola empire was a candidate from Delhi. The posters are still there. Go to the Tis Hazari courts and you will still find the poster depicting the picture of the lady with folded hands and the Coca Cola man also with folded hands asking the people of Delhi to vote for Coca Cola, to vote for the multinationals. I know public memory can be short, but at least the Members of this House should not have such short memories.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is not yielding.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I cannot imagine the situation where...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Coca Cola is better than 'pissi cola'.
(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore when people talk to me about a particular area of industry, biscuits or any other sector, I want everybody to realise that we did not bring those concerns which have been there. We have been talking to everybody. As I said, I discussed this question with the WIMCO people I discussed this question with the Hindustan Lever people, we have been discussing this with various other companies. There are problems. WIMCO have 15000 employees.

AN HON. MEMBER: You take it over.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Take over? We are discussing decentralisation of this sector. We are discussing the decentralisation of the soap production sector, we are discussing decentralisation of the biscuit sector. In all these areas we have been discussing with people to find out how best one can overcome the situation that has been created during the last 30 years.

Having said that, let me also reply to my very esteemed colleagues and comrades, Comrade Halder and Comrade Somnath Chatterjee. Comrade Halder and Comrade Somnath Chatterjee have also used the floor of this House to accuse my government of being very soft on multinationals and particularly of my being friendly with some of them.

I have no personal friendship with anybody. As Minister of Industry I have to deal with industries, and I shall deal with industries—large, small, rural, urban, everything. To me each one of them is equal. I shall make no distinction. In choosing my personal friends, I shall be very careful. To which public function I should go, I shall be very careful. But where my work is concerned, I shall be correct—whether it is a large or small industry, or whether the person has 200 investigations behind him, or whether he is clean. But as long as I am in this position, my job is to do my work; and I shall do that correctly.

But I certainly did not expect Com. Halder and Com. Somnath Chatterjee to accuse my government, or to relate my government anywhere with the multi-nationals. I would not have liked to make this point; but now I must, because once you make this point, you must be prepared for the counter-point. What is the position of the West Bengal Government on multinationals? There is a Lily Biscuit Company. It is in the private sector: The Lily Biscuit Co.

employed 500 workers. That company is closed. I suggested to the West Bengal Government: "Let the Government take it over; or let the Modern Bakeries take it over;" But the West Bengal Government is insisting that it should be handed over to Britannia Biscuits.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please. Please; you have no right to say, "Shame". You have brought in Britannia Biscuits; you have no business to say 'shame'. (Interruptions) Having brought in Britannia on the one hand, and having created conditions for the Lily Biscuit Co. to close, you have no right to say, 'shame'. You may hang your heads in shame. (Interruptions) but not say 'shame' to others.

In West Bengal, there was a little unit of Philips. Philips is a multi-national. In West Bengal, that little unit closed down. The West Bengal Government came to me and said: "We would like to have a joint sector with Philips." I said: "Mostly willingly, yes." A unit is there; the facilities are there. It is closing down for a variety of reasons. If the West Bengal Government wants to enter into a joint collaboration with them, "Most certainly, yes." And we gave them the permission. Now the West Bengal Government and Philips are part of one joint venture; and I am happy. I am not unhappy. And I will not say 'shame'.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The West Bengal Government categorically declared that they will not invite any multi-national corporation to invest in West Bengal. (Interruption) They have said it categorically. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What I said in a very short speech is— I was allowed very little time.....

MR SPEAKER: I do not know if he is yielding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said that you have provided for 40 per cent dilution to loosen the strangle-hold of monopolist multi-nationals. Will it achieve the purpose? That is what I asked. Will 40 per cent be a sufficient amount to hold the equity, through which the company can be controlled?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Fair enough. I will deal with that point. Therefore, there are certain realities of the Indian situation. If the West Bengal Government has to act in a certain situation, it is acting. If the Government

of India has to-day to act in a certain situation, it is acting. And across the country today, there are 8 different political parties running the governments. Let us face that also. Let us not try to act 'holier than thou'. 8 different political parties are running governments in this country, in various States, and in the Centre. Therefore, let us not try to fool anyone. We are all victims of certain situations. We have inherited certain situations. Within those situations.....(Interruptions) I have got to be realistic. I have always been realistic. (Interruptions) That is why I say that within the constraints in which we have to operate, within the system that we have inherited, the heritage that has been there— of the last thirty years, all of us have to operate; and this is what we are doing. I am not blaming the West Bengal Government.

The West Bengal Government has got to take decisions to see that electricity in West Bengal is generated. If electricity in West Bengal has to be generated, within the given circumstances, in the kind of situation in which the West Bengal Government finds itself, whether they like it or not—I am sure they don't like it—they have to act. The Calcutta Electricity Company is a 100 per cent sterling company headquartered in London; and you have to double the capacity and give them another licence for 220 megawatts. Not only that; you have also to go round the whole of West Bengal and raise the money, because these Johnnies sitting in London are not prepared to find the money. They know we are having problems. Still they are telling us "we have the infra-structure, we have all this, but if you want to produce more electricity, give us Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 100 crores, give us additional licences; then we shall generate electricity." In the kind of situation one finds oneself in, it becomes necessary for the Government of West Bengal to take that decision. I am not blaming the Government of West Bengal. I am not.

By the same token, I want everybody to understand that there are multi-nationals operating, and if it is necessary to live with the multi-nationals, if it is necessary to have foreign companies operating in certain areas, then, one need not try to go on snipping at each other on this question. Of course, if on account of congenital dislike one has to go on attacking, it is another matter. But, as far as the logic of the situation is concerned, as far as the realities of the situation are concerned, I believe that we shall have to live with them, and I have personally no fear from any industry, big or small, because I believe that no industrialist, domestic or foreign is in a position to influence my Government, to

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influence anyone in my Government, and to create any problem, as far as the running of my Government is concerned.

A question has been raised about sick industries. I have said repeatedly that we have formulated a policy for the sick industries, and I shall be coming before this House with that policy, and also discussing it with all the State Governments. Because, so far as sick industries are concerned, I believe it is not one single reason that makes them sick; there are a number of causes. We have to discuss them with everyone, because we shall need co-operative effort to make the sick industries move forward.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why not mismanaged healthy industries also?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We can consider that.

Coming to workers' participation, I am sure the Labour Minister will be able to speak on this question at considerable length. But, within my Ministry, we have made certain efforts. We had a meeting on the 3rd of this month with all the central organisations, and there are ten central labour organisations in India. We have set up two committees of the trade unions, one to find out ways and means of improving the functioning of the National Textile Corporation and the other to find out ways and means of (1) improving the performance of the public sector undertakings and (2) having workers' participation in the public sector undertakings.

The Committee will get into session in the next few days, and I have proposed to both the Committees that they should be in session till they have produced a report. I do not want them to shuttle between Delhi and elsewhere. In the city of Delhi we will give them secretarial assistance, so that they can produce a report which, given the parameters of the Constitution, given the parameters of our total functioning of industry, I shall be most happy to accept and implement. This is what I have told the trade unions and I am hoping that they will be able to produce a report on workers' participation, workers' involvement both in the management, in the fixing of the targets of production, in the manning of industry, so that we shall be able to accept their recommendations.

Now there are one or two more points before I come to the performance aspect. One is about the public sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time till the Minister has finished his speech?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: What about the HMT Factory at Tumkur?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I started my speech by saying that the HMT Factory at Tumkur will start functioning soon. The work on the factory will start in the month of May. We shall set it up by 1979. It will go into production in early 1980. Regarding Shri Lakkappa's suggestion, request or demand—I do not know how he would like to put it—the ancillaries in that area would be encouraged. Local ancillaries are going to be encouraged and my own estimate is that about 1,200 people in the ancillaries and about 1,000 people in the factory would be employed in Tumkur by the end of 1979 or early 1980.

MR. SPEAKER: And the first watch will go to Lakkappa.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He will have to pay for it. We will not present it.

A point has been made about the public sector. So far as the public sector is concerned, I referred to it a little earlier in the context of the NTC. I would like to make one more point about the public sector. I have been seeing the performance of the public sector both as Minister of Industries and, long before getting into Government, as a trade union man, as a person concerned with the public life of this country. I believe that we need to create a new culture in the public sector. It is very necessary. This is not to suggest that I have any complaints about the total functioning of the public sector.

The public sector is doing a magnificent job. Without the public sector we know what would have happened in this country. But no one should be allowed to make the public sector a whipping boy. There is a constant sniping. BHEL is the worst victim of it, inside this House sometimes and in the newspapers and outside most of the time, for the simple reason that the BHEL has emerged as a giant within the country and perhaps more particularly outside. To-day BHEL are building power stations in New Zealand. We are putting up two power stations, BHEL engineers are putting them up and power generators built in this country by the BHEL are being installed in New Zealand, beyond Australia.

BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Why are you importing super thermals?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : In Tripoli, they are not only putting up a power station. The Government of Libya has proposed that BHEL run the power station which had earlier been put up by the French and which has not been performing adequately, which the French were not able to run. This is the quality of our men and our engineers. BHEL is putting up a power station in Saudi Arabia. We are concerned with rural electrification in a number of countries in the Arab World, West Asia and North Africa. We are putting up six power stations in Malaysia against international competition. All these are against international competition. It is not a closed market. We competed, BHEL competed against the best in the world and won these contracts.

But, Sir, there is this constant sniping.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Don't tell me this was done in one year.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I never said that, I will not say that, I am not a follower of Mrs. Gandhi that one takes credit for everything. If there were good crops, it was because of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, if they were bad, it was because of God Indira. That is how you performed for eleven years, Mr. Sathe. We never took that position, we shall never take that position.

Mr. Madan Tiwari made reference to the officer-staff ratio. I would certainly like to examine what his complaint is, but I would like to make one point. BHEL, where we are building power generators and turbines, is an industry where many top engineers are working. Most of the recruits or a large number of recruits in an undertaking of this nature are highly qualified engineers. If some one tries to check up the ratio and say that for ever three men who are working on the shop floor, there is one engineer or officer—engineers are in the officers grade, obviously they are, they are highly paid people—I would certainly like to examine it, but I do not think one should be carried away by this kind of ratio in an undertaking where the highest skills are required to produce the kind of product that you are today marketing in the world, I would certainly look into it.

I wanted to make this point that there has been constant sniping of the Public sector I want this House, while concerning itself with whatever is wrong, while trying to reform whatever is wrong with the public sector, while taking every possible step to hound out those who may be corrupt, also to extend every conceivable, possible support to the public sector, so that its role in our nation-building, in developing this country, is not sabotaged in any way, hurt in any way.

Having said that, let me also make the point that in the last 30 years even as the public sector came up, somehow our country, including our public sector organisation, failed to develop a new culture. We need to develop this new culture. Because you have a situation, let us face it, Mr. Stephen. These are not partisan issues. Let us face the situation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukk i) : Do not put it in that way ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not putting it in that way. You have a situation where a top executive from the public sector very easily and very smoothly migrates to the private sector and finds himself equally comfortable there. And you have a man from the private sector holding the highest position, begging everybody to please put me in the public sector and feels equally comfortable here. Why ? At that level, if everybody feels comfortable in either position—whether it is Bombay House Headquarters of Tatas or whether it is the BHEL workshop at Bhopal, whether it is the Hindustan Levers headquarters at Churchgate Street, whether it is the Punjab National Bank here or the State Trading Corporation here—I am not naming men but men are involved, it is because the elitist managerial culture still continues in this country, and the public sector has not been able to develop a public sector culture of its own, a culture that relates itself to the aspirations of the country. After all, the public sector is not just one more industrial enterprise. It is something that is related to nation building with a new direction, with a new dimension. Therefore, people who are there, need to develop.

Sir, we have made a modest beginning. We have set up an institute, the Public Enterprises Centre of Continuing Studies, and through this institute, we are making a modest beginning. This is something where the whole ethos has to undergo a change. I do not believe that between the public and the private sectors, we shall be able to resolve all these contradictions. We will have to do something at every level, at our level also, at the level of all of us in this country who are concerned with the running of the Government. I believe, this is something which needs to be done and this is something which we shall do.

Another point is about backward areas. I particularly mention the North-eastern States—Bihar, Orissa—the entire North Eastern region, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura...

AN HON. MEMBER : North Bengal.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You can include North Bengal also, much neglected, then the hill States like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh—one can talk of the entire country. I am making special reference to these areas for the reason that all the year the kind of infrastructure that was necessary in these areas has not been built.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Vidherbha, Konkan.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Congress Party had to be defeated before the Konkan railway line could be constructed. Do not forget that Mr. Vasant Sathe. These backward areas need special attention. Yesterday, hon. Members from Bihar particularly were make this point, about special opportunities in economic terms being given. I entirely accept this proposition that those areas which have been neglected over the years, will need to be given special opportunities if their industrialisation, if their economic progress, is to be achieved. Without those special opportunities, it will not be possible. In the last few months, this is what we have been trying to do.

We have been giving special attention to the north-eastern States. But we are running into serious problems. Power is one of the major constraints; roads, communications, is another constraint. But, nevertheless, we have started giving special attention to these areas. In regard to all the backward areas, I would like to say that we shall do all that is necessary to see that special attention is given to these States.

18 hrs.

I do not want to take the time of the House by reeling out statistics. But I would like to mention about Assam and Bihar, particularly. In the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the overall increase in the total Plan expenditure in the country is a little over 16 per cent. In Assam, the increase is 31 per cent and in Bihar, it is 25 per cent as against the overall increase of 16 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about U.P. ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As I said, I will not go into all the statistics.

I will not take the time of the House in giving out statistics. The only point that I am making is that special efforts will be required in those areas which have been neglected over the year. Unless we make special efforts, special investments, there is no question of solving the problems of backward States. The Janata Government is committed to it and this shall be reflected in every year's budget and in the total thrust of the Five Year Plan that is now going to be presented to the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about sericulture ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I can give the statistics about sericulture and about all the various industries where additional investments are going to be made. But that will take a long time.

Then, some of the hon. Members have criticised the Annual Report of the Ministry.....

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): What about the taking over of the management of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We shall announce a decision on the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, at the earliest.

A reference was made to the Annual Report of the Ministry by a number of hon. Members to judge our performance. While it is true that this Report ultimately relates to the performance of the Industry Ministry for the year 1977-78, the year that is still to end, nevertheless, I hope, the hon. Members would bear with me when I say that, after all, in the whole of the last year we were operating within certain constraints. The presentation of the new Industrial Policy was made on 23rd December, 1977. But we were doing work, we were carrying on schemes and we were operating within the constraints that had existed over a number of years. Immediately by taking over the Government could not possibly put a stop to all on-going projects in the country, because our decision was to go in the direction of the small and the rural sector. We could not say that the construction or the deve-

lopment of the Visakhapatnam dock or the construction of the Cochin Shipyard or the construction of any project in an area where large-scale investments are involved, will immediately be put a stop to and that we will immediately be going into the small and rural sector. That was not possible. In no situation would it be possible. But from the criticism that has been made by certain sections of the House since yesterday, it seems that they expected a right about-turn in all that they were doing over a period of time, from the day the Janata Government assumed office. This was not possible. Therefore, to a great extent, this Report reflects not the mere performance of the new Government but also the sins of the predecessor Government to the extent that they were a part of the policy, to the extent that they were still interconnected with whatever we were trying to do, Sir, it also reflects the sins of the previous Government.

The hon. Member, Mr. B. K. Nair, for instance, was very quick in that. In fact, Mr. Nair was the most confused man in all he had to say. He said that George Fernandes's greatest achievement is the creation of an Industrial Contingency Department to break strikes. It is on page 4 of the Report. The whole speech of Mr. Nair was confusion worse confounded. I will not deal with the whole of it. But because he accused me, he said: do away with the multinationals. Then he said: use the technology and the expertise of the multinationals. Yes, I am reading from page 4. There is a Directorate General of Industrial Contingency. This was set up alone by the predecessor Government with the intention of breaking strikes. This was not the creation of George Fernandes. This was not the creation of George Fernandes, Mr. Nair.

(Interruptions)

First, let me answer your first point. Your point was that the greatest achievement of George Fernandes was setting up a machine to break strikes. There was a machine when I went to Udyog Bhavan. I found out, among other things, that there was something called the Directorate General of Industrial Contingency. I was to ask the officials concerned: what is this Directorate General of Industrial Contingency? They were to produce all the earlier views and the records and the decisions and they pointed to the fact that you had set up a strike breaking agency in the Industry Ministry. This is what you did. You are throwing it at my face.

What did I do? I dismantled this agency. In so far as its function as a

strike breaking organ was concerned, I dismantled it. I have used this section, for the last nine months that I have been in the Industry Ministry, as a fire fighting operation, as a fire fighting agency. Whenever there have been industrial disputes, I have used whatever little machinery that was created in this Department to go there and to identify the problems, to help the workers, to solve problems to help the employers to come to terms with the workers. This is what we have done in the last eight months ever since we discovered that this was set up, for strikes breaking.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I am reading from page 5. It says:

"With the skeleton staff available in this Directorate in the headquarters during the year 1977, the Directorate has made satisfactory progress and during the year, 4 Public Sector undertakings...."

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I wish that Mr. Nair goes home and reads the entire Report because he will also find that "in a large number of cases where there had been long-drawn out strikes, acting on the assessments made by the officers of this Directorate, the Union Minister of Industry personally intervened and settlement was brought about after holding discussions with the management and the labour unions and losses worth crores of rupees were avoided. This Directorate played a very useful role in ending the strike in Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia which was threatening to paralyse the economy of the entire country. "Not by strike breaking but by bringing about a settlement. We are a government and, unlike one leader and the rest, we are people who work together as a team. That is the difference. You will not understand. Mr. Sathe, but there is a difference.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Therefore, I have suggested....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The way you are proceeding, you will be one leader.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Pai was the first to talk about industrial production in the country going down. It is true that there has been a certain decline in industrial production. It is a fact. Nobody can dispute those figures, in so far as decline in industrial production is concerned. And Mr. Pai was to say that the power constraint was always there. All these problems were there. In spite of that, we did very well. And then

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he was to say—last year while saying that during the ten years of Congress rule, the industrial production was 10.4 per cent. He said, I tried to play on figures by referring to the period between 1960 and 1972 and ignoring the period of the predecessor Government for the period after that. This is what he was to say yesterday.

What about the facts? In the first place, in 1971-72, the production was 4.8 per cent; in 1972-73, it was 4 per cent; in 1973-74, it was 2.2 per cent; in 1974-75, it was 2.6 per cent; in 1975-76, it was 6 per cent, which gives an average of 3.5 per cent of the period from 1970-71 and 1975-76. Then in the last year, that is, before the Janata Government came in, there was a growth of, say, roughly 10 per cent in 1976-77. How did this growth come. Now it is very interesting to know about this? I do not know if this is the kind of growth our friends would like to have. One per cent of this growth was contributed by the production of beer where the increase in production was 10.5 per cent. Between beer and cigarettes, there was a contribution of one per cent to this ten per cent. Therefore, minus beer and tobacco growth, it would come down to nine per cent....

AN HON. MEMBER: Railway strike.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The railway strike was in May, 1974, and that was forced by you. That apart, in the year 1973-74, when there was no railway strike, the growth was 2.2 per cent. Mr. Nair, you must do some home-work.

Then, between chemicals and transport equipment, such as cars, the increase was about three per cent; the automobiles and chemicals contributed three per cent. Minus that, it comes down to six per cent.

Power contributed a substantial amount. The growth in the power sector was about 14.4 per cent. And power generation is a part of industrial growth in the country for purposes of statistics. There was a growth of 14.4 per cent last year, that is, the year ending, March 31, 1977. The power sector has been very badly let down, not because of what our friends are saying, namely, that the Power Boards are not performing well—I know, they need to perform well—but because you did not build adequate capacity. Mr. Viswanathan was right when he said that there is a shortage of 3,000 megawatts of electricity in the country today—a shortage that you created. We cannot do away with it

overnight. It takes three or four years before a new power plant can be made to go on stream. Similarly, if hon. Members were to make comments on non-availability of cement, I would say that you cannot push a button and make cement available. During the last three years what additional capacity in the cement sector did you organize? Where is the additional capacity? Your entire projection was wrong...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are the existing units producing to their capacity?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. I am happy to tell the House that this month, for the first time, we have produced 1.8 million tonnes of cement which is a hundred per cent of our capacity, and this, in spite of the power constraint in Karnataka where we have a 55 per cent power cut, which means that some of the units have been giving us 110 and 115 per cent of their capacity.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But the finances have not been given by the Centre.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I thought that the Centre and the State were operating at a tandem at that time; Mr. Devraj Urs was in power there and Mrs. Gandhi was in power here. Mr. Ramachandran will now help you where Mrs. Gandhi did not help. Mr. Ramachandran will definitely help you.

Therefore, there have been certain constraints under which we have been operating.

People have been talking of industrial unrest. Mr. Pai was specifically referring to the HEC. It is true, in HEC we are going to have a colossal loss this year—may be of Rs. 25 crores. I will tell you why. We are having this colossal loss in the HEC because we have not been having power. First and foremost, we have not been having power. How much power are we getting there? Against our total requirement, we are getting hardly 50 per cent—50 per cent of our power requirements....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Managers are resigning; Chairman are resigning.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No Chairman or Manager problem. One is power, and the second is, for two years you created a situation of terror. Workers were terrorised, leaders were victimised and officials were thrown out, and as soon as the Emergency was lifted the pent-up anger of the workers burst out. We had to contend with that. We had to appoint

a special Committee, and this Committee came to the conclusion that a large number of workers in HEC had been wrongfully victimised. It took us some time to identify these problems.

I am very happy to tell the House that during this month, the month of March, production in HEC will be almost nine crores of rupees as against Rs. five crores during the last month and the total production of about Rs. forty to forty-five crores that we hope to have this year. Problems have been there, the problems of power, problems of industrial unrest etc. On industrial unrest, Shri Damani has a brilliant suggestion that he has been repeating in the House like a Jack in the box constantly. He also came to me and mentioned the same suggestion. He says that the Industry and Labour portfolios must be under one person as in Maharashtra. I hope that Mr. Damani knows that the maximum break-down of industrial relations is in Maharashtra, here Industry and Labour is one portfolio. If the suggestion is so brilliant and original, I wish it were to succeed in Maharashtra.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : It has succeeded.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Are you trying to export the Maharashtra situation right across the country, Mr. Damani? I will not be able to accept your proposition because the experience of Maharashtra has been a rather dismal one.

Then, there is also the question of purchasing power. I believe, across the country, inadequacy of purchasing power has been a major constraint in the way of the kind of industrial growth that should have taken place in the course of the last year. I believe that with the special efforts that the Government is now making, and taking into account the fact that we have terminated the Fifth Five-Year Plan one year before it was due to be completed, and that we are now launching a new Five-Year Plan from the first of the next month, we will be able to achieve the desired results. The National Development Council at its last meeting has accepted the broad framework of the Plan; the first years' Plan projections have not only been accepted, by the Chief Ministers, but these are going to be implemented from the 1st of next month. I believe that with this new direction that we have given to the industrial policy and to the economic policy through the budget of the current year, and to the economic policy of the country through the Sixth Plan, to the total thrust of going to the rural areas, of treating agriculture as of paramount importance, of laying emphasis on the small scale, on the rural and household sectors, we would be able to succeed where the earlier

Government could not succeed. With a massive investment in the area of power generation, we would be able to have additional 20,000 MW of electricity in the next five years with all these efforts. We have plans to see that we are self-sufficient in cement, may be in the next two years with special efforts that we are putting in. Whereas today we are producing about 21 million tonnes of cement, in the next seven years, we shall be doubling our cement production in the country. In the next five years, we shall be able to produce another 15 million tonnes in the country. With all those efforts that we are making, I am sure that whatever it is that we inherited, and it was an abominable mess, we shall be able to clean it and we shall be able to come out of it.

There is one more point, that I would touch, and which was made by Shri Pai and one or two other hon. Members. It is about our engineers and our young men going abroad, working there and sending money here. It is true that a large number of our engineers and technicians are today working in many countries of the world, particularly in countries of West Asia, North Africa, countries of Africa and countries like Afghanistan, Iran and elsewhere. I am very proud of the work that they are doing. I do not see why any one should denigrate them. We should be proud of the fact that our technical skill and man-power is today helping the countries of the third world who had been exploited for centuries by colonialism. Today, we are helping them to stand on their own legs. The complementarity in the economies of the countries of the Arab world, in the economies of the countries of Africa, in the economies of our own neighbouring countries and in our own economy is for the first time being identified and we are making special efforts to see that these countries also develop. Over the years these countries were exploited as we were. We were enslaved and we gained independence earlier. We have to-day trained man-power which we are not able to employ fully and what if we send this man-power elsewhere in any way where they are needed without hurting our own developmental activity and without affecting the economic growth of our country in any way. If our young people are able to contribute to the development of Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Kuwait, Tanzania or any of these countries, I think it is something we should be proud of. Therefore, I am a little disappointed when Mr. T.A. Pai yesterday was saying, 'You are sending our young men away and that is how you are getting your foreign exchange.' Well, Sir, it is not only our young men's skills

[Shri George Fernandes]

that are being exported but along with it go the industrial produce of this country....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): While appreciating your point, are you making out a case for brain-drain?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : No, no. I am not speaking of the brain-drain. I hope my hon. friend will understand me. I am not talking of brain-drain.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : You are emotional.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Nor am I emotional. I am also not talking of the brain drain. I know of the brain-drain.

We are to-day taking up contracts. We are taking contracts in the Arab world. We are taking contracts in West Asia. We are to-day taking contracts in North Africa and other countries of Africa. We are taking contracts in Iran. We are putting up power stations. In Afghanistan we are putting up industrial estates. The biggest township ever put up by any contractor is to-day being put up in Arabia, in Kuwait by Engineering Projects India Limited, a public sector undertaking. Our people, our workers, our engineers, our public sector undertakings and also in certain cases our private sector undertakings are contributing to the economic growth of these countries and at the same time we are also exporting our generators, our transmission towers, our cables, our building material, etc. Our people are going and contributing to the economic development of these countries. It is not a brain-drain. It is people going on specific assignments. It is people going on specific projects. And this is the way our public sector, as also private sector enterprises, are contracting to-day in this part of the world and that is how you are getting a large chunk of the foreign exchange

SHRI VASANT SATHE : But what about those who in the largest numbers go to the developed countries? Why do you not talk of them? What is their number? Kindly tell us: are they going there to help America develop?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : They are the children of the rich and of the elite. I hope you will not want me to name them. If I name them, it will be quite an interesting list of Who's Who, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Do not be unfair.

Do you mean to say that those who go to the Gulf countries are from poor families and those who go to America are from the rich families? Do not oversimplify.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not unfair; I am only pointing out that there is a fundamental difference between our people working in the Middle East, in West Asia and in North Africa and in African countries on our projects, exporting along with our skills our industrial products also. Sir, there is a difference.

MR SPEAKER : If you go on answering every question, we have to sit here the whole night.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am in the hands of the House.

There is a difference in our young people going abroad for education and then staying there and those who go abroad for education are not the children of the poor. They are invariably the children of the rich. That is the only point I am making. I am not justifying the brain-drain.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : एक इंजीनियर बनाने में कितना रुपया खर्च होता है और वे बाहर चले जाते हैं। यह देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेज : नहीं जाने चाहियें। इसके बारे में तय करना चाहिए और बहुत जल्द इसके बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बननी चाहिए।

A number of points have been made by a number of hon. Members. I do not want to take the time of the House in dealing with all those points. I would only like to say that where take-over of certain specific units are concerned, the government is seized of this question.

To my friend, Mr. Yuvaraj I would like to make a special submission. He has been representing about the Katihar Mills. The Katihar Mill is really a very hard case. We have been having certain problems with the jute industry in its totality and the takeover of the sick jute mills in particular and with the Katihar Mills in a very special way. We have been trying to resolve this.

It is my endeavour to see that this problem is resolved. It will call for a fairly large chunk of industry. We have been holding discussions with the Bihar Government on this question. I say that it is a hard case. It needs to be dealt with expeditiously. But also there are problems and ultimately a large chunk of money is to be found from the financial institutions and put into the unit whose viability is questioned, whose viability does not, perhaps, exist any more. One will have to examine various aspects of it, the number of options that may be available to us that we are trying to do.

A number of other units have been mentioned—Swadeshi Cotton Mill. As I said we are taking decision in regard to these units. I shall be coming before the House or where it is not necessary to come to the House, whatever decisions in the normal administrative course are necessary, I assure the House, those decisions will be taken in regard to the sick units.

A point was made by Shri L. L. Kapoor about reservation of certain inconsequential items in the small scale sector. It is true that there are a number of inconsequential items that have been listed there. But inconsequential items are also made by the large scale sector. What about biscuits? The smallest baker can give you the most delicious biscuits. You are producing biscuits in the largest sector, in the multi-national sectors. What about soap, what about boot polish? It is a large business. Bootstraps are a large business. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate policy and to list these items. Though some of these items may look very inconsequential but, nevertheless, if you want to protect the small scale sector, it is necessary to list some of these items. I hope the hon. members will not misunderstand the kind of list that has been submitted.

A point has been made about the coir industry and my friend Shri Rajan has given a cut-motion on the coir industry. As Mr. Rajan himself pointed out and other hon. members from Kerala particularly pointed out, this is not a problem that we created, we inherited it. But I would like to assure the House that till such time as the Sivraman Committee Report does not come, no permission will be given to the mechanised sector to produce mats and export mats. This assurance I would like to give to the House. The Sivraman Committee is going into all the aspects. Once the Sivraman Committee Report comes into our hands, we shall discuss this Report with the Government of Kerala and with the consent of everybody we shall take a

decision, and pending that consultation and the taking of the decision no-one shall be allowed to produce mats on machine and export those mats. I hope this satisfies my friend Shri Rajan and there will be no cause for any complaint from any side.

I know there are a number of other specific issues which the hon. members have raised. I would like to assure the House that wherever specific issues have been raised, I shall be writing to each of them in regard to each of those issues so that the specific problem, specific grievances that have been given in this House are properly dealt with.

I thank you and the House for the patience.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut-motions by Shri Rajan on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : I am not pressing them. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to permit the hon. member to withdraw the cut motions ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 3 and 4 were by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts 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, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Industry.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 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 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand to Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
58.	Ministry of Industry	51,56,000		2,57,78,000	..
59.	Industries	4,26,83,000	39,95,22,000	21,34,15,000	199,76,13,000
60.	Village and Small Industries	9,15,83,000	8,67,68,000	45,79,16,000	43,38,37,000
61.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	10,07,71,000	7,61,42,000	50,38,53,000	37,57,08,000

STATEMENT RE: GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE HATHI COMMITTEE ON DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement containing Government's decisions on the report of Hathi Committee. [*Placed in Library. See No LT-1935-A/38*].

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : We want to know what is the decision. We want to have an opportunity to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is just now presented and everybody has to go through it. You will have opportunity to discuss it when the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers are taken up.

Now, the hon. Minister for Energy,

18.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TRANSFER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF BADARPUR THERMAL POWER PROJECT AND BADARPUR THERMAL POWER STATION TO NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : Government have set up Badarpur Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 3 x 100 MW at a capital cost of Rs. 58.32 crores. Another unit of 210 MW at an approved capital cost of Rs. 66.06 crores is under construction and is expected to be commissioned shortly. Keeping in view the power requirements of the Northern Region, Government have also recently sanctioned the addition of one more 210 MW unit at Badarpur at a capital cost of Rs. 63.69 crores. Both the operation of the Thermal Power Station and the construction of the new units are being done directly by the Government of India, through a Control Board.