

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it is there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Appropriate action would be taken.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about my point?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say it is on record; I am told it is not on record I will see it and appropriate action would be taken.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) At what time will you see the record? Let us know by which time you will see the record. You can see the record just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot see them just now. They have to be transcribed. There is a technical difficulty. I am not an astrologer to know at what speed people type and so on.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is that when one hon. Member calls for quorum and the bell is rung for the prescribed time, and it is repeated, if the quorum is still not there, the procedure to be adopted is to adjourn the House for some time. But this procedure was not adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order in this?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want it to go on record that three times the quorum bell was rung...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to go on record?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will take it up with the Speaker. The Speaker must give the ruling for the guidance and benefit of all of us. Because, if the quorum is not there, the House has to be adjourned. Unfortunately,

without a quorum the hon. Chairman who was in the Chair at that time allowed the debate to continue. It is most unconstitutional.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now you are on record, you can resume your seat.

15.54 hrs.

#### DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS—Contd.

##### MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

MR CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Industry, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon Members, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Motion moved:

"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 the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, 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."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Industry submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY</b>					
58.	Ministry of Industry . . .	68,17,000	..	3,40,87,000	..
59	Industries . . . . .	3,54,33,000	42,42,80,000	17,71,67,000	212,14,00,000
60.	Village and Small Industries	15,06,18,000	17,38,99,000	75,30,91,000	86,94,95,000
1.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . . . . .	29,93,02,000	9,31,57,000	104,65,12,000	46,57,83,000

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** (Madras South): Madam Chairman, after all the dust and din, we have come really to devote some concentrated attention on a very important aspect of our national economy. In the short 15-20 minutes it will be impossible to do justice to an area which covers from handlooms to heavy industries. Nevertheless, I shall try to highlight some of the points on which policy decisions would be necessary in order that we may sustain a national growth in the field of industries.

Madam Chairman, the Prime Minister was pleased to say at the inauguration of the Commonwealth Industries Ministers Conference that India today ranks 10th among the industrialised nations of the world. I looked into the statistics and I found that this relates to the United Nations statistics for the year 1977, and the credit should, therefore, go to a government which was in existence prior to 1977. Concerning, the progress that has been made in the last two years, I have a suspicion, almost an apprehension, that when the next statistics are published, it may be that we will not be in the same 10th rank of which we

are now boasting.

Madam, I was not present last year when the debate on this item was taken up and so, to educate myself I went through the elaborate reply which the hon. Minister had given to the debate last year. I noticed that he called to his assistance at least a dozen times the misrule of the Congress over the last 30 years to justify almost every criticism that was made against his Ministry. It, therefore, prompted me to examine the performance of his Ministry during the year 1977-78, that is, the first year of the Janata rule, and compare it with the performance of the same Ministry in the year 1976-77, the last year of the previous government. That, I think, is a correct comparison because in April 1977 the new Ministry inherited the industrial organisation left behind by the last Ministry on the 31st March 1977, and if that organisation achieved a certain measure of growth, the new Ministry should at least maintain it if it cannot improve upon its performance.

16 hrs.

Now, the Industry Minister, in reply to this point, said last year that the

average growth over the last 30 years has been 4 per cent. I think, it is an illogical answer because, when certain assets are handed over to a new management and, if the same assets achieved a 10 per cent growth in the previous year and under the new management, it achieved only 6 per cent growth, the relative efficiency of management is obvious.

Let us take the public sector enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industry. There are about 16 industries, including BHEL, HMT, HEC, etc. In 1975-76, we achieved growth over a period of 1974-75 of 32 per cent. We will ignore it. But in the year 1976-77, the growth was 10 per cent over 1975-76. In 1977-78, the growth was only 6 per cent; that is, in the first year of the Janata rule, the growth was only 6 per cent as against 10 per cent of the previous year.

Again, if you take the overall profits of the units under the charge of the Ministry, in 1976-77, the profits were Rs. 61.16 crores and in the first year, 1977-78, of the Janata rule, the loss was Rs. 10 crores. As against a profit of Rs. 61.16 crores, in the first year of the management of the Janata Government, it incurred a loss of Rs. 10 crores. 11 units out of 16 units under this category suffered losses as against 7 units in the previous year. In physical terms, if you take the value of production, the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels produced Rs. 29.56 crores in 1976-77 and in 1977-78, it produced Rs. 25.46 crores, a minus of 14 per cent. In the case of HEC, from Rs. 86.13 crores, it came down to Rs. 39.44 crores, a deficit of 54 per cent, in the case of MAMC, from Rs. 34.01, it came down to Rs. 19.7 crores, it deficit of 43 per cent and in the case of Scooters India, from Rs. 10.85 crores, it came down to Rs. 8.84 crores, a deficit of 19 per cent. I must in fairness say that there are a few industries which have performed well. The improvement was in the BHEL, the Bharat Pumps and Compressors and the Tungabhadra Steel. But if you take the average performance, as against a

growth of 10 per cent in 1976-77, the growth was only 6 per cent in 1977-78. The oft-repeated plea about the Congress misrule of 50 years does not avail in the face of these facts that in the first year of the management of the Janata rule, the performance has been poor.

An analysis of the accounts produced in capital goods under the heavy engineering, according to the Annual Report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, shows that in 1976-77, it has made a profit, after payment of interest and taxes, of Rs. 26.13 crores and, in the first year of the Janata management, there was a loss of Rs. 43.72 crores. I can go on giving more figures.

I should like to refer briefly to some of the major points. As regards enterprises under the control of the Industries Ministry, the story is no different. The NIDC, which had made a profit of Rs. 6.75 lakhs in 1976-77 incurred a loss of Rs. 43.55 lakhs. The NSIC which had suffered a loss of Rs. 72 lakhs increased the loss to Rs. 91 lakhs. Hindustan Salt, which had made a marginal profit of Rs. 0.17 lakhs incurred a loss of Rs. 16.44 lakhs. I will not refer to the Paper Corporation because it is under construction. The National Instruments, Calcutta which had suffered a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs increased its loss to Rs. 92 lakhs. The Bharat Ophthalmic Glass increased its loss from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 76 lakhs. Tannery and Footwear increased its loss from Rs. 219 lakhs to Rs. 281 lakhs. As against these losses, there are some units which have made some profits. The Instrumentations Ltd., Kotah has increased its profit from Rs. 119 lakhs to Rs. 158 lakhs. But I would like the Minister to check the figures. There must be some mistake. On p. 14 of the Report it is stated that the profit for the year 1977-78 was

Rs. 287.64 lakhs, but I checked this with the audited statement of accounts published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and found that the figures are different: it is Rs. 158 lakhs. Anyway, these are some things about which the Minister would perhaps like to have a correct picture.

Again, if you take Hindustan Cables, it is said that it has increased its profit from Rs. 207 to Rs. 383 lakhs, but here also, there must be a mistake: it was Rs. 342 lakhs.

If you take the over-all performance of all these industries you will find that there is a loss. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that greater attention should be paid to the performance of the public sector enterprises. I am one of those who believe that the public sector has a role to play in our country, that it must be sustained. But it does not mean that it should be supported in every way, even though it makes losses, is inefficient and works below capacity.

Now let me turn my attention to the performance of small scale industries. The Janata Government has been raising the slogan that it is giving greater and greater emphasis to the small-scale industries. But even here the performance has been poor, compared to what it was in the last year of the previous Administration. As against 26,496 small scale units registered in 1976-77 only 17314 were registered in 1977-78 in all the Directorates of Industries in the States.

Madam, the figures speak for themselves, and that is the record of performance in the first year of Janata rule.

The accounts for the year 1978-79 are not complete and detailed comments must be reserved for the next year. Nevertheless, the Ministry has claimed a growth of 8 per cent over the previous year. If you

scrutinise this figure of 8 per cent a little more closely, you will find that a greater part of this 8 per cent growth is attributable to a 13 per cent growth in power generation and, even in this 13 per cent growth in power generation, 30 per cent is in hydro-generation, thanks to a favourable monsoon, and a shortfall in thermal generation is noticed. In basic industries like steel, coal, and engineering, the production is stagnant and there is nothing to feel complacent about.

On page 109 of the Annual Report the Ministry has claimed:

"In aggregate terms, the production units put together incurred a net loss of Rs. 9.7 crores during the last year. Against this, it is estimated that they would make a profit of approximately Rs. 28 crores during the current year. With the measures in hand to improve the working of the units, the estimated profit next year is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 54 crores..."

This will give an impression to the Members who read this that they are improving. But if you compare it with the performance in 1976-77, you will find that, in 1976-77, the profit made was Rs. 61.18 crores, in 1978-79, the improved performance of the Janata Ministry will bring a profit of Rs. 28 crores and the much more improved performance of the Janata Ministry in the year 1979-80 will bring only Rs. 54 crores. I do not know how long it will take for the Janata Ministry to catch up with the performance of the previous Ministry in 1976-77.

Madam Chairman, I want to know how much time I have taken.

MR CHAIRMAN: You have taken 17 minutes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know what I am going to do. I will try to speak in telegraphic English, if possible.

The Industries (Development and Regulations) Act was conceived for the purpose of diversifying industries in this country. In fact, in the early years of our independence, I know, people wanted to go in for only the traditional industries like sugar and textiles. They did not go in for new industries. Therefore, we used the system of licensing for the purpose of diversifying them into chemicals, engineering, oil refinery and other industries. The progress that we have made in the diversification of the industries is really a credit to the functioning of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act. But at the same time, unfortunately, a number of unintended evils have resulted from the functioning of this Act. The manure stimulates the growth of the plane, but at the same time it breeds pests and worms. Similarly, there are a number of evils which have sprung up along with it. One of the evils is that, by restricting the growth of industries through licensing, we have enabled a number of industries to concentrate power in their hands. In fact, we issued a long list of banned industries saying that, in these industries, there would be no scope for further development.

Sir, in the early Sixties, I used to do some sales talk in the India Investment Centre abroad for inviting investment in this country. On one occasion one of the American investors said, 'Your country does not require any investment. You seem to have developed much more than America itself.' I was taken aback and I asked, 'How?'. Then he produced a list of banned industries and said, 'In your country all these industries are banned. In America none of these are banned. It shows that you have no need for any of these industries.' I am citing this as an example to show that by restricting development of industries you have abused the purpose of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. It

has gone on for a long time. Even in the latest guidelines issued in 1977-78 I find 108 industries have been declared in the banned list. My suggestion to the government is, except those industries which should be regulated or banned for the purpose of protecting the small scale industry, no industry should be banned at all. Otherwise, you will never allow a free growth of industries and no country has become prosperous by restriction and shortages. Every prosperous country has grown because of a plethora of goods and services produced. Wherever there is scope for development, the investment decision should be left to the entrepreneur and government should not step in and make those decisions which must necessarily be of a very poor quality, not having all the facts before them.

My second point with regard to the general policy is that there is a lot of confusion in the minds of the Janata Party with regard to their attitude to large scale industry. The Government appointed a committee under Mr. H. P. Nanda, an industrialist, to look into the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. That committee has made certain recommendations. I have no time to go into that. One of the recommendations of that committee is that the core sector industries must be de-licensed—completely de-licensed. On the other hand, we find suggestions made to the Party by various people that no unit which has an investment of more than Rs 100 crores should be allowed to expand and, therefore, there must be a ceiling. All that the country is anxious to know from this government is: what is your policy with regard to this? Even after 2 years, if you do not enunciate your policy, then there will be no development and no entrepreneurial enterprise. There are areas in which you should encourage private enterprise because we have accepted a mixed economy. There are areas which we

[Shri R Venkataraman] have reserved for public enterprise and we must make it clear. Unless you come forward and make it clear to the country the areas in respect of which there will be scope for private enterprise and areas in respect of which there will not be any scope and there will be scope only for public enterprise. I am afraid, there will be mere stagnation in the country. It is high time that the government came forward with a positive statement of policy.

The third matter on which I would like to make a comment is the question of nationalisation. While the Prime Minister says that he is not in favour of nationalisation for its own sake, there are Ministers who go about saying that they will nationalise every industry conceivable. My submission to the House is that the principle in respect of nationalisation has been enunciated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. He said that the available national resources should be invested in building new industries with the latest and sophisticated technology rather than investment in existing units.

The reasons being that if you buy the existing unit, you will not add one more employment, nor will you add more goods and services to the country. But if on the other hand, you invest the same amount in new enterprises, you will be able to get more services and more employment. Therefore in respect of nationalisation my suggestion is that Government should come forward and say that all the new enterprises based on latest and sophisticated technology must be undertaken by the Government itself and its resources should not be wasted on buying of the existing units except those sick units which we take up for reasons other than nationalisation.

I will come to one more point on which there has been a considerable confusion of thought both at the national and international levels. A lot of money is spent on propagating

what is called the 'appropriate technology'. Actually, this is an endeavour by the developed countries to keep all the developing countries at a lower level of technology and maintain them only as future markets of the sophisticated development goods. In fact, it is a new-imperialism and on this they are spending a lot of money. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a comment in the *Hindu* which appeared yesterday.

"Given the existing state of India's development (with its advantages as well as weakness and lags), the import of advanced technical know-how and sophisticated plant and equipment cannot be dispensed with, or an autarkic line pursued. In fact the seemingly insulationist tendency that is inherent in the romantic championing of backward and inefficient genres of technology under the signboard 'appropriate' (dovetailing into the line that has long been advocated by certain vested interests which contend that a poor country like India does not really need rapid industrial development) is the surest way to soften up the Indian economic and technological fields for the loss of relative self-reliance."

Therefore Madam, this is a very important aspect which people like myself would like to know. I know the gusto with which the new theory of 'appropriate technology' is being spread. In fact one of the things which they do is that they brainwash some of our civil servants, they brainwash our technologists and see to it that the developing countries are kept at a backward level. Therefore we must be very chary about it and in the choice of technology we should be our own masters and we should be able to decide what is right for us and we should not be led by these people.

Lastly Madam, the Chrome Leather Co. of Madras has been closed for a

long time for over a year. The Minister wrote to me that he had asked the Government of Tamilnadu to take it up and work it through the Bank. Nothing has happened to it. They are all on hunger strike. Even, otherwise, they are all hungry. They are on hunger strike. I have written to the Minister. I hope he will take some action on it

**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU**  
(Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate well thought out industrial plans to secure regulated and integrated development of industries in the country and for industrial growth through close monitoring and management of inputs. (4)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, New Delhi to advise on industrial costs in a methodical and regulated way. (5)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of National Productivity Council for promotion of productivity through training programmes, productivity surveys applied research and implementation services. (6)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish industrial units in new selected Backward Areas. (7)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run Heavy Engineering Corporation and other heavy industries to increased capacity utilisation. (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up and encourage Public Sector Industries in the Backward Areas of Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up the Project of H.M.T. at Darjeeling in West Bengal. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Bengal. (10)].

[Failure to revitalise Mokameh Unit of Britania Engineering Company Limited. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the assets and accounts of all Government Undertakings. (47)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in formulating well throughout plan to run joint sectors and Public Undertakings such as Scooters India Limited, Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Jessop and Company, Braithwaite and Company Limited, and Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited. (48)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to develop village and small scale industries. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of National Small Scale Industries Corporation to extend its services to the Districts particularly in backward areas like Katwa, Monteswar, Purbasthali, Balarghat, Pandua and Kalna and Tribal areas in Assam. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Cotton Corporation of India in undertaking price support operation and effect purchases of cotton for eventual commercial sales not only to NTC Mills but also to Mills in Private Sector. (66)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Cotton Corporation of India to undertake buffer stock operation commencing from the cotton year 1978-79. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up Small Cottage Industries in Villages and backward areas in all the districts of India. (69)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the working of Khadi and Village industries Commission and to repay the past loans. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the credit granting scheme to small scale industries and to grant more financial assistance to National Small Industries Corporation Limited (71)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to step up the activities of Industrial Cooperatives. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Marketing Assistance Scheme to streamline the marketing research and information system and to utilise the existing marketing outlets like Super Bazaars. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Textile Mills under National Textile Corporation to maintain capacity production (80)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of the National Textile Corporation to reduce their continued loss in spite of heavy investment. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handlooms and Handicrafts be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to develop Handicraft Industries. (82)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to develop Handloom and Powerloom Industries. (83)].

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the growth of large Industrial Houses. (49)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."



[Failure to curb influence of Multinationals on our Industries. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to replace the Report on work done by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, New Delhi on the Table of the House. (51)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to produce sufficient cement for the growing needs of the country. (52)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the cost of cement. (53)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in producing sufficient number of artificial lines necessary for the country. (54)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in manufacturing sufficient photo film material required in the country (55)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to identify correctly the backward areas for giving subsidy for starting industries. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare Kuppam, Palamaner and Punganur Taluks as backward areas in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh for giving subsidy for setting up industries. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start any heavy industry in Rayalseema. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglecting public sector Industries in the country. (59)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to survey rural Industry and to prepare action plans for industrial development in rural areas. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of efficiency in Small Industries Service Units in giving useful advice to the small entrepreneurs. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to persuade the Scheduled Banks to give loans to rural and small industries quickly and without creating difficulties. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop markets for selling the products in the rural and small industries. (77)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the coir industry as required. (78)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting apart Dhoties and Sarees for Handloom sector. (85)].

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the collaboration of big monopoly houses, and middle entrepreneurs with foreign monopoly capital in the form of financial aid and technical know-how (80)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to check modernisation and rationalisation by big employers led by the multinationals in different industries thereby making more and more workers redundant and surplus (61)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement the assurances given to the Refractory and ceramic workers' union to revise the present poor pay scale and D.A. of the workers of Ceramic Groups, Burn Company Limited (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to reduce the grip of bureaucrats in formulating the policies of the Ministry (86)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Supply of defective machinery by BHEL to Santalghih and Chandrapura (DVC) (92)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1"

[Agreement between BHEL and Siemens thereby giving an opportunity to foreign multinationals to interfere in vital industries (93)].

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur):  
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to come to a settlement in wage negotiations due to undue interference by the Bureau of

Public Undertakings and the anti-labour policy of the various public undertaking managements (87)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to democratise the Public Undertakings and too much dependence on the bureaucrats (88)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to end contract system in Public Undertakings (89)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to set up composite textile mills including weaving up in Punjab to utilise total production of cotton in the State and also need to allocate 1200 looms for each of the two mills being set up in the State (90)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of the management of Kharar Textile Mill, Kharar (Punjab) to protect the workers from goonda attack, collaboration with the goondas, false cases on the workers, unprecedented police repression and worst type of bureaucratic attitude towards the workers resulting in the closure of the mill since a long time (91)].

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up a high power committee to look into the affairs of the industries getting subsidies for a number of years (169)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up salt industry at Sundarban, 24 Parganas, West Bengal (179)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for regularising the supply of raw materials to the small and cottage industries (183)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing an organised marketing facilities for the products of the small and cottage industries (184)].

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL  
(Mathurapur) I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the sphere of activities of the nationalised sector (170)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get rid of the grip of the monopolist and multinational corporations (171)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enthuse self-dependence in respect of indigenous technology and industry (172)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instal industrial units in Backward districts like Bankura and purulia in West Bengal (173)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise mini cement factory in Purulia District West Bengal where raw materials

and other factors are present (174)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing financial assistance for the growth and protection of industries in West Bengal (175)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for national policy for the equal price of all raw materials needed for the industry throughout the country (176)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper distribution of raw materials to all States according to their actual needs or demands (177)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to purchase jute from the jute growers by the Jute corporation of India (178)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reorganise the management of the public sector industries (180)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for representation of labour in the management of sick industries for their revival (181)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up industrial advisory council to go into the investment proposals to all sectors (182)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide economic and technical assistance to small and cottage industries (185)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enthruse small and cottage industries (186)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up council for the development of small and cottage industries (187)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced be Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying threads and looms to the weavers by the Government through the co-operative (188)].

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control the rising price of textile goods (189)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to take drastic action against the private textile mill owners for arbitrary increase in prices of textile goods (190)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make available adequate quantity of controlled variety of clothes for the use of common people (191)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate quantity of yarn to handloom weavers at cheap prices (192)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a committee to enquire into the problems and difficulties of handloom weavers and to suggest measures to solve them (193)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Tendency to enter into technical collaboration with foreign companies even in spheres where indigenous technology is capable of meeting requirements of industrial development (194)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1."

[Collaboration agreements with Multinational Corporations and public sector undertakings (195)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow and unsatisfactory progress in the work of the Commission of Inquiry on large industrial houses (196)].

" That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discontinue the policy of setting up joint sector industries (197)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective measures to curb the growth of monopoly in Industrial sector (198)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by s. 100."

[Need to break up large industrial houses with a view to delink industries from them (199)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up a committee to enquire into the continuous growth in the assets of large industrial houses in India (200)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent the increasing penetration of foreign multi-nationals into various industrial sectors in the country (201)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up more consumer goods industries in the public sector (202)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue interference of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in the working of the public sector undertakings and preventing better and proper understanding between the management and the labour (203)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to attain self-sufficiency in the production of cement (204)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to drop the proposed broad-based collaboration agreement between Siemens and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (205)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the development of indigenous technical know-how in public sector undertakings (206)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the allotment of funds for development of Industrial Cooperative, (207)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Difficulties faced by Industrial Cooperative Units due to lack of adequate institutional finance to help them (208)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the setting up of an Industrial Cooperative Development Bank in Kerala for the promotion of Cooperative Industrial Units in the State (209)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the implementation of the Coir Development Scheme in Kerala (210)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take more effective steps for popularising coir and coir products within the country (211)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in setting up District Industrial Centres (212)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 10."

[Need to accord priority to the development of traditional industries like coir, handloom, fisheries and handicrafts in the programme of the District Industries Centres (213)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to coordinate District Industries Centres and Intensive Rural Development Programmes (214)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to use all available buildings of the old Industrial Estates for the purpose of setting up District Industries Centres (215)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to give special importance to Womens' Industrial Units in the small scale sector (216)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give special assistance to small scale industrial units set up by people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (217)]

MR CHAIRMAN The cut motions are also before the House

PROF R K AMIN (Surendra nagar) Madam, Chairman, I consider the discussion on Demands as an occasion to take stock of the situation, that is, what is on the debt and credit side of the Ministry of Industry during the last year and, on this basis, where we are and where do we propose to go for the next year?

Now, if we look back, we find that the ministry has done quite a good job, during the last year. The industrial growth has been more than the previous year. It has reached up to 85 per cent. It could have done better but at least it has attempted to reach a reasonable level. During the last year, it has established new district centres for industrial advice. It has also shaped, after a long period of time, the mini-cement policy in order to establish a mini-cement plant in order to meet the needs of the situation. It has also declared a big list of items which are reserved for the cottage and small scale industries. While it is good that these good

things should be appreciated, there are a number of things which are on the debit side which I would like to point out so that in the next year when the policy is being shaped by the hon ble Minister he can look into these aspects more fully

Madam, Chairman, only a few minutes ago my hon ble friend drew the attention to the question of appropriate technology and he has an objection to it. My own grouse is that the Ministry have not evolved a proper technology policy, that is, an appropriate technology policy has not been evolved by the Ministry. When the Janata party came in power it indicated that we are going to follow Gandhian principle, that we want to decentralisation and encourage the small and cottage industries in order to give more and more employment and that too to the rural areas and to the poor people. Ours was to be an employment oriented policy. Now are we acting accordingly? In order to implement that strategy one of the things that was very important in that strategy was to have a technology policy and that too not by declaration of one or two principles but it should be well-institutionalised, that is, when you make a choice of technique, take, for example, textiles you have to decide how much percentages there will be for powerloom and how much of percentages for handloom. Then when you decide on a cement plant we have to decide whether it should be 50 tonnes, 100 tonnes, 200 tonnes or 300 tonnes, plant also you will consider as an appropriate technology while looking to our own circumstances and resources. This is very necessary because we cannot take technology as a ready-made thing from the West. It should cater to the consumer needs of our country. We want to satisfy and raise the standard of living of our poor people. Their demands for goods and services are not the same as those in the West. Therefore, to satisfy our demands the technology, looking to our resources and our-unskilled labour, should be such

which should be appropriate for our production. This requires an institutional set-up where the technology choices are being studied, implemented and tested. The search, research and testing should go together in that institution. Our scientific and research centres which were established after 1950 are not proper. They are also not in tune with the requirements of the country. Probably, if you see the record for the last 30 years whatever research has taken place has not been carried to the industry so far. Now, the Minister of Industry ought to have over-hauled the entire thing and created an institutional set-up which could be well-fitted for making our choice about appropriate technology.

Madam Chairman, the second thing which I would like to point out is that we have made during the last year certain policy statements which are not appropriate to the employment oriented strategy which we have adopted. We talk about nationalisation without raising adequate resources in the public sector; we have a take over policy but without any objective and consistent guideline and that is why government had to face strictures from the court regarding the taking-over of a tyre unit. Similarly about licensing. Decentralisation requires de-licensing policy which the licensing policy has been continued and I know of one case about the floor mills where for the last two years no decision has been taken with the result that the existing floor mills are having the monopoly benefits as the government is not able to take decision regarding the manner in which the licences are to be granted. Now such a delay gives benefit to the monopolists and at the same time the consumers are put to difficulty.

Now, Madam Chairman, one finds that on the one hand the policy of merger of the sick units with the healthy units is being adopted and on the other hand you find there is lot of delay. A sick unit requires immediate help to remove sickness and the doctor

must come in time. If the doctor comes when the patient is dead then it is of no use. When I look into the list of date of application by the sick unit and the date of final decision I find there is delay of six months, eight months and sometimes of nine months. It means you are not serious about sickness. Then ultimately you have to give it to the family unit. On the one hand you consider family units as a bane and a curse on the society, at the same time whatever policy you adopt you have to give the sick units to them. This should not happen and the Ministry must evolve a consistent policy and consistent utterances in regard to such matters.

While I have pointed out these weaknesses let me take one or two industries where these weaknesses are visible. First, I take up the textile industry. In the textile industry last year the obligation to supply the janata cloth which was put on all the textile mills was taken out. Many of the healthy mills producing fine and super-fine cloth used to give a subsidy of a rupee or two rupees a metre to other mills who would produce their obligation on their behalf. Without any counter-burden or arrangement the minister took away that burden with the result a windfall has been given to healthy mills by this decision of the government to take over this obligation and keep it in the National Textile Corporation. Why was it taken over? What was the point in doing it? Have you imposed any other financial obligation on the part of good mills in order to encourage either the handloom or powerloom sector where labour intensive methods could be adopted? No such thing was done at that time.

Madam Chairman, the second example I would like to give is that of cotton industry. Prices of cotton available to the farmers depend on the whole set of arrangements. If you give the support price then do you have the machinery for purchase of cotton at the support price? Do you

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keep those regularisations that one cannot keep more than one or two months' stock? Do you put obligation of 10 per cent use of the man-made fibres by all the cotton textile mills? Do you have an arrangement to give enough credit to cotton trader? Do you have forward market mechanism available? If you tinker with any House of these then injustice is to be done to the cotton growers. Parental care ought to be given by the Minister of Industries. He cannot say that I have done my part instructing the Cotton Corporation to purchase cotton at the support price but what happen to the next and the other aspects is not very concern. If he leaves it to the Commerce and the Finance Minister without pursuing vigorously then whatever medicine he gives will not serve its purpose. He should go to the Commerce Minister and tell him how forward market mechanism has to be introduced. He should go to the Finance Ministry and tell them how support price should work. You should tell him: Give 95 per cent credit to the traders and cotton growers at the support price. You can give that even to the textile mills who are buying cotton. You can give 95 per cent of the credit at the support price and a higher margin when the prices go up above the support price. This is what is needed and if the Minister of Industry does not look into this aspect, I am afraid, all the other steps which he has taken will not yield any results. Some steps have been taken after undue delay. In the past 2 or 3 years the cotton growers have been losing lot of money. Your rule to producers for using 10 per cent man-made fibre is still continuing. Only quite recently some of these were given up but that too after great deal of delay which has caused untold suffering on the part of the cotton growers. The prices were going down in the last 2 years. Even nearly 18 months ago the Minister ought to have taken this decision but it required 2 years of great suffering

on the part of the cotton-growers to convince the Minister that this rule ought to be given up once and for all.

Regarding the man-made textiles and the balance of trade, it is very visible that whatever exports we had in 1976-77 were reduced in 1977-78. These are still going down in 1978-79. If you look to the import of raw material, that is, man-made fibre, the total cost is about Rs. 190 to Rs. 200 crores. What is the total amount of fabrics from the man-made fibre which we are exporting? It is of the order of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 crores. The balance of trade deficit only on that man-made fibre account comes to the tune of Rs. 190 crores. If we don't impose the export obligation on the part of the textile mills who are using man-made fibres wholly or partially, then, such a deficit will continue. Therefore you must impose a restriction, at least on the import of fibre, which is directly competing with cotton. In the country the amount of cotton is quite enough. It is more than adequate. It is therefore very necessary that the import of viscose fibre at least should be prohibited, because, it directly competes with cotton.

Now, I would like to point out one lacuna which remains in the textile policy of the Government. 3 or 4 years ago, when the textile industry was in difficulties, it was thought that loans should be provided to them at lower rate of interest, or what are known as 'soft loans'. But during the last 2 years, they have been making huge profits. One of the magnates who has been in the industry for the last 50 years in Ahmedabad has said that in his life-time he has never seen such huge profits being earned by the textile mills. A suggestion which was made when the textile mills were in difficulties and were sick, is being implemented now, when they are healthy and no longer sick. In fact it should have been stopped long back. But yet you have been continuing with this. It is just like giving a line



medicine to a healthy person when it was required only for a sick person. At that time such a step would have been appropriate but after so much of delay. If you give this sort of medicine to a healthy person, that will be of no use. Therefore, what I submit is that soft loan should be discontinued forthwith. This is my submission. The Industrial Development Bank still gives those loans to the textile units although the textile units are making huge profits. They could meet their requirements from their own resources.

Then, it has been said that the handloom industry has to be encouraged. Handloom industry is a very costly affair. It derives its existence only because of the export potential. For export they require 100 per cent cotton fabrics. How can they know whether the yarn got from the textile mill is 100 per cent cotton? The cotton mills while supplying the yarn mix the man-made fibre with the cotton yarn. So, when they send their commodities abroad, immediately they are rejected. When the handloom people exported their commodities, they were rejected. For instance, when the goods were exported to Australia, they were rejected because they were mixed with man-made fibre. So, the Government should ensure that the cotton fibre which is sent abroad should be of 100 per cent cotton yarn. If necessary, this job should be done by the National Textiles Corporation. Another thing is that in regard to handloom, N.T.C. itself can take up the job of supplying 100 per cent cotton to the handloom industry.

There is another point, that is, regarding sericulture. Now, our Central Silk Board is in Bombay. But our silk production activities are done in Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, and around Banaras and not in Bombay. The job given to the Silk Board is to issue certificates for export while it

should look after the developmental work. Sericulture is the most labour intensive industry. It is labour intensive both in terms of raw silk and also in the matter of preparing fabrics from raw silk. Last year, we earned about Rs. 400 crores by export of these fabrics. Now what is to be done in this regard? How is it that the Ministry is not thinking of establishing a proper machinery in order to see that the development in sericulture industry takes place? It has a tremendous potential for employment. The Board should not be located at Bombay and it should be located in one of those places where the industry is located. It should be given the developmental work and not the work of issuing certificates for export of the goods. It is the Export Promotion Councils duty.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amin, I am calling the next speaker.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Thank you.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Madam Chairman, it is a bit difficult to speak on the policies of this Government. There has been so much confusion, contrary objective has been stated, and contrary policy declarations have been made that one does not know what is the Government policy at the various levels. This Government had assumed powers two years ago and they had been fuming and fretting. I would like to take up their policy about the multi-national companies, for example. It has been claimed that these multinational companies are working against the nation's interest. I would like to know from the Government what is really being done to curb the activities of these multinationals. I had asked a few questions from the Department of Company Affairs. I was surprised to know only matters regarding Foreign Exchange Regulations Act were mentioned in their reply which are well-known to all of us. It only concerned with shareholdings and not controls exercised by foreigners. What is happening there? I wanted

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to know it from the Company Affairs Department. But they did not like to answer this question and they passed it on to the Finance Ministry. I asked about the control being exercised over the multinationals. The Finance Ministry had said that it was entirely decided by voting in their general body meeting and Government had nothing to do in this. They said that they did not interfere in the internal matter of the company. There are so many facets of multinational operation in India. Indian companies are not considered as multinationals if they are registered in India and if they have less than 50 per cent shareholdings. Many of them have been functioning as they please. There were some controls over them by the previous Government. Philips India Ltd, to make an example, had over-produced to the extent of 300 per cent. Such acts are pushing out Indian enterprises and very good Indian companies are not able to function. And then the Government takes no action saying that it has no power. The Government is also not taking necessary powers to take action by amending the IDR Act and still they are speaking of pushing out the multinational companies.

About the big business houses, there has been a lot of talk. Again, here nothing has been done. Under the Companies Act there is a provision under Section 27 about delinking of big business houses from the companies. That can be done by introduction of professional management; management that could be approved only if found fit and proper to be appointed. But there also nothing has been done. I asked a question directed to that Ministry to know what action has been taken about delinking and the Ministry was frank enough to tell me that no action was taken. It was not considered necessary to delink any company from the control of the big business houses. That was exactly the reply given to me.

Now, the appointment of Managing Directors of big business houses is in the hands of the Government. I asked, appointment of how many Managing Directors of the big business houses and multinationals had been disapproved and the reply was that practically none has been disapproved. They said that it had been disapproved in two cases, but the reasons for their disapproval were not known. I would like to know that.

About the monopoly control, nothing has been done again. I received a reply but I am not quoting that and taking the time of the House. Again, there is a lot of talk about rural industries, but what is being done in regard to that?

The Commerce Ministry has been taking credit not only for exports that they are making, but also for non-exports. If they fail to export they say that it is being done in order to help the country; no export becomes another slogan. If it fails, it takes the credit, if it succeeds in exporting, it takes the credit. Export is basically necessary and 'no imports' is also necessary when it helps our economy. Within two years of Janata rule ours has become an import-based economy. It was not so previously. Now, we are importing everything, even salt, cement etc. What is that we are not importing? The same capacity that is available now was available earlier also and it was able to meet the needs of the country. Even oil and foodgrains are being imported. In spite of that, we are not able to make both ends meet. We have been talking of creating jobs in the small scale sector. What we are doing by resorting to imports is that we are creating jobs outside the country. I can give you the figures, but I do not have the time. IDPL order books are all but empty, but yet super-thermal plants are being imported freely. Same is the case with practically all the public sector enterprises in the name of having too much foreign exchange. That is true, but they should

know how to use that foreign exchange.

Recently, the Steel Authority has announced 8 per cent cut in the production of steel. Could the Government have allowed a private sector company to announce such a cut in production, which may lead to hoarding and blackmarketing. They might have taken a decision in view of the shortage of coal and due to mismanagement, but how can they announce it? If the private sector would have done it, they would have been hauled up for this. On the other hand, the railways are opposing national permits.

To add to the confusion, the *Hindu-  
stan Times*, in its issue dated 15th April, 1979 has said:

"Move to halt expansion of public sector. A strong opinion is growing within the Government in favour of virtually freezing the public sector to its present dimensions and concentrating on improving the profitability of the State-run units. According to sources, the Finance Ministry is against a policy of biting more than the Government can chew, and would be unwilling to consider new projects in the public sector unless they were as vital as power or fertiliser factories.

The Industry Ministry is known to hold contrary views, but seems to have been pushed to a difficult spot after the recent castigation of the public sector management by the Prime Minister himself."

All this has to be clarified. I still try to believe that we have a Government and though I think that this report is very much true, I would like the Government to clarify what exactly has been happening. There has been thorough demoralisation in the public sector. I think, the Ministers should be held responsible for the performance of the public sector. The Ministers in-charge of economic Ministries should be made to do their work; they

have to do their home work and should really apply their minds to the work of their respective Ministries.

I would suggest that we must have at least a target of 10 per cent growth rate in the industrial field. We are having some sort of a growth rate. In the automobile industry, for example, what is happening? We are having growth in the production of trucks. How it is the costliest mode of transport. Why are we having it? Government is asking that coal should be hauled by trucks, while Railway's capacity is being restricted. Who are the beneficiaries? What type of economics is this—raising and pushing up of prices in all directions?

Look at the sick industries. By now, Rs. 2500 crores by way of bank advances are getting involved in the sick industry. What is the policy about the sick industries? How to prevent industries from getting sick? What type of control is Government envisaging? Uptill now, it was all in the stage of declarations.

On the other hand, the growth of production is at the cost of labour. And if there is no labour, apart from creating unemployment, it cuts out demand. Our national objective should have been growth with the highest employment potential. But, unfortunately, we are importing technology even now. Every 3 months we have the Foreign Investment Committee and they are allowing the import of technology—both equity participation and the ordinary types of consumer technology are being imported. One cartoonist—I do not know whether it was Abu or somebody else—said, when we had the atomic explosion, that now that we were having atomic explosion, let us go forward to produce our own chocolates and chewing gums. Actually, this country has the technology to produce practically anything. We have educated manpower which is available. They have gone out and spread out throughout the world; but we are not able to put them together, to produce the technol-

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logy The late Mr Sarabhai told me when I was visiting the atomic power plant, that they could get produced anything they wanted—because Nehru wanted them to produce them in India. There was no difficulty at all. A number of experts would go to IDPL and BHEL and tell them their requirements, and they will design them. The country can design them. But we depend, and the Government depends on DGTI who say that such a technology is not available at present. It only means that nobody is making it. But the point is, who can make it. That aspect they have never looked into. This import of foreign technology, instead of increasing production eliminates competition. That has been going on. I am not particularly saying that this Government is doing it. But in our national life this has been a great mistake, viz that we are getting technology and then that person getting that technology tries to kill every other competitor.

When Coca Cola came—it is good, in one respect, that that company is going—there were literally hundreds of people who were bottling very refreshing and healthy cold drinks in India. They were pushed out. All those drinks were pushed out, when Coca Cola came. In this manner, when you get something, i.e. a foreign collaboration, with a technology and a big name everybody is pushed out. There was a plant which was producing beer somewhere in North India. I know the name. I will not say that. It had an Indian name and it could not sell. It went to a foreign country, got a foreign name without any change in technology. Nothing. Only a change in the name. They had to pay something for the name. And immediately the country started purchasing that beer. Purchases from that company went up.

One company was producing tooth brushes in Bombay. The tooth brushes would not sell. Then the multi-nationals came and told that company:

"Give us this tooth brush for 50 paise, but pack it in our name." They marketed it for Rs. 1.50. And it sold. And the company also got 50 paise and grew. This is the problem. It is only the name which is being sold; and it is only the brand that is being sold.

We must stop this repetitive import of technology. In tyres, we have got Dunlops, we have got Firestones and others—all with the same technology. The same collaboration agreements and with the same remittances—Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs down. And a new technology is continuously and repeatedly being placed to keep up the technical collaboration. And the guidelines for the import of technology laid down by Government are most absurd. They include everything, for sophisticated technology, we can do this and that. But the point is that this technology could have been imported at a stroke, like Japan did when they developed it. We could have imported technology which is not very advanced. And then we can develop it in our country in the public sector and hand it over to any number of companies who would like to have it. That is the way for industrial development. Then nobody would have the sort of an agreement viz, that this technology will not be transferred to anybody else.

Every agreement for transfer of technology contains a clause that this technology will be secret, it will not be handed over. Today, there are companies which are producing bulbs; whether it is Philips or some other company, they have an agreement to keep the technology secret. Yet there are companies in India which are producing good bulbs without collaboration. We are also producing good bulbs and would have foreign technology. Same is the case with tyre. There are 4-5 other companies which have no technological collaboration and still they are producing good tyres and nobody questions which tyre is better.

It should be on a national basis so that we do not go on importing technology for producing sauce, polished marble memorials and that type of things. In a country like India, our technology import policy must be very restricted. We can confine to areas like oil exploration; and in those areas where we cannot possibly rule out a foreign collaboration, we can get somebody to spend money and explore something. It is all right for us.

Another area in which we have failed badly is in our policy towards the backward area. During the past regime and during the rule of the party to which I had the privilege to belong, there was some effort to develop the backward area. Now the slogan has become so diffusive that one does not know whether there is even a talk of developing the backward area; it is no longer talked about. There is not even a murmur. No sound is heard about it. Speaking for myself, I think the backward areas do not need the type of assistance that has been offered. What they need is equal availability of power. This is the basic thing. My State of Assam is backward. If you give a small amount of money here and there it will not help me. An industrial licence will not help me since without power nobody will go to Assam. But if power is supplied—not the power availability of 1/4th of the developed area per capita now being provided—it will help me. No amount of effort made by the previous Assam Government and the present State Government had changed this policy of the Central Government. Unless power is supplied and equal transport facilities are provided, it will not be developed. Possibly, Assam would not be able to get equal transport facilities, but there should be some effort to equalise them. Brahmaputra route could have given us good transport facilities, but no effort is being made to develop it. The Constitution provides that there should be a national waterways like

national railways, like national roadways, like national airways but 30 years have passed, even this matter of declaring Brahmaputra a National waterway has not been paid any attention. I asked a question from the Minister concerned. He said, "There is no proposal." There is not even a declaration that Brahmaputra is a National Water-way. Also, the backward area needs equal quotas of development materials. In cement, again Assam's quota is 1/7th of the quota of Haryana and Punjab. Every time, we say that it should be increased but they say, "No." In Assam, blackmarket prices of cement are always 2-1/2 times of the quoted prices of cement and yet there is no response when we ask for increase of quota. So, if the backward areas have to be developed, they must be given equal facilities. It is not a question of giving them some money.

If the small scale industries have to be developed, then all restrictions should go. When they are allowed to have no restriction, that itself causes so many restrictions—filing of so many forms. Sometimes, they would prefer not to be declared as small scale industries.

I had gone to the public sector industries where they were not allowed to increase production. In the ordinance factory, in Jabalpur, they were producing 20 per cent of the capacity. They said that they would like to produce other consumer products. Somebody from here telephoned to them saying that it was not their business to go on producing things that were not within your competence. Today, they have got competence to produce things. IDPL, I have heard, has got the competence to produce the best blades, but they were dissuaded. The same mechanism works here. Somebody from some Ministry gives a telephone call at the instigation or at the initiative of the big industrial houses who are producing those goods. Even when they have the best capacity to produce that

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commodity, they are not allowed, all the restrictions are placed before them if they want to produce consumer items. With all these things, I am really sorry that this country is not having an industrial policy today but confusion and political moves and political statements. One ministry is working at cross purposes with the other ministry. I do not know how they are collaborating and working and calling themselves government. I hope government will see to it that things are really moving in the direction of progress.

श्री इराम सुन्दर राव (सीतामढी)  
समापति महोदया, मैं उद्योग विभाग के मातहत मामों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

17 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

इस सरकार का जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी का स्टेटमेंट दिसम्बर 1977 में हुआ था उसके अन्तर्गत कार्यन्वयन पिछले साल मई में शुरू हुआ। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमें जो 1977 में मेन्डेट प्राप्त हुआ था, उस, मेन्डेट के अनुसार हमारी नयी औद्योगिक नीति इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी स्टेटमेंट के बाद 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 लागू की गयी। अब उसके तहत डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के मातहत कुटीर उद्योग और छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने का काम शुरू किया गया है।

समापति जी, आपको स्मरण होगा कि जिस समय यह घोषणा की गयी थी उस समय सरकार ने यह कहा था कि चार वर्षों के अन्दर देश के सभी जिलों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना हो जाएगी लेकिन एक साल के अन्दर अन्दर ही हमने जिला उद्योग खोलने का जो टारगेट रखा था उसके कहीं ज्यादा केन्द्र खोल

दिये गये हैं और अभी 246 उद्योग केन्द्र खल रहे हैं। 1979 तक ग़रे देश में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खुल जायेंगे। यह दिग्गज वग़ना है कि हमारा सरकार की जो नीति था उस नीति का कितना अकलनापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन किया गया और कितना भा इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार कृत मकरप है। सरकार की नीयत में इस बारे में कोई खोट नहीं है।

मैं आपको यह भी स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि जिन क्षेत्रों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खोलने की बात कही तो उस समय इनके बारे में शका प्रकट की गयी थी। शुरू में जब प्लानिंग शुरू हुई तो उस साल बनाव डबलपमेंट आफिसर के तहत प्लान डबलपमेंट एरियाज देने थे। वे करल इंडस्ट्रियल के विकास के लिए बने थे लेकिन वह प्रयोग चल नहीं सका था। इसीलिए जब जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की घोषणा की गयी तो कई लोगों ने आशंका प्रकट की थी और पिछले साल जब इसी विभाग की मांगों पर बहुत चल रही थी तब भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आशंका प्रकट की थी कि जब पिछला प्रयोग असफल हुआ है तो वही यह प्रयोग भी असफल न हो जाए। लेकिन जहां पिछला प्रयोग ग्रामीणों या माछीजी की याद की पूर्ति के रूप में किया गया था वहां समूचे देश को जो औद्योगिक नीति थी, उसके एक अंश के रूप में ग्रामीणों के विकास का कार्यक्रम चालू नहीं किया गया था। इसके कारण ही यह फेल हो गया।

1967 के चुनाव के बाद जब केन्द्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न दलों की सरकारें थी तो केन्द्रीय एन्वेलपमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत खाने वाले कार्यक्रमों को बन्द कर दिया गया था। लेकिन आज यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज भी जब कई राज्यों में विभिन्न दलों की सरकारें हैं तब जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है और सभी राज्य सरकारें पूरी निष्ठा के साथ इस कार्यक्रम का समर्थन कर रही हैं।

महज इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम को लागू कर रही हैं कि इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे ।

जहाँ तक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की प्रगति का सवाल है, उसमें कुछ ऐसे सवाल आते हैं जिनकी ओर मैं उद्योग मंत्रों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा । खासकर हमें अपने राज्य का अनुभव है, बिहार में करीब 18 जिला उद्योग केन्द्र हैं और उनमें जितने भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर्स की नियुक्ति हुई है, सब के सब प्राविन्सियल सर्विस के आदमी हैं । मुझे याद आता है कि उद्योग मंत्री ने पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए एक जगह जिक्र किया था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का एक नया मैनेजमेंट कल्चर होना चाहिये ।

दूसरी जगह उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक होशियारी है, वहाँ ब्यूरोक्रेसी का बहुत प्रीजोमीनेंट हो गया है जो कि नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन जैसे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर्स में, खास कर हमारे राज्य में जो स्थिति है उस हिसाब से सब जगह सिविल सर्वेंट्स को रखा गया है जिनको कि विकास के कार्यक्रम का न व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है और न सैद्धान्तिक ज्ञान है । ठीक है, कि 7 लोगों को उसकी ट्रेनिंग दी गई है, लेकिन मेरी तो अपनी राय है कि उनके लिये जब तक कोई स्वतन्त्र पर्सनल की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी जो कि उस काम को कर सके, तब तक सिर्फ प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में बैठाने का कोई अच्छा असर नहीं होगा ।

दूसरी जो बृत्ति व्यवहार में देखने में आई है, बाइस्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हो या काटेज इंडस्ट्री हो, यह सही है कि बड़े उद्योगों के लिए बड़े इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर हैं जैसे सड़कें हैं, रेल और बिजली हैं, लेकिन यह मानना कि छोटे उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग को शायद उतने

इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत नहीं है, तो सरकार वहाँ यह गलती कर रही है । जो रा-मैटीरियल आना चाहिये, उसके लिये मार्केटिंग के लिये भी इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर की आवश्यकता है लेकिन सरकार उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर्स का 3, 4 जगह का मेरा अनुभव है, उनके पास सिर्फ अपने विभाग के काम के साधन साधन हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से जो और इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर के लिये करना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है, जैसे कि कोई बड़ा उद्योग खुलता है तो सरकार पर उसकी जिम्मेदारी रहती है कि वह इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर उसे मुहैया करे । लेकिन छोटे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में शायद राज्य सरकारें सभी अपने उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह नहीं कर रही है ।

पिछले दिनों कन्दाय सरकार ने प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भी मांगी थी । महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र सरकार से डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर्स के मैनेजर्स ने करीब-करीब सब लोगों ने रिपोर्टें और एक्शन प्लान भेजा, लेकिन बिहार में 18 में से केवल 5 जगह से रिपोर्टें और एक्शन प्लान आया है । वहाँ यह कमी लगती है ।

एक और भी कमी लगती है, बहुत से कार्य शुरू किये गये हैं जिसमें टेक्नो-इकनामिक सर्वे किया गया है । वह बहुत जल्दबाजी में किया गया है । जैसे इंडियन वाउचरिसल ग्राफ एप्लाइड इकनामिक रिसर्च है, इस तरह के जो प्रोजेक्शनल प्रागेनाइजेशन हैं, चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी है, इनको भी सरकार को सचेत करना चाहिये ताकि वह ठीक से टेक्नो-इकनामिक सर्वे करे और इन्वैल्यूशन तथा मीनिटारिंग का काम भी कर सके । मीनिटारिंग के लिए सरकार ने एक मशीनरी इवाल्स की है, लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा

[श्री श्यामसुन्दर दास]

एम्प्लॉयर्स लोगों को इसमें इन्वील्व करना चाहिये। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी एक शहर में पिछले मई से काम शुरू हुआ है, एक साल भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है, इतने दिनों के अन्दर जितने नये उद्योगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ, नये उद्योगों को प्रोडक्शन में लाया गया, जितने लोगों को एम्प्लॉयमेंट में लाया गया, वही स्थिति काफी सन्तोषप्रद है।

एक और चीज मैं केन्द्र सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा। पिछले कितने ही सालों में क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है, जो बैंकवर्क रीजन हैं उनमें बैंकवर्कमेंस बहुत बढ़ी जा रही है और जो फॉर्बैंड रीजन हैं वह आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर द्वारा इन इन्वील्वमेंट को सुधारने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन बिहार में कई उद्योगों के लिये बिहार के इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन ने चाहा, बिहार के इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर की ओर से इनने प्रपोज़ल्स आये लेकिन वह अभी तक सेंटर में इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट में पेंडिंग में पड़े हुए हैं। इस साल जो उद्योग मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें भी कुछ चीजों का जिक्र किया गया है जैसे उत्तर बिहार में क्लस्टर साफ़ ग़्रूंग फ़ैक्टरीज़ हैं और उसके दगल पर आधारित पेपर प्लांट्स के लिये रा-मैटीरियल का माग है, उसका लिये बेतिया में काम करने का प्रपोज़ल आया लेकिन बहुत समय से हमको पता चल रहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको क्लीयर करने की स्थिति में आ गई है। लेकिन एक डेढ़ महीने से वह फ़ाइल बैसी हो पड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उद्योग मंत्री जवाब देते हुए स्पष्ट रूप से बतायें कि क्या वह बेतिया वाली फ़ैक्टरी स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं।

बिहार राज्य की तरफ से तीन जगह स्प्रिंग मिल लगाने के बारे में भी डिमांड की गई है, मगर सेंटर ने अभी तक उसको

क्लीयर नहीं किया है। इस तरह बिहार के इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कमिशन और कॉर्पोरेशन दोनों ने एक सीमेंट की फ़ैक्टरी लगाने की भी माग की है। वह फ़ाइल भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास पेंडिंग में पड़ी हुई है। यह सही है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का रुख हमारी समस्याओं के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण है, लेकिन अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में शीघ्रतापूर्वक निर्णय किया जाना चाहिए।

पिछले दिनों 15 मार्च को राज्य सभा में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया कि मयूर (केरल) में बिडला का कारखाना बिना लाइसेंस और बिना अनुमति के किसी खास वस्तु का उत्पादन कर रहा है और नागदा (मध्य प्रदेश) में बिडला के एक यूनिट में लाइसेंस कैंपेसिटा से वही ज्यादा उत्पादन हो रहा है। राज्य मंत्री, श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव, ने कहा यह आश्वासन दिया कि इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उद्योग मंत्री स्पष्ट रूप से बतायें कि वह इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं।

आध्र में बिडला का एक साबुन का कारखाना है। उस कारखाने में खुलने से पहले वहां पर साबुन के 300 बाटन इंडस्ट्री के यूनिट्स थे। लेकिन उस कारखाने में खुलने के बाद उनमें से 200 यूनिट्स बन्द हो गये हैं। एक तरफ तो संस्कार चाहती है कि बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के एकाधिकार मानीयल। को कम किया जाये, मगर दूसरी तरफ उनके द्वारा कानून का प्रत्यक्ष उल्लंघन किया जाने पर भी उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णयात्मक कदम उठाना चाहिए—उसे केवल धोखाएँ करने तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए।



बिहार राज्य से वहाँ पर कास्टिक सोडा की एक फ़ैक्टरी स्थापित करने का भी एक प्रस्ताव आया है। चार पांच साल पहले बिड़ला की ओर से कास्टिक सोडा की फ़ैक्टरी लगाने की अनुमति मांगी गई थी, लेकिन एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट के कारण वह अनुमति नहीं दी गई। पेट्रोलियम, कैमिकल्ज और फ़र्टिलाइजर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने भी उसकी अनुमति नहीं दी। तब इन लोगों ने तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री से मिल कर यह चाहा कि अगर उनके पास पर लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है, तो बिहार सरकार यह कहे कि उसका इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन उनके साथ मिल कर जायंट सैक्टर में कास्टिक सोडा का कारखाना लगाना चाहता है। उस कारखाने के लिए अनुमति दे दी गई।

वह कारखाना जायंट सैक्टर में होगा, जिसमें 25 परसेंट शेयर बिड़ला की तीन फ़ैक्टरियों—पैट्युरी, ग्वालियर रेयन और एक अन्य फ़ैक्टरी—के रहेंगे, 26 परसेंट शेयर बिहार सरकार के होंगे और बकिया इन्विटी शेयर बेचे जायेंगे। बिड़ला ने कहा है कि अगर कोई शेयर नहीं खरीदेगा, तो हम खरीद लेंगे। यद्यपि उनके शेयर 25 परसेंट रहेंगे, लेकिन मैनेजमेंट उन्हीं के हाथ में रहेगा।

बिजली के लिए वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें बिजली कनसेशनल रेट पर 9 पैसे प्रति-यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाये, और सरकार उनको डेढ़ पैसे प्रति-यूनिट का अनुदान दे। आज भागलपुर का सिल्ले उद्योग बिजली के बिना बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। उत्तर बिहार में बीबीस घंटों से केवल दो तीन घंटे तक बिजली मिलती है। बिहार के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने कहा है कि वे बिजली के लिए अपना कैपिटल प्लांट लगायें, हम उन लोगों के फ़ायदे के लिए 25 करोड़ खर्च कर के एक एक्स्ट्रा प्लांट नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

मैं उद्योग मंत्री के कहना कि पिछली सरकार ने जो समझौता किया था, उसको

वह रद्द करें, उसकी सब टर्म्स एंड कन्डीशन्स को देखें। यदि कास्टिक सोडा की इस फ़ैक्टरी को अनुमति दी गई, तो बिहार के पब्लिक एक्सचेजर पर बहुत बड़ा बर्झन पड़ेगा।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। बिहार में और बिहार ही क्या समूचे नार्दर्न रीजन में पावर की बहुत शार्टेज है और अभी सरकार इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि तात्कालिक इसका कोई निदान करे। हो सकता है उत्तर बिहार का यह पावर का प्राबलम सुजफ़रपुर का जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है उस के चालू होने के बाद समाप्त हो जाय लेकिन उसमें अभी तीन साल का समय लगेगा। तब तक या तो उत्तर बिहार का औद्योगिकरण नहीं होगा या सरकार वहाँ ऐसे उद्योग लगाने की तरफ ध्यान दे जिन में पावर का कन्जम्पशन बहुत कम होता है। ज्वालजिकल सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट को इस के ऊपर कुछ काम करना चाहिए।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कलकत्ता में ग्लास फ़ैक्ट्री है। उस के लिए सैड उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनी से आता है। जहाँ तक मेरी खबर है और इस के संबंध में उद्योग के लोगों से जो मुझे जानकारी मिली है उसके आधार पर मैं निश्चित इस राय का हूँ कि दक्षिण बिहार में और उत्तर बिहार के कुछ स्थानों में यह सैड मिल सकता है। सिर्फ उस की वाशिंग की आवश्यकता है। तो क्या सरकार इस पोषीशन में है कि बिहार में सैड वाशिंग का प्लांट वह लगाए? हम ग्लास का काफी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट होता है। अगर यह प्लांट लग जाय तो कलकत्ते के ग्लास उद्योग को जो उत्तर प्रदेश से सैड मंगाना पड़ता है वह उसको उत्तर बिहार से मिल जायगा।

इसी तरह से हूँड मेड पेपर की बात है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर के द्वारा यह उद्योग वहाँ चलाया जा सकता है जिससे पुराने कपड़े और पुराने कागज

[श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास]

को रा-मैटीरियल के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इस तरह के कई उद्योग वहाँ सगाए जा सकते हैं जिन में पावर न लगे।

मोरीशस में बगासे का उपयोग गनी बैग्स बनाने के काम में करते हैं। जिस तरह से हम जूट के बोरे बनाते हैं उसी तरह वहाँ बगासे का उपयोग करके बोरे बनाए जाते हैं। तो इस उद्योग को भी वहाँ चलाया जा सकता है। इस के ऊपर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। और सरकार को अपनी पहल इसमें करनी चाहिए।

तो ऐसे कई उद्योग हैं जो वहाँ चलाए जा सकते हैं जिस में पावर का कन्जम्प्शन ज्यादा नहीं होगा लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा जनरेट होगी। ऐसे ही उद्योगों की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि दो-तीन वर्षों तक बिहार में बिजली की समस्याओं का कोई समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। तब तक या तो वहाँ का औद्योगीकरण बन्द हो और नहीं तो इसके सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि अपना उत्तर देते समय इस बात का भी उत्तर हमें देंगे।

**SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N PATIL** (Dhulia) Mr Chairman, Sir, the Janata Party had given many promises to the people at the time of the elections. The people also thought that some of them at least will come true. Last year, the Industries Minister, Shri George Fernandes, had got less time for framing the policy for the Industries Department, because he was a new Minister then. But this year much was expected from him and from the Janata Government. But what we see is stagnation in the public sector undertakings, which ultimately results in more taxation on the poorer people of this nation.

In many public sector undertakings what we find today is the appointment of favourites, who do not have sufficient technical knowledge, experience and experience in management,

at the top level. The same criticism which was made about the Congress regime during the last 30 years, we find the same thing happening under the Janata rule in the public sector undertakings in the matter of appointments.

To quote an example of decline in production and inefficiency, take the BHEL, which is losing so many contracts. The State Electricity Boards are also not coming forward to give contracts to BHEL, because of its lack of technical knowhow or inability to produce certain articles which are required by the State Electricity Boards. There is a report in today's papers so as to how the public sector undertakings are failing to get more and more contracts. It is mentioned in the report that there is 8 per cent industrial growth during the last year. But we should not forget that during the time of Emergency also there was 9 to 10 per cent increase in the industrial growth and we cannot expect more than 10 per cent growth during this year. But this problem is not going to be solved. Secondly, the Janata Government had assured the people that more emphasis will be laid on industries, that is rural based industries and there will be legislation for protection of small-scale industries, but no legislation so far has come forth. As far as rural bias of the industries is concerned, what we see today is, even that industry which is manufacturing improved bullock-carts is situated in the suburbs of Bombay city. We do not see any industries which are coming forward in rural areas although licensing of some industries in towns having more than five lakhs of population has been stopped. There are other lacunae by which the industrialists are not coming forward to start new industries in rural areas, not even in backward areas, as proposed by the Government. We also find that in licensing policy there is no improvement. Due to bureaucratic procedures and old rules, we see that people find it very difficult even to get a licence for a rice flour mill. If an educated unemployed youth wants to

start a stone crusher, he has to go through tremendous hurdles. So, in that respect also there is no improvement.

About the District Industries Service Centres, during the last one year we have seen their performance and it is not that satisfactory as was expected. Only what has been done is more, civil servants are employed and there is no outcome, if the outcome is judged by the number of industrial units established in a district and the amount of loan advanced to the new entrepreneurs in the district. And if the Minister comes forward with promising figures this year, then we can say that something has been achieved in the establishment of the district industries service centres.

Secondly, there is fluctuation in the policy regarding giving aid to small-scale industries. We have to raise a discussion in Parliament regarding seed capital in backward districts. For example in Maharashtra there was a scheme through which the Central Government was giving seed capital to the tune of 15 per cent in Chandrapur, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri districts. There was news that this scheme would be stopped. So people who had planned industries in these districts with the help of the State Government which had invested a lot of money for developing infrastructure in these districts, had to request again not to change the policy, and fortunately the Government has again extended this scheme for one year more. But what we find is that the fluctuation in policy leads to stagnation in industries and the person who wants to establish an industry at a particular point has to give a second thought to it.

There was much talk about backward areas saying that industries would be established in backward areas. But what do we actually find? Take the example of my district Dhulia. In Dhulia, there is the Raymond Woollen Co. Farm run by the Singhanian Group. It is having more than

30 sq. miles area for the grazing of steep. But when it came to establishing a processing unit for wool with some employment potential, it started that processing unit in another district. Although Dhulia is a backward district, the Government did not stop the Singhanian Group from starting an industry in another district. When the Government had a policy that some industries either in the public sector or in the private sector should be started in backward districts, this was not a hindrance to the industrialists to start a processing unit in another district. So, the things that are promised remain only on paper and they do not come true. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that at least during this year, when we talk of rural industries, when we talk of industries in backward areas, it should be proved at least to some extent.

Regarding Khadi Gram Udyog industries, what we find is, ever after you have shifted to some mixed khadi there is a lot of stock of khadi cloth which is just remaining unsold in Khadi Bhavans. So, we should give more emphasis to other subsidiary industries also where we can employ more people....

AN HON. MEMBER: Polyester khadi.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Polyester khadi is not the answer to increasing employment. It is only a change over and we do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Minister. I would suggest that if more subsidy, more credit, is given for the Khadi Gram Udyog mills, for the collection of nimboli seeds and for the production of lime for building construction, for establishing more gobar gas plants in villages and for producing iron containers for gobar gas plants in small-scale industries, that will be of much help to the development of small-scale industries in the rural areas and in the backward areas.

Lastly, I would like to say a word regarding textile mills. I come from

[Shri Vijoy Kumar N. Patil]

a district where we have got a number of textile mills which are run through the NTC. What we find is that there is non-availability of coal and, because of that, we have to close down some shifts. We cannot employ more labour there. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the cut which has been brought on the supply of coal through the non-cooperation between the Railway Ministry and the Industry Ministry and other Departments and the question of textile mills which are running sick, although there is a potential of their running at a profit, can be solved by just simple technical rectifications through proper and timely supply of coal and other things.

With these words, I conclude and I hope that the district industries' service centres will be given more attention and that they will be result-oriented, rather than planning-oriented, that we will not go by just slogans but we will go by their performance and I expect that from the hon. Minister who is known for his dynamism, through trade unions and workers' unions, in the past, and, I hope, his dynamism will be of greater help to the establishment of industries in the country.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद सायबुद (सीकर) :  
जापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये तो बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई और उसके कारण एक बेतना प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में नये उद्योग लगाने की भाई है लेकिन केवल उद्योग केन्द्र की योजना बना कर ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है क्योंकि जो कुछ भी पिछली सरकार ने अपने देश के अन्दर किया है, जो विकासशील क्षेत्र और अग्रेजकृत क्षेत्र बना कर सारे देश को विभक्त किया है, उस विभाजन रेखा को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से कोई भी योजना नहीं बनाई गई है जिसके कारण सभी क्षेत्रों

को समान रूप से औद्योगिक विकास करने का अवसर मिले ।

पिछली सरकार ने हर एक प्रान्त के अन्दर कुछ जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड माना था मगर मैं अपने प्रान्त के बारे में यह जानता हूँ कि जिन जिलों को हमारी पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने बैकवर्ड घोषित किया था, वास्तव में वे औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड नहीं थे, सब से ज्यादा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से आगे थे और आज भी हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से 15 परसेंट जो सबसिडी मिलती है, उसके कारण सुर्खाड्या साहद के जिले को या उस समय के उद्योग मंत्री के जिले को या उस समय के फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर के जिले को बैकवर्ड जिला घोषित कर दिया गया । बाकी प्रान्तों में भी ऐसी ही स्थिति होगी क्योंकि पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में प्रांतीय सरकारी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्र पिछड़े जिले घोषित करता था । इस प्रकार से इस तरह का इन्वेलेस पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार के कारण हुआ था । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि केवल औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोलने मात्र से ही यह बीच दूर नहीं होगी बल्कि सरकार को अपनी सारी नीति पर पुनः विचार करना होगा कि किस प्रकार से पिछली सरकार ने योजना बनाई थी और कुछ जिलों को बिलकुल ही बैकवर्ड रखा और जिलों में उद्योग होते हुए भी बैकवर्ड माना गया । उन जिलों में आज भी कोई आदमी उद्योग खोलना चाहता क्योंकि उसको केन्द्र की तरफ से 15 प्रतिशत सबसिडी मिलती है और वह जो पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं, उनमें उद्योग खोलना नहीं चाहेंगा । इस नीति के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं किया जब तक इस नीति में आमूलचून परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता, तब तक औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोलने से कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश की जो फाइनेंसियल इस्टीम्यूशन्स हैं, या उद्योगीकरण में मदद करती हैं जैसे आई० डी० बी० आई०, आई० एफ० सी० आई० या आई० सी० आई०, सा० आई० इस प्रकार की जो छ इस्टीम्यूशन्स हैं, उन्होंने जो लोन दिया है, कुल लोन का 50 प्रतिशत तक उन्होंने केवल 4 स्टेट्स के अन्दर ही दिया है, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडू और वेंस्ट बंगाल इन को 50 परसेंट लोन दिया गया है और 50 प्रतिशत बाकी की जो स्टेट्स हैं, उनको दिया गया है। आखिर यह पैसा जो इनके पास आया है, यह केन्द्र सरकार ने दिया है या जनता से इकट्ठा किया हुआ पैसा है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल है पैसा आता है, वह पैसा है उस पैसे का वितरण अगर मान रूप से या जहाँ भी आवश्यकता है उन आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नहीं किया गया, तो मुझे लगता है कि किस प्रकार से पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार की नीति थी, उससे कुछ क्षेत्रों को ही फायदा होगा। मैं जार्ज फर्नांडोस साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रकार से पैसे का अधिकांश भाग केवल कुछ क्षेत्रों में ही दिया जाना है और बाकी के जो दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं, वे उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं, तो इस प्रकार की नीति जो कि पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार की नीति थी, उसमें परिवर्तन करने के लिए कौन से उपाय सोचें हैं, जिसके द्वारा सभी क्षेत्रों को फायदा पहुंचा सके।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लेटर प्राइड इन्टेन्ट जो यहाँ से शुरू करते हैं, उनके बारे में जो जानकारी मुझे मिली है वह यह है कि 50 परसेंट महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटक और वेंस्ट बंगाल का मिल जाते हैं। 50 परसेंट इन चार स्टेट्स को जारी हुए और बाकी 50 परसेंट दूसरे सारे प्रांतों को जाते हैं। इस प्रकार जो इम्बैलेन्स हमारे देश के अन्दर औद्योगिक विकास की प्रक्रिया के बारे में पिछली सरकार के जमाने में प्रारम्भ हुआ, वर्तमान नवी महोदय ने अगर

इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं किया, तो समूचा देश के अन्दर जो रोजगार देने की बात आप करते हैं और नई औद्योगिक नीति की जो बात आप ने की है, वह सफल नहीं होगी। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। आप का टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर जा सिडिलिंग एलाट करना है और उस में जहाँ तक पावरलूम का स्थान है, महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर और दूसरे इलाकों में जिन्होंने गैर कानूनी स्पिडिल्स लगा दिये, उनकी का रेगुलैराइज कर दिया जाता है और जिन स्टेट्स के लोगों ने गैर-कानूनी स्पिडिल्स नहीं लगाए हैं, उनका कुछ मिलता है। हमारे राजस्थान की क्या हालत है। वह 44 प्रतिशत उन सारे देश का उद्योगिक कर्मा है। लेकिन हम को जो स्पिडिल्स मिले हैं पांच प्रतिशत मिले हैं। अगर आप कहें कि आंध्र में, महाराष्ट्र में रूई पैदा होती है इसलिए उनको स्पिडिल्स मिले हैं तो राजस्थान भी 44 प्रतिशत उन पैदा करता है और उस पर भी हमें पांच प्रतिशत स्पिडिल्स मिले। यह कहा तक उचित है ?

देश में जनता सरकार के आने के बाद भी पिछली सरकार ने जो नीतियाँ बनायी थी, उन नीतियों में जो परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक था वह परिवर्तन हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। उस के परिणामस्वरूप देश का जो विकास होना था, विकास को जो गति मिलनी थी, वह नहीं मिल पायी है और पिछड़े प्रांतों और पिछड़े जिलों का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस दृष्टि से विचार करें।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने आठ परसेंट के घोष रेट की बात कही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वे उसमें और अन्य सारी योजनाओं में सफल हों। लेकिन आज भी हमें अपने देश के अन्दर सीमेन्ट, स्टील, पेपर बाहर से मगाना पड़ता है। जो चीजें अपने देश में निर्मित हो सकती हैं वे भी कुछ सैद्धांतिक विवाद के कारण से आज अपने देश के अन्दर नहीं हो पा रही हैं। मंत्री जी व्यावहारिकता के नाते इस पर विचार करें।

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

जहां तक सीमेंट का सवाल है, इसका उद्योग 25 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी के बिना नहीं लग सकता। इसे सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लगा सकती है या बड़े घराने के लाग लगा सकते हैं। हमारी सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन इस मैदान में नहीं आ रही है। अब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नया नारा दिया है—मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट का। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस में कहीं मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट लगे हुए या लगने जा रहे हैं। अगर आप नहीं चाहते कि बड़े घराने इस व्यापार में आये तो आप फंसला कर लीजिए और सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन को कहिए कि वह इस क्षेत्र में आये। अभी मंत्र से पहले बोलने वाले असम के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि असम में सीमेंट का डाई गना ब्लेक चल रहा है। क्योंकि वहां सीमेंट की कमी है। माननीय मंत्री जी मानते हैं कि सीमेंट दश में बाहर से मगाना पड़ता है। हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर यह कारखाने लगा नहीं सकती तो फिर जो लाग ये कारखाने लगाने के लिए लायसेंस की मांग करते हैं तो उनको लायसेंस देने के बारे में क्यों नहीं विचार किया जाता। हमें देश में उत्पादन की बात को सोचना चाहिए न कि छोटे और बड़े घरानों के किसी विवाद में पड़ना चाहिए। आपने मिनी प्लांट की बात कह दी। इनसे तो सीमेंट का उत्पादन नहीं होगा।

इसी प्रकार से अन्य उद्योगों में भी यही स्थिति है। सम्पातित महोदय, राजस्थान के अन्दर साभर उद्योग एक गवर्नमेंट का कर्त्तव्य है। वहां पर नमक पर आधारित उद्योग लगाये जा सकते हैं। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने एक उद्योग लगा भी रखा है। साभर प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान के अन्दर सब से बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। वहां पर हमारे मंत्री महोदय का जो विभाग है वह भी कदम उठाये। आज हम को बाहर से जो चीजें मगानी पड़ रही हैं उन चीजों का उत्पादन इसी देश में हो सकता है।

हमारे देश में सैद्धांतिक चर्चा के नाम पर एक कंप्यूजन क्रिसेट किया गया है। मैं

समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को एक स्पष्ट नीति का निर्धारण करना होगा। अभी कहा गया था कि प्रतिवर्ष देश के अन्दर एक लाख बसे और ट्रक सड़क पर लायेंगे। अब ये कहा से आयेंगे? आज जो देश के अन्दर उत्पादन और यातायात की स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए तो यह संभव नहीं मालूम होता। जा लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किया है वह लक्ष्य पूरा होना चाहिए। लेकिन वर्तमान जो हमारे उद्योग हैं उनमें ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि यह पूरा होगा।

आज देश में एक चर्चा चलायी गयी कि कुछ उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। उनमें मोटर व्हेइकल्स का उत्पादन करने वाले उद्योग भी हैं। जब हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कह रहे हैं तो मंझे लगता है कि सभी क्षेत्रों में जितना पूंजी विनियोजन होना चाहिए वह नहीं होगा। हमारे पिछले बिस्व मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि पूंजी विनियोजन का काम बिल्कुल ठप्प होता जा रहा है। अगर पूंजी नियोजन का काप ठप्प हो जाएगा तो स्पष्ट है कि हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसमें सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं है। सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट न होने के कारण न सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ काम किया जा सकता है और न प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। आपने कहा कि मोटर उद्योग का स्टील उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। अल्युमिनियम का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। तो या तो आप एक झटके में राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए, नहीं तो इस प्रकार की चर्चा हवा में छाड़ कर सारे देश के विकास की गति को अवरोध करना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

अगर देश का कोई उद्योगपति किसी चीज का निर्माण करता है तो उसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। अभी एक सवाल आया कि जयपुर इजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने डायसेसिस मशीन का पम्प बनाया। उसी पर लीज नाराज हैं कि क्यों बनाया। अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के रिसर्च

और डेवलपमेंट के कारण कोई आदमी मशीनरी बनाये तो हमें उस पर एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन जहां तक मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों का सवाल आता है उनसे सभी प्रकार के समझौते किये जाते हैं। आपने एम० आर० टी० पी० में 20 करोड़ की सीमा निर्धारित की है। लेकिन आज रुपए की वैल्यू घट गई है और उस नाते से अगर व्यावहारिक तौर से सोचें तो इस सीमा में परिवर्तन करना होगा। अगर परिवर्तन नहीं किया तो काम नहीं चलेगा। हम यह नहीं कहते कि आप नियंत्रण न करें। तब भी नियंत्रण सम्भव हो सकते हैं जिससे देश का शोषण न हो, उतने नियंत्रण लगाये, लेकिन आज हमारा यहां का लागू यहां का पैसा ल जाकर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में उच्च गति चल रहे हैं, नाइजीरिया में इंडोनेशिया में कागज और सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाते हैं और ऐसा हम वजह से करते हैं कि यहां उनका साधन नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए बाहर के देशों में जाते हैं। अगर देश से डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स को बाहर नहीं जाने देना चाहते तो उसी प्रकार से हमें उद्योगपतियों का भी बाहर नहीं जाने देना चाहिए और देश में ही उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा ही नहीं रहा है।

जहां तक मल्टी नेशनल्स का सवाल है, मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा था कि जिस प्रकार के सैक्टर के अन्दर उनको आज भला किया जा रहा है वह देश हित में नहीं है। माननीय बरूआ साहब ने अभी कहा था कि चौकलेट से लेकर टाफी, पेस्ट और टूथ ब्रश मल्टी नेशनल्स बनाती हैं। क्या उनको रोक नहीं जा सकता है? अगर आप यह काम देश के बड़े घरानों को नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो पब्लिक सैक्टर को इस क्षेत्र में जाना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं। अगर कज्यूमर गुड्स में मल्टी नेशनल की जगह पब्लिक सैक्टर जायेगा तो देश को कुछ फायदा ही हो सकता है। लेकिन देश का जिस प्रकार से यह कम्पनियों शोषण कर रही हैं उस बारे में मैं अधिक

कहना मुनासिब नहीं समझता। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहूंगा जिस बारे में मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में बताये कि बी० एच० ई० एल० और सीमेंट्स के बीच जो समझौता हुआ और जिसके कारण देश में विवाद खड़ा हुआ, है, उसमें कोई ग्लोबल टेडर नहीं लिया गया, वह कहा तक उचित है। जो टरवान्स दूसरी कम्पनिया बढ़िया बना सकती थी, उनसे न बनवाकर सीमेंट्स को ही क्यों यह काम दिया गया। जो चीजें हमारे देश के छोटे छोटे कारखाने बना सकते थे जैसे बटन, स्विच गीयर्स, यह चीजें भी सीमेंट्स कम्पनी बनायेगा, इसमें हमारा उद्योगों का प्रतिष्ठा का बड़ा भारी धक्का लगा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सीमेंट्स कम्पनी से जो समझौता हुआ है और उसके कारण से जो हमारे स्थानीय उद्योगों को नुकसान हो रहा है, उस नतीजा का प्राप्ति स्फोटोकरण करे कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया। मेरी तो राय है कि अगर इस समझौते को समाप्त किया जा सकता है तो उसको समाप्त किया जाये। हमारे देश के जो इंजीनियर्स बी० एच० ई० एल० में काम करते हैं उनकी योग्यता में किसी प्रकार की कोई शंका नहीं है, क्योंकि मैंने स्वयं उस क्षेत्र को देखा था। उनका कहना है कि हम सब प्रकार के चीजें अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के द्वारा बना सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा है तो इस प्रकार का समझौता मल्टी नेशनल से नहीं करना चाहिए और उसके कारण से फैली हुई शकाओं का आपको निराकरण करना चाहिए। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the industrial position and the economic situation of the country are most deplorable.

Firstly, I would like to point out something about the public sector undertakings. While we encourage nationalisation of industries, we must see that the public sector undertakings or the nationalised industries are run properly with the people know-

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

ing the management technical know-how. But, what we find here is that most of the public sector undertakings are now running at a loss—not more than 35 to 50 per cent of the capacity of almost all the public sector undertakings is being utilised now. They say that it is because of various reasons. What do they say—they say that it is due to shortage of power, wagons or non-availability of coal. At least on the floor of the House, the Energy Minister told that there should be no power shortage. But due to shortage of wagons, we could not send coal to the industrial

zones. But, the Minister of Railways has told time and again on the floor of the House that there are adequate numbers of wagons; there is no dearth of wagons. This is a contradictory statement. What we find is that there is perhaps no better co-ordination amongst the ministries.

Well, Sir, it will be seen from the last fifteen years' record, from the performance budget submitted this year and the report on industries submitted this year as also from the Economic Survey, the contribution of both the public sector and private sectors to the Gross National Product for the following years is as follows:

1950-51	G.N.P.	Rs. 9,340 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 500 crores. 5.4%
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 8,830 crores. 94.6%
	Tax Collection	Rs. 627 crores. 6.7%
1955-56	G.N.P.	Rs. 9,499 crores. (All industries)
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 531 crores. (5.7%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 9,908 crores. (94.3%)
	Tax Collection	Rs. 761 crores.
1960-61	G.N.P.	Rs. 13,999 crores.
	Share of Public Sectors	Rs. 1,558 crores. (11.1%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 4,441 crores. (88.9%)
	Tax collection <sup>1</sup>	Rs. 1,355 crores. (9.7%)
1965-66	G.N.P.	Rs. 21,866 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 2,960 crores. (13.5%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 18,906 crores. (86.5%)
	Tax Collection	Rs. 2,903 crores. (13.3%)
1970-71	G. N. P.	Rs. 36,548 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 5,485 crores.
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 31,083 crores. (85%)
	Tax collection	Rs. 2,735 crores.
1977-78	G.N.P.	Rs. 69,551 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 9,287 crores. (13.9%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 60,264 crores. (86.1%)



The gross tax collection is Rs. 9,206 crores. I have mentioned all these figures to show as to how many crores of rupees have been invested in the public sector and how meagre gross national product they have produced.

Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister other day very rightly pointed out that there is loss of Rs. 40,000 crores in public sector undertakings. This shows that there is mismanagement and they are not running the management properly as they have no technical people who can run the management. So, you have to change the policy in this regard. If you go on in this way then you will be eroding the public exchequer resources.

Now, in West Bengal for the last one week all industries have been closed down due to power shortage, transport difficulties and non-availability of raw-materials and so on and so forth. I am surprised the Industries Minister is supervising the affairs while sitting in Delhi. In the eastern zone what is happening is that either many of the industries are closed down or in some of the industries there is heavy lay off. If the things go on in this way then there will be either chaos or revolution in this country. So, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that if the industrial development policy is not revised there will be no improvement of industry. What we find is that all over India the industrial and the economic situations are going down. There is no improvement anywhere. What are the reasons. The Minister says that National Textile Corporation has made a profit but I would like to point out that they are not producing Janata dhotis. The Managing Director of National Textile Corporation stays in Bombay and does not come to

West Bengal or goes to the mills at all.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out what the government has taken over. They have taken over Britania Engineering Company and the experts had estimated their assets at Rs. 11 crores whereas they have been paid a compensation of Rs. 16 crores. In Mokamah unit of Britania Engineering Company the properties were valued at Rs. 8 crores whereas after two years they have been paid Rs. 12 crores. How!

Now, a word about the licensing policy. The hon'ble Minister would agree with me that there was a commission of enquiry in respect of Birla Group of Industries and the enquiry commission found out that the licences were wrongly issued. Investigations were going on and some injunctions were filed by the Birla group of industries and the injunctions were not vacated during the last two years. This is the position. Even new licences have been issued and they have allowed expansion in respect of their rayon unit. You say rural sector will be given priority but what we find is that big sectors are getting more and more priority. Bureaucrats are doing everything. They put the papers before you and you sign. That's what is happening. This is what is happening and I would like to tell you this. In respect of these Birla groups of industries Government have gone out of its way to grant them industrial licences for expansion of industries. Multinationals are getting priority. I am glad that the other day the hon. Minister for Industries announced that he will look into this matter. It is very necessary. If industries are not allowed to develop how can the employment problem be solved? It has already been announced by the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister that they will give topmost priority to the rural problems. But what has actually happened? Mere speech is not enough; you should show action. Small-scale and village indus-

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]  
ries are not given priority You should give them topmost priority You should not only make speeches but you should give topmost priority to the agricultural sector Agricultural equipment-oriented industries must be set up in all rural areas I am glad that certain industrial centres have been opened in some districts The hon. Minister has done a good thing. But what about financing of these industries, particularly, the sick industries? In this regard what happens is this. If they apply for loan in this year, they will get this after about two years. By this time the industry will become more sick and some of the industries may be driven to go out of existence also. It is just like saying that the doctor has come, but the patient has passed away. This situation should not be there and necessary remedial measures should be taken, not only on paper, but you should translate them into action With these words I conclude my speech

श्री धीरेन्द्रनाथ बासु (गुरी) :  
मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन मैं उड़िया में बोलूंगा ।

\*Mr. Chairman Sir, our Industry Minister was socialistic revolutionary. It was our hope that he will bring out certain changes in Industry as he has a lot of experience in this field But as we saw the multinational industrialist are getting all priority to set up industries. They have no difficulties in getting necessary licences So Government should take decision now about two things. Zamindari has been abolished. The kings are no more in power. The capitalism is going to abolish from agriculture. But in other fields the capitalists have started their suppression. Their main aim is to accumulate wealth by developing their industries. They are harassing the people For example I would like to say a few words about the big houses whose wealth was 100 crores. Now it has gone up to 1000 crores. They are

not cultivators. They do not cultivate only they earn from industries. Their wealth have now become 5000 crores. When 66 crores of people are the owner of 43,000 crores of rupees now we are to see how their income will come down. We have taken decision to give priority to the cottage industries.

Sir, fish trade is there in Puri being sea shore. The poor fishermen deal with this trade. The capitalist like Tata, Birla, Tobacco Company and Lever Company have now extended their business in Puri area. If they will invest money in such trade how can the poor merchants will improve their trade. The multinationalists have started suppression and harassment in this area. Therefore I request the Minister to look into the matter. The second thing I would like to say about the public undertaking company. Some hon. Members have expressed their views saying that the condition of public undertaking sectors have become deplorable now and it cannot be improved in future. Why it will so happen? If the behaviour of a son has become worse then it is not the duty of the father to kill him. Rather it is his duty to take steps to make amend his character.

The aim of our Government is to set up socialistic pattern of society. Public undertaking company can help us to achieve such aim. 1500 crores of rupees have been invested in such company. The total revenue of India is 3000 crores. The same amount is involved in public undertaking sectors. If we go into it we will see that there is loss of hundreds of crores in this sector. Therefore I would like to suggest that the officers who are connected with the loss should be punished. Proper action should be taken against them to compensate the loss. There are some officers who submit Bill showing the plea of their expenditure in foreign tour and also

\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

in entertainment. There is a loss of lakhs of rupees where as they are spending huge amount in entertainment. Inspite of such loss they are purchasing vehicle for the department. New Guest Houses have been constructed even where there is loss of crores of rupees. These unnecessary expenditures should be stopped. Secondly technical experts should be appointed in management. Adviser should also be appointed. Because the concern officers get more salary than the Central Government employees. Inspite of that if they do not work properly they should be punished.

18 hrs.

While citing another example I would like to say that there are 17 institutions running under the Public Undertaking company. When the production is going up at that time we see loss. In the year 1976-77 the import was 828 crores and the profit was 61 crores. But in the year 1977-78 the production was 878 crores where as the loss was about 16 crores rupees. What is this going on? It has shown in the Government report that due to coal shortage the loss occurred. Whatever may be the reasons but when the production is increasing how there will be loss. So this matter should be scrutinised properly otherwise nothing can be done.

The second thing I would like to say about the total employment in Khadi Board, Small scale industries and power loom. Till the year 1977-78 Sir, one crore and seventy four lakhs of people had been provided job in such industries. But as per the target of the Government by the year 1982-83, we will provide employment to three crores five lakhs of people. How it is possible? The Janata Government has decided to remove unemployment within 10 years. Every year the population is increasing by one crore and 30 lakhs. 1 1/2 quintals of food is required for them. 1 lakh 20 thousand schools

and 3 lakhs teachers will be required for them. At the same rate they will need industrial products. Therefore if the industry will not be managed properly all cannot get the job and the unemployment problem cannot be solved. Within the time limit. Therefore the cottage industries should be encouraged.

Thirdly, the Government should finalise its industrial policy. Whether priority will be given to the well developed area or backward and poor areas? Sir, Orissa is a State where in the year 1971 the total population of 61 per cent was under the poverty line. A few days back the Chancellor of Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology said in his speech that 85 per cent of the total population in Orissa are below the poverty line. Our country is independent and the development works are taken up every year. In spite of that if the poverty has increased in Orissa then it is really a matter of great regret. In India 46 per cent of the total population are below the poverty line. In the 6th Plan the poverty had come down to 36 per cent.

Recently we visited Tripura. We saw the same situation there. In this context I would like to request the Government that proper priority should be given for the industrial development to the backward States like Orissa. The capitalist should not be allowed to grow industry. Industry should be started only in the States which are less developed.

While speaking about the small scale industries I would to suggest the Government that all the small scale industries should be financed fully and properly by the Government. Otherwise the suppression and harassment will go up. While speaking about the policy I would say that the country can be called developed only if it is developed industrially. The Government has

[श्री पदमावरण सामंतसि हेरा]

announced that the backward area will be given priority to grow small scale industry. I do not know whether Orissa has been included in backward areas? It has said that these backward areas are in the North Eastern Zone, 146 districts have been declared backward and proper facilities have been given to those districts. As I understand and also like to suggest that the poor and underdeveloped States should be treated as backward areas and proper aids should be given to them.

Sir, in Delhi we have an office of the Industrial Development Corporation. From this office I came to know that last year the total profit was 6 lakhs whereas this year the loss is 45 lakhs of rupees. The Managing Director of that office goes on foreign tour. Works have been taken up in foreign countries which are running in loss. This is only due to the mismanagement. This is directly under the control of the Government. If there is mismanagement in such office, I do not know whether we will have faith upon the Government or the Public Undertaking Company?

Then I would like to say about the District Industrial Centres. There are 246 District Industrial Centres. A few days back I received a letter from the Minister where it is indicated that in 144 such districts works have been started. Why works have not started in rest of the districts industrial centres. As per the scheme of the Government the small scale industries will not have to go to the office. All types of assistance and materials will be supplied by the Government. The officers will meet there at their industrial units. Sir, in our country we have Gita, Puran Bible. We believe everything. The Minister decided to take up all possible schemes to help the entrepreneurs where as the officers are not paying due attention. As a result

there is failure in small scale industries. Therefore, I would like to suggest the Government to punish the concern officers. It is a matter of shame to depend upon the report of the bureaucrat officers.

Sir, we have decided to give employment to the unemployed Graduates and Post Graduates by financing them to set up small scale and cottage industries. As per the provision they will have to deposit 25 per cent of the total investment. With much difficulties they complete their education. They are very poor. How and from where they will get money to deposit the 25 per cent of the total amount? Recently the Government has decided to pay 12½ per cent of the 25 per cent. Those who are poor and completed their education with much difficulties will never be able to pay such amount. Most of them have even completed their Graduation by selling their lands. In this case the Government should relax its policy. Sir, hundreds of Graduates have pointed out their difficulties to me. I am well concerned with their problems. They have not got any amount neither from the Industrial Development Corporation or banks or from other Government Institutions though they have applied since long. So the policy of the Government should be changed. Otherwise we cannot achieve our goal. Special steps should be taken up by the Government.

Take the case of Shoe Industries and leather corporation. The big industrialists are getting real facilities in this regard but not the poor people. Company like Bata is getting the real profit from the poor people, all machines and necessary equipment. But the poor people did not get facility. The cobbler did not get the benefit. Only the capitalists are getting profit at the time of growing their industries. Bata Company is purchasing shoes in low prices from the poor cobbler. They mark the seal on those shoes and get profit by exporting them to foreign

countries. Though they do not invest money but get all profit. So this matter should be inquired. They argue that the poor cobbler do not make shoes as per the choice of the people of the foreign countries. Why proper training will not be given to the cobblers? Big industrialist get duty relaxation and rebate for their products. For example they purchase the shoes at the rate of Rs. 25/- per pair where as they sell the same shoes in Rs. 100/-. But the poor cobbler do not get any relaxation in his trade. Why such disparity? This disparity should be removed.

Then I would like to say a few words about Central and paper industries. 33 years have passed ever since we got independence. Why we will import such requirement from the foreign countries? Lack of paper we are not able to print newspaper. For this purpose we are also depending upon the foreign country. The Government should take decision right now. Our hon. Industry Minister is a revolutionary Minister. He should assure the House to stop paper and cement import by the next three years. All such specific decision should be taken up. The Janata Government decided that there should be Sunlight soap in our country. It was decided in the Janata executive Committee also. But still such soap is existing in our country though the Minister also announced. About the match factory the Government also took certain decisions. But I could not find any change. Now there is lobby among the capitalists Tata and Birla company started plot against Shri Biju Patnaik as he gave some suggestions to nationalise the company. There is relationship between the Secretary and the Under Secretary of the Government with the capitalist. They are discouraging the public undertaking sectors. So the Government should firm on his and bold decisions should be taken to end such attitude. Lastly, I would request the Govern-

ment to give proper priority for the industrial development in Orissa. Of course, we will raise this matter in our meeting which will be held on the 24th next. I am happy that our Industry Minister is the only Cabinet Minister who has invited all MPs and MLAs of our country to discuss about the industrial development. He is really very much keen in the matter. But the other Ministers are not similarly interested. They are only depending upon their officers for their approval. Therefore, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Minister for Industry. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir: When we come to discuss the Demand of the Ministry of Industry, a saying of Benjamin Franklin comes to my mind, viz. "Nothing is certain in life, except death and taxes." Here, we have a Minister who, in season and out of season, when he is not dabbling in the hotel business or something like that is always lecturing to us about this great concern for small-scale and cottage industries; and yet, in the Economic Survey this year, we find that so great has been his interest, and that of his Government, that we do not have anything really material on the progress of small scale industries. Why? For the simple reason that consistently, it is only a betrayal of small scale industries that is taking place. The Minister agrees with me, because he is nodding his head approvingly.

It is said here:

"The small sector, too, suffers from sickness. According to the Reserve Bank of India, there were 8,000 sick units in the small sector last year; and the credit to them amounted to Rs. 200 crores....

..Although the number of sick units is less than 2 per cent of those having credit accounts, the amount of credit locked up would be about 15 per cent of the total for this

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sector. Considering the emphasis placed on the small scale sector in the new strategy due attention needs to be paid to its problems."

Then on the next page we are given a long lecture and all that. It says:

"This assessment does not take into account the contribution of small scale industry to the total industrial production in the country. The high level of activity in the economy and the various concessions given to small industries should have led to a substantial increase in their contribution to industrial production in the current year."

I am glad to think that they expect that there must have been a considerable contribution. That is why you are giving them this prize in your budget of decreasing the limit from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs for taxing under item 68, because you know what trouble there was, how, in order to protect them, in order to encourage them to generate more activity, the limit was raised upto Rs. 30 lakhs. Now, in the name of small scale industry, it has been brought down to Rs. 15 lakhs.

Various problems of the small scale industry have been brought to the attention of the hon. Minister; and I have got on my file some letters saying that he is having the matter examined and that he will inform me later. I have yet to hear from him. But what I have heard in reply, from the Ministry of Finance on a particular problem in which he is also directly concerned, is that the problem is very disturbing for the small scale industry. There is a process of collecting excise. Where there are ancillary units which are supplying items to BHEL which is under his control for instance where they are given raw-material, where they are given everything, all they charge is labour charges. On that item, they have to pay excise duty when it leaves

their workshop and before it reaches BHEL and they are told that they can get that money back from BHEL when the finished product finally leaves BHEL and goes into the market. Ordinarily, this money of the small scale sector is just tied up. Therefore, the request of the small scale industry has been, year after year, that why cannot this duty be collected at the end when the product emerges from BHEL? Why is it for labour charges that they are made to pay? And the Finance Ministry says that that is the only way it can be done; and the Minister is yet to reply. Whether he is considering it or chewing over it or he was busy with the BHEL seimens deal, I do not know. But, anyway, the small scale industry, feels that it is neglected.

Similarly, as far as automobiles are concerned, compounds which are being produced for the automobiles are not subject to excise duty. But the small scale industry people who produce small nuts and bolts for a particular component for automobiles they are taxed, they have to pay excise duty. This is what the Minister of Finance replies.

"As regards processing carried out on automobiles and diesel engine components at the intermediate stage, if such processing amounts to manufacture, central excise duty may have to be paid at the proper rate on such intermediate products."

My point is that this product does not go anywhere else except into the automobile components. It further says:

"The principle of liability of central excise levy applies over wide area, etc. etc."

Then comes really the amusing part if one could laugh at it and that is: "However the present exemption upto Rs. 30 lakhs in a year available to small scale sector units manufacturing

goods falling under tariff item 68 should ordinarily take care of the interest of the really small scale manufacturers." This is really astonishing. Firstly, instead of studying the subject and seeing how you can protect your small scale industry and help them to develop, this is the type of routine reply that one gets from his sister or brother or I do not know what you would call other Ministries. And then, now the limit of Rs. 30 lakhs which is referred to has been reduced to Rs. 15 lakhs by a notification.

Similarly, as far as raw-materials are concerned, surely the Minister should keep an eye on them and have some kind of coordination between the railways, the electricity ministry coal, steel and so on. Today, in Coimbatore alone you have got nearly 30,000 workers in the small scale industry who are out of work, who are laid-off because pig iron is not made available, coke is not available; and with your new system providing them raw-material through SIDCO, you find that even the demands that they have put forward are not taken into consideration.

Therefore, should they not look into this and have some kind of monitoring agency in order to ensure that some priority is given to the small scale industry? Priority is given in speeches; there is a wealth of words like the water-falls in the Himalayas but where is the priority for them in terms of excise relief and guaranteeing raw material availability in time? Today the small scale industries in Coimbatore, for instance, which require 3000 tonnes of coke per month are getting only 1000 tonnes, not even one-third. You can imagine the number of workers who are without work, not to speak of other places like Trichy in Tamilnadu and Kerala and places in his mother state or father state, Karnataka and so on? They are

miles away from the coal fields and they are all suffering from this shortage of coke. Previously when they were handling it themselves, through their own organisation, they were paying only about Rs. 500 per tonne with the handling charge; as far as SIDCO is concerned, it has gone up by Rs 200 per tonne. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give up tub-thumping and go seriously into the matter of how to help small scale industries and give them maximum protection possible.

Coming to another aspect, co-ordination, we are told in the Economic Survey that one of the departments where there has been increased production, is the electricity department-13.1 per cent increase. What a laugh the people of West Bengal must be having when they have got time to get away from their tears! Because of shortage of power their industry has had to be shut down. The Government there has been appealing to the central Government. What has the Minister done? I remember when he first came, in the fresh flush, he talked about how he is going to give so many megawatts of electricity and so on. The whole trouble with him is: he has a tendency always to repeat the same thing about thirty years and so on. Two years have gone by and it is time he stopped repeating that. John Morley said: "The proper memory for a politician is one that knows what to remember and what to forget." I think it is time he forgot that kind of remark and remembered where he took off from and goes forward from there. With the electricity generation being where it is, you are having problems in West Bengal; you are having problems in Tamilnadu where there is an electricity cut and textile and other industries are affected; the problem is equally acute in Bihar and Gujarat.

Only yesterday the demands of the Ministry of Energy were being dis-

[Shrimati Parvati Krishnan] cussed very energetically by the Members of the House and that continued today also, the hon Minister was a witness to this. But it is not just enough discussing it. The point is there has got to be a serious outlook on the whole question because energy is extremely important for the development and progress of our industries, whether it be in the public sector or private sector, heavy industry or small-scale industry. Where are you going to be without your source of energy? How are you going to guarantee that industrial activity in our country continues to progress and improve from month to month and year to year? Mere figures are not enough, the reality is before us. There is not a single day when you do not open the newspapers and find that in one place after another shortage of energy is there. Therefore you cannot divorce one department from another, divorce one ministry from another. You should have an overall approach. I think the Minister will have to reply to the House as to what he is doing about this matter to see that coke is moved in sufficient quantities wherever it is required, not only in his public sector units but also in the other units and the small-scale sector. Similarly, he will also have to tell us what he is doing about seeing that the capacity of our electric power generation is being increased and is kept up so that industry is not affected.

Now the other point that I would like to deal with is what is happening to utilisation of installed capacity. To what extent is our total installed capacity being utilised? I am not going into certain aspects of the performance of the public sector and so on, because the public sector has gone on developing over all these years, in which the workers and all other sections have also had their role to play and they have played the role magnificently. But what has happened with the installed capacity as a whole whether it be in your engineering industry or textiles or any other industry? We know for instance cement.

There is artificial shortage of cement. You have at Sawai Madhopur, one of the biggest cement factories in the country lying idle for many months because of mismanagement and because of Government sitting tight on it and not stepping in and seeing that that is brought into operation. Is your installed capacity in cement being utilised to the optimum or not? If not, why not? What steps are being taken to guarantee that these important industries' installed capacities are being utilised? We know very well, and this has been said in the past also, that the utilisation of the installed capacity particularly in the private industry is quite often neglected because it helps them to push their profits up. He knows about it. When he was on this side he tirelessly used to speak in this regard. What steps have been taken to see that the installed capacity is utilised to the optimum and to see that the materials are made available to consumers?

Throughout the country to-day if there is the biggest flourishing black market it is the black market in cement. Whatever the Minister may say the reality in life to-day is, wherever you may go in a country and in a developing country where housing is extremely important or where you have got all kinds of plans of housing being talked about in season and out of season inside Parliament an outside Parliament, the one commodity i.e. cement is available in large quantities in black market but not available in plenty otherwise if you want to build low cost houses.

We have got so many co-operatives with workers running those co-operatives. They form then co-operatives, they get loans from HUDCO and then they find that they have gone beyond the estimate they had drawn up precisely because of cement. Steel and cement are two very important things which are necessary today and are more easily available in black market than they are available in the open.



market. This is linked up with the installed capacity also because black marketing is something in which trade and private sector in industry are working closely, hand in gloves. Today, there is shortage of coal as far as Station State Yard is concerned, but you can get that coke in the black market is Tiruchi, in Madras, in Coimbatore, in any place where small scale industry is there.

Similar is the case with pig iron, and similarly, where housing is concerned, it is the case with cement. Therefore, the main point is how are you going to check it? One manner to check it is firstly to see whether your installed capacity is being properly utilised to the optimum. Secondly, also to guarantee that these materials reach the users and not the traders. Because when they reach the users, where is the room for black market? Let me tell you one thing in some of the industries, take Scooters India. Some of the machinery you are going to sell because you are not using it. That is why this is advertised. But when you are selling that machinery or selling in auction, are you guaranteeing that it goes to users? You are not. There are many cases where it is the trader who has got his money, who is the speculator who buys it up and he makes a profit while selling it to the user. This is not taxed. The man who finally buys it and sets up small scale industry, he will be subject to all these various items of taxation that exist. But the trader goes scot free. Therefore, one of the things, Mr. Minister, you will have to look into is that when you are selling your machinery which you do not require guarantee,...

Why are you smiling? I should, I have said Comrade Minister? O. K. Comrade Minister. Comrade Minister, I hope you will at least guarantee, when you are selling your machinery, that it goes to the user because these people in the small industries who come forward to buy your machinery are proprietary concerns with limited

money and they should not be left to the mercy of the trader because that is another form of blackmarketing that is going on. It is not only blackmarketing in cement, pig iron and coke but this is also a form of blackmarketing, though it is in a legalised form. Therefore, please ensure that it is the user who is buying it. I do not think it should be very difficult because you have got such a huge ministry and a whole lot of minions who have nothing to do except push files. Give them some useful work to do and check up whether it is really the users who are buying it.

Lastly, I come to technology. Many others have spoken about it. There is no time for me to go into details. As far as the BHEL-Siemens agreement is concerned, your R&D section is going to be seriously affected because after all, you have got an agreement which is for 10 or 15 years. Why have you gone in for this long-ranging agreement? You have a whole lot of technicians in the country who are being turned out year after years from the various IITs engineering colleges and such institutions as the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. When we went to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in a committee, we were told, many times foreign teams are called. They spend three or five or seven weeks. What do they know about our country, about our talent and about all that exists in our country, about our capacities, etc.? Very often these so-called experts of the UN and various other international agencies or even from such firms as Siemens, come to the Indian Institute of Science and say, "You please write out the report. We will sign it". The Scientists we have are responsible scientists of international repute. We have got more than enough talent in this country. Why have this technology agreement? Why are you allowing industry to go in for technology agreements with various multi-national corporations, instead of seeing that our technology and our engineers are encouraged to come forward, are

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given the wherewithal to carry out their work and contribute towards the growing discoveries in our country? Why should we spend the taxpayer's money on educating our students and our engineers, who desire to serve our people but are driven out for the simple reason that they are not given a field of work nor are they encouraged because the so-called technologists from the multi-national corporations and foreign collaborations agreements are allowed to infringe on the birth right of our scientists and our engineers?

भा. यमून प्रसाद शास्त्री (रोवा) :  
सभापति महोदय, इस समय उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा को सुनते हुये मुझे ऐसा लगा कि हमारे विपक्ष में माननय सदस्यों के मन में वही पुरानी धारणा बनी हुई है कि उद्योगों का लक्ष्य केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, और जैसे इस देश में करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार देना उसका लक्ष्य नहीं है। हमारा वर्तमान सरकार ने पुरानी दिशा को छोड़ कर भ्रान्त को महा स्थिति को पहचाना है और अपनी उद्योग नीति का लक्ष्य यह निर्धारित किया है कि हम उत्पादन तो बढ़ाना है, लेकिन उसमें साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना है कि हमारे देश में करोड़ों बेरोजगार लोगों को काम दिया जाए, ताकि उद्योगों से जा उत्पादन हो, उसको खरीदने के लिये क्रय शक्ति इस देश में लोगों में रहे। सरकार की यह धारणा है कि हमारे देश में ऐसी हालत न हो कि उद्योगों में उत्पादन तो बढ़े, लेकिन लाभा में क्रय-शक्ति न रहे, और न हम निर्यात कर सकें, और इस देश में एक मन्द की स्थिति आए, कुछ दिनों पूर्व हमने देखा था कि हमारे देश में एक तरफ तो अभाव की स्थिति थी, लोगों का पास पहनने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं था कोई भी उपभोक्ता सामान खरीदने के लिये उनके पास पैसा नहीं था, और दूसरी तरफ कपड़े की अबा

लगी हुये थे और उनके बिकने का कोई अवसर नहीं था। ऐसी स्थिति आज हम नहीं होने देना चाहते, इसलिये एक नई दिशा की ओर हमारा सरकार बड़ी है जिसने सर्वप्रथम लक्ष्य हमारा यह है कि हम देश में लोगों को रोजगार मुहैया करे और वह रोजगार हम तभी मुहैया कर सकते हैं जब इस देश में लोगों को छोटे छोटे उद्यमों में, बरेलू उद्योग धंधों में हम काम दें। अगर यह हमें करना है तो निश्चित ही कभी कभी उत्पादन में ह्रास भी हो सकता है, घटबढ़ भी हो सकता है। बड़े उद्योगों पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता भी हो जाती है।

एक तरफ तो यह बात कहने है कि मानापलो हाउसज पर आप कोई राक नहीं लगा रहे हैं, इनके मुनाफे पर रोक नहीं लगा रहे हैं, इनकी वृद्धि को आप नहीं रोक रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहते हैं कि आप देश का पीछे ले जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ गांधी जी का बात भी हमारे कांग्रेस में लागू कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ महात्मा गांधी का नातियों का उपहास भी करते हैं और कहते हैं कि एंप्राप्रियेट टेकनालाजी का नाम पर आप देश का पीछे ले जा रहे हैं। यह तो जा विकसित देश है वे चाहते हैं कि हम पीछे रहें और उन्हीं के उद्देश्य का पूरा करने के लिये आप एंप्राप्रियेट टेकनालाजी को बात करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। इससे स्पष्ट जाहिर होता है कि हम गहराई तक इस देश को समस्याओं को समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं जा कि हमारी वर्तमान सरकार ने समझा है और वर्तमान उद्योग नीति इसी आधार पर आज चल रही है। इसी का लेकर हर एक जिले में उद्योग केन्द्रों का स्थापना की गई है। अब यह तो स्वाभाविक है कि जब हम नई नीति पर चलते हैं, एक नई राह अन्वेषण करते हैं तो कुछ अड़चने आती हैं। लेकिन इतनी अड़चने आज नहीं हैं। पहले साल में 1977-78

मे जकर 3.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि औद्योगिक उत्पादन मे हुई। लेकिन इस साल 78-79 का जो वर्ष है इसमे पिछले 8-9 महीनों का अप्रैल से लेकर अक्टूबर तक का जो ग्रोथ रेट आया है वह 7.5 प्रतिशत है जो कि पिछले साल की अपेक्षा करीब दुगुना है और सन 70 से लेकर 78 तक जो औसत उत्पादन वृद्धि थी उससे काफी अधिक है। इस पर हमें गर्व करना चाहिए और इस बात की हम अनदेखी नहीं करना चाहिए। इसको कैसे भुला सकते हैं? क्या इस बात को आप असत्य मानते हैं? पिछले 8-10 महीना के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं जिस में यह बताया गया है कि हमारी उत्पादन वृद्धि 7.5 है इसको क्या आप असत्य मानते हैं और क्या इसके पीछे क सालों में उस समय किसा भा हाल, केवल एक साल 76-77 को छोड़ कर बाकी किसी भी वर्ष में इतना उत्पादन था? यह ग्रोथ रेट कभी थी? लेकिन आज 7.5 प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ रेट है और अनुमान हमारा यह है कि इस वर्ष 78-79 के अन्त तक क जो अन्तिम आंकड़े तैयार होंगे उसमें 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में होगी और अगले साल इस ग्रोथ रेट में और भी वृद्धि होगी। यह कोई साधारण उपलब्धि नहीं है। इस उपलब्धि पर हम गर्व करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है, बार बार यहा पब्लिक सैक्टर पर हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत बड़ा प्रहार किया है और कहा है कि यह पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स जो है इनमे तो घाटा हो रहा है, इसलिये इसकी उपयोगिता पर उन्होंने शका व्यक्त की है और इस तरह की बात की है कि जैसे इस पब्लिक सैक्टर को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कहते हुये वे यह भूल जाते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर...

भा. बजाज रवि (चिरपिकील) .  
हम नहीं कहते हैं।

Your Janta Party is trying to demolish it

हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को डिको कर रहे हैं। आप की जनता पार्टी के लोग ऐसा कहते हैं।

भा. यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्रा. आपने नहीं कहा हूं, लेकिन इस बात की वकालत इस तरह से की गई और पब्लिक सैक्टर पर हम तरह का प्रहार किया गया है कि जैसे उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर पर विचार करते हुये हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि यद्यपि जितनी इस देश में पूंजी उद्योगों में लगी हुई है उसका केवल 40 प्रतिशत अंश ही पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है, 60 प्रतिशत प्राइवेट सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है, लेकिन 40 प्रतिशत पूंजी के लगे होंगे के बाद भी दो तिहाई अंशिक से ज्यादा इसमें लगे हुये हैं। 210 98 लाख मजदूर उद्योगों में लगे हुये हैं जिनमें से 143 5 लाख केवल पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और जहां 60 प्रतिशत की पूंजी लगी हुई है प्राइवेट सैक्टर में वहां केवल 70 लाख लोगों को काम मिला हुआ है। इस बात को भूलिये मत। 70 लाख से दुगुने 143 5 लाख लोगों को पब्लिक सैक्टर ने काम दिया है जहां केवल 40 प्रतिशत पूंजी लगी हुई है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर ने केवल 70 लाख लोगों को, एक तिहाई से भी कम लोगों को काम दिया हुआ है। इसके बाद भी जो प्रति वर्ष काम देने का, रोजगार देने का प्रतिशत है वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में केवल 2.2 प्रतिशत है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में 3.8 प्रतिशत है। इन बातों की तरफ अनदेखी करनी चाहिए क्या? इतने लोगों को वहां पर रोजगार मिल रहा है।

इसके अलावा टैंक्स इवेजन् और दूसरी माल-प्रैक्टिसेज जो है, जिस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में है उसकी तुलना आप पब्लिक सैक्टर से कीजिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर का घाटा जो है उसमें आप इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि वे एक्साइज

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

भी चुकाते हैं, प्रांतों के टैक्सेज भी देते हैं, रायल्टी भी देते हैं और वह साग पैसा भी तो सरकारी खजाने में ही जाता है। दूसरी ओर प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग कितना अधिक टैक्स इवेजन करते हैं—क्या इस पर भी कभी आपकी नजर गई है? टैक्स इवेजन पब्लिक सैक्टर में सम्भव नहीं है। स्वयं कानून मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में बनाया कि एम० आर० टी० पी० ए० के होते हुये भी उनके मुनाफे पर कोई रोक नहीं लगी है और नाजायज फायदा उन्होंने उठाया है। आज 6 हजार करोड़ की पूजी केवल बीस बड़े घरानों के पास है। यह धन अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर के पास होता तो उसका उपयोग हम देश के विकास के लिये हो सकता था क्योंकि आज देश में विकास की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। आज अगर स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का जाल बिछाना हो, गरीबी की रेखा में नीचे के लोगों को रोजगार देना हो तो उसके लिये पूजी निवेश की आवश्यकता होगी। यह पैसा कहा से आएगा? इसी तरह से मुनाफाखोरों के पास उद्योग धंधे बने रहे और वे मुनाफा कमाते रहे, उन पर कोई अंकुश न हो तो फिर इस देश के विकास के लिये धन कहा से मिल सकता है? छठी योजना में 11 खरब 60 अरब खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। देखने पर यह बड़ी धनराशि मालूम होती है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि यदि आप इस देश के 65 करोड़ लोगों में उसको बांटें तो प्रति व्यक्ति केवल 300 रुपये का खर्चा होता है। इतना कम पैसा खर्चा करके आप इस देश के लोगों

का जीवन स्तर कैसे ऊंचा उठायेंगे? यदि इसके लिये पैसे की आवश्यकता हो तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर केवल अंकुश ही नहीं, इस मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को समाप्त करके सारे उत्पादन के माधन जनता के हाथ में आने चाहिए और इस प्रकार से पब्लिक सैक्टर का उपहास एवं जनता के पक्ष के माथ खिलवाड़ नहीं होना चाहिए। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मुनाफे पर अंकुश लगना ही चाहिए।

श्रामन इसके अनावा कुछ क्षेत्रों में हालत बड़ी गम्भीर है जैसे कि सीमेन्ट का मामला है। सीमेन्ट की बड़ी कमी है। यह सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि सीमेन्ट का आयात करना पड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार कुछ मामलों में हालत बड़ी चिन्ताजनक है। मैं चाहूंगा उद्योग मंत्री जो इस तरह विषय ध्यान दें। सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन करने के लिए हमारे देश में इतने अधिक साधन हैं, सीमेन्ट का हम इतना अधिक उत्पादन कर सकते हैं कि बाहर से उसको मगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। इस संबंध में कांग्रेस वाला ने तो कोई काम किया नहीं था। न तो उनका सिचाई का साधन बनाने थे, न गरीब लोगों के लिए घर बनाने थे और इसलिए उन्होंने सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन की क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाई। आज देश में सीमेन्ट की बड़ी कमी है क्योंकि बहुत पैमाने पर निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं। लाखों हेक्टर भूमि पर सिचाई का साधन उपलब्ध करने हैं, घरेलू उद्योग-धंधों को बढ़ाना है। इन कार्यों के लिए सीमेन्ट की आवश्यकता है। चूंकि सीमेन्ट की कमी है इसलिए उसका आयात करना पड़ रहा है। जितनी जल्दी सीमेन्ट का आयात बन्द हो उतना ही अच्छा है। अधिक आयात करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि रुपए की कीमत गिरती चली जायेगी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा का भण्डार है उसको हम खर्च करें।

उधर खर्च करदे और उसका वास्तविक सद-  
पयोग न कर सकें । इसलिए इस बात की  
बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि जहा पर सीमेंट  
के लिए प्रचुर मात्रा में कच्चा माल है वहा  
पर जल्दी से जल्दी सीमेंट के कारखाने स्था-  
पित किए जाये ताकि सीमेंट का आयात न  
करना पड़े ।

मैं स्वयं जिस क्षेत्र में आता हूँ—मध्य-  
प्रदेश के रोवा सभाग से—वहा चूने का पत्थर  
और कोयला भरार मात्रा में उपलब्ध है,  
यदि उस का पूरा उपयोग किया जाय तो वहा  
पर एक करोड़ टन सीमेंट बन सकता है, इतना  
अधिक कच्चा माल वहा पर उपलब्ध है ।  
इस के लिए आप को कोई विशेष धन एकत्रित  
नही करना पड़ेगा, कास्ट-आफ-प्रोडक्शन भी  
वहा कम आयेगी, क्योंकि कच्चा माल वही  
पर उपलब्ध है ।

इसी तरह की बात इस्पात की है ।  
हालाकि उस का इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं  
है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यह  
बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है कि हमारे देश में अपार  
आयरन-ओर पड़ा है, करोड़ों टन आयरन-ओर  
है, लेकिन उस की खपत नहीं हो रही है ।  
जापान खरीदता नहीं है, हम उस का उपयोग  
नहीं करते है, हम की बाहर से स्टील आयात  
करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि हम अपने देश में  
स्टील का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं कर  
पा रहे हैं । हमारे देश में इस समय जो स्टील  
के कारखाने हैं, उन में उत्पादन घटता जा रहा  
है, यह बड़ी शोचनीय स्थिति है । दिन-प्रति-  
दिन स्टील का कीमतों में वृद्धि की जा रही है—  
इस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिए ।

इसी तरह से आटोमोबाइल इण्डस्ट्री की  
हालत भी बड़ी शोचनीय हो गई है, उन से  
दिन-प्रतिदिन घाटा होता जा रहा है ।  
इस का मूल कारण यह है कि यह इण्डस्ट्री  
व्यक्तिगत हाथों में है । सरकार को शीघ्राति-

शीघ्र इस इण्डस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना  
है, जिस से कि उन की क्षमता का पूरा

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय को  
भागो का समर्थन करता हूँ और पुनः यह माग  
करता हूँ कि क से कम इस्पात, एलुमिनियम,  
आटोमोबाइल, सीमेंट और कागज के कारखानों  
का शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय ।  
ये उद्योग सार्वजनिक सहायता में आने चाहिए ।  
मैं कागज के सम्बन्ध में बतलाना  
चाहता हूँ—मेरे अपने प्रदेश में शहडोल जिले  
में बिरला का एक कागज का कारखाना है,  
जिस से जानबूझ कर पिछले तीन महीनों  
से उत्पादन को बन्द कर दिया गया है ।  
तमामा मजदूरी को काम से अलग कर दिया  
गया है । जहा पर प्रतिदिन 100 से 80 टन  
कागज बनता था, आज केवल 15 टन कागज  
का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है । जानबूझ कर  
देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ खिलवाड़  
किया जा रहा है । इस तरह की विसंगत  
स्थिति को शीघ्र दूर किया जाना चाहिए ।  
आप जानते है इस समय देश में कागज की  
भी कमी है, न्यूज-प्रिंट की कमी है । इन का  
आयात करना पड़ रहा है, जबकि इन के रा-  
मैटीरियल की हमारे यहा कोई कमी नहीं है ।  
स्वयं मध्य प्रदेश में इतना अधिक बास है,  
इस का दूसरा रा-मैटीरियल जिसे "सलई"  
की लकड़ी कहते है—वह बहुत अधिक  
मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, यदि उन का पूरा उपयोग  
किया जाये तो देश में कागज की कमी हो ही  
नहीं सकती । लेकिन जब तक यह उद्योग  
व्यक्तिगत हाथों में रहेगा, इस तरह की बनावटी  
कमी उत्पन्न कर के वे लोग इस देश की जनता  
को लूटते रहेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी  
को पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ—उन्होंने नई नीति  
और नई दिशा का निर्धारण किया है और मैं  
यह कामना करता हूँ कि वे इन नीतियों को

[श्री यशुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

सकनतापूर्वक चला सके और इस देश के लोगों को काम दे कर समानता की राह पर आगे बढ़ा सके।

श्री छत्रिभक्त अग्रवाल (मुरैना) सभापति महोदय, माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने 1979-80 के लिए विभाग के लिए अनुदान की जो मांग रखी है, मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी प्रतिपक्ष की ओर से बड़ी जोर-शोर में आल चला की गई है, लेकिन पिछले 30 सालों में जब-जब इन में परिवर्तन हुए, इन के उद्योग मंत्रियों ने औद्योगिक नीतियों में परिवर्तन तो किये, लेकिन कोई क्रियाशील काम नहीं उठाया गया। परन्तु हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी जैसे ही उद्योग विभाग का कार्यभार सम्भाला, जनता पार्टी की रीति और नीति के अनुसार अनेक क्रियाशील परिवर्तन किये। आप को मान्य है—प्राथमिकता लाइसेंस नीति एवं प्रक्रिया में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन किया तथा उन की सीमाओं को घटाया और बढ़ा गया। बड़े उद्योगों में 5 करोड़ की सीमा तब घटा कर 3 करोड़ किया गया और मध्यम-उद्योगों के लिए 1 करोड़ की सीमा को बढ़ा कर 3 करोड़ किया। इस से स्पष्ट है कि जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में जो कहा गया था, सरकार ने उन अधिकांश सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया, खास तौर से लाइसेंस प्रणाली में जो परिवर्तन किया है—वह हमारे दल की स्पष्ट घोषणा के अनुसार हुआ है—इस के लिए मैं महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं उस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आता हूँ जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वैसे

तो सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ही पिछड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उस में भी मुरैना जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारे प्रदेश में 45 जिले हैं और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि आप ने जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेक्टर के लिए औद्योगिक पिछड़े एरिया घोषित किये हैं, उन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में सिर्फ 22 जिलों को लिया है और इस में भी यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो सम्पूर्ण जिले हैं उन को घोषित नहीं किया है बल्कि उन में एक या दो ब्लॉक को या तहसील को मॉनेस्ट किया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सम्पूर्ण जिले का औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं आप से यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा राज्य होने के कारण यहाँ पर कुछ ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर उद्योग नहीं खोले जाते हैं। वहाँ पर उद्योग डालने में लोग अनमर्थ रहते हैं। मेरी आप से अपेक्षा प्रार्थना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में आई० डी० पी० एन०, एच० एम० टी० और बी० एच० ई० एल० के कुछ कारखाने चालू किए जाने चाहिए जिनमें वहाँ के बेरोजगार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रोजगार मिल सके। ऐसा आप करेंगे, तो आप की बड़ी कृपा होगी।

आप ने एच० एम० टी० की 25वीं वर्षगांठ पर यह घोषणा की थी कि हम एच० एम० टी० के 25 कारखाने देश भर में खोलेंगे। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उस घोषणा के मुताबिक आप मध्य प्रदेश में एच० एम० टी० का कारखाना खोलें। इसी प्रकार से इण्डियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री का कारखाना भी मध्य प्रदेश में खोला जाए। इस से वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

मैं आप का ध्यान एक बात की ओर और आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य

की बात है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट का इतना रा-मैटीरियल उपलब्ध है लेकिन फिर भी हमें बाहर से सीमेंट आयात करना पड़ रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में, मुरैना जो मेरी कास्टीटुयेसी है, वहां पर सवलगढ, क्लार्क और शिवपुर के आसपास सीमेंट के पत्थर हैं, जिन के बारे में जियोलाजीकल डिपार्टमेंट ने अपनी रिपोर्ट यह दी है कि अगर वहां पर कारखाना डाला जाए, तो 5 लाख टन रोज सीमेंट वहां उपलब्ध हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार में सतना और कई दूसरी जगहों पर भी सीमेंट के पत्थरों के पर्याप्त भंडार हैं। वहां अगर सीमेंट के कारखाने डाले जायेंगे, तो उन से पब्लिक को लाभ हो सकता है। सीमेंट की विनग्न प्रणाली में भी सुधार होना चाहिए। मेरी आप में प्रार्थना है कि सीमेंट का वितरण अगर सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी, तो उस से लोगों को सीमेंट मिल सकेगा और सीमेंट में जो मिश्रण होनी है, वह भी बन्द हो सकती है। आज जो सीमेंट में मिश्रण होने से बहुत से प्रकान गिर जाते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस में भी सरकार को रोकना चाहिए।

एक बात यह और कहना चाहूंगा कि जो बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं जैसे टाटा, बिरला, डालमिया और मिश्रानिया, इन की पूंजी जो पहले 50 करोड़ रुपये थी, वह अब बढ़ कर 200 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। यह पूंजी नहीं बढ़ने देनी चाहिए और इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में आप की 13,000 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है, वह कम है। उस क्षेत्र में पूंजी को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में जो घाटा होता है, वह इसलिए होता है कि अक्सर शाही ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करती है। इस में उन लोगों के ट्रांसफर और परिवर्तन की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

आप यह भी देखेंगे कि कागज की कमी हर जगह दिखायी देती है और यह कमी गलत ढंग की वितरण व्यवस्था होने के कारण है। इस से लोगों को कागज ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आप में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकारी कारखानों में जो आप के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर होते हैं, उन में आप कुछ जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी रखें। चाहे समद सदस्य हों या और व्यक्ति हों जिसमें कि लोग वहां ठीक ढंग में काम कर सकें, उन पर अकुश रहे। इस तरह भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा।

ज्यादातर देखा जाता है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में बिजली की कमी दिखायी देती है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी बिजली का अभाव दिखायी देता है जिससे कि कारखानों उत्पादन पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस के लिए काफी स्काप है। अगर आप बिजली को कम का दूग करना चाहते हैं तो कायले के आधार पर और भी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। लेकिन ज्यादातर यह देखा जाता है कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि होती रहती है। मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिए, इन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए।

समापित महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में पर्याप्त वन सम्पदा है। वहां खनिजों का भी भण्डार है। इस के साथ साथ वहां कोयले का भी अभाव भण्डार है। इन सारी चीजों का दोहन किया जाना चाहिए और बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि इस सारी सम्पदा का लाभ मिल सके। आज हम देखते हैं कि कोयले के अभाव के कारण कई गाड़िया बन्द करनी पड़ी हैं। भारत सरकार के विभागों में

[श्री छविराम अर्गल]

आपस में तालमेल होना चाहिए। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय कहता है कि हमें रेलवे विभाग डिब्बे नहीं देता, रेलवे विभाग दूसरी बात कहता है। अगर इन विभागों में आपस में तालमेल होगा तभी काम हम आगे बढ़ा पायेंगे और तभी काम ठीक हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बारे में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि "22 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में 366.44 लाख रुपये के पूँजीगत निवेश से 4156 नए एककों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है जिनमें 31-12-78 तक 10,071 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में स्वीकृत किये गये 45 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में से 22 पिछड़े उद्योग केन्द्र घोषित किये गये हैं।" उद्योग मंत्री ने यह भी कहा था कि हम इनको बढ़ा कर के ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इतने बड़े प्रदेश में इन उद्योग केन्द्रों के माध्यम से केवल दस हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। यह न के बराबर है। जितने भी पिछड़े केन्द्र हैं वे भी उद्योग केन्द्र ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे मुरैना जिले में कई लोगो ने आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं जोकि वित्त निगम के विचाराधीन हैं। मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम इन आवेदन पत्रों को एक ही टेबल पर निबटायेंगे। इसके लिए आपने सचालक की नियुक्ति की थी, डायरेक्टर तैनात किया था। मंत्री जी देखें कि इन लोगों के आवेदन पत्र वित्त निगम के अधीन विचाराधीन हैं जिनका निबटारा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि छोटे उद्योगों के लिए जितने भी आवेदन पत्र

आय उनको एक ही टेबल पर निबटारा जाए। सारी सुविधाओं को एक ही टेबल पर प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं कुछ उद्योगों के बारे में आपके सामने आकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ जिनकी क्षमता का अर्ध क्षेत्रों पर भी असर हो सकता है। अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के उत्पादन के औसत आकड़ों की 1977 की उसी अवधि के आकड़ों में तुलना करने पर यह पता चलता है कि पेरार्ड के मौसम के जून 1978 तक चलते रहने के कारण चानी के उत्पादन में 149.6 प्रतिशत की अश्वत्थपूर्व वृद्धि हुई। इसी प्रकार शिन्धू आहार के उत्पादन में 9.3 प्रतिशत की, बिस्कुटों के उत्पादन में 6.5 प्रतिशत की, वनस्पति के उत्पादन में 21.5 प्रतिशत की और नमक के उत्पादन में 32.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। इसी प्रकार से पूँजी निवेश के कुछ आकड़े भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

19 hrs. . .

सभापति महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री छविराम अर्गल : वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों और जीपों आदि के उत्पादन में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई।

उधर छोटे लोग जो स्कूटरों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनका उत्पादन घटा है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार और भी बहुत से छोटे उद्योगों में गिरावट आयी है, जैसे चमड़े और रबड़ के जूते, अखबारी कागज, पिसाई की चक्कियाँ, क्लोरमफ्रेनिकोल, पॉलिएस्ट्रिन, सिन्थेटिक रबड़, सल्फा यवायें, कॅप्रोलेक्टम और एजो रजक पदार्थ। जहाँ तक जूतों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके उत्पादन में कमो एक बड़े यूनिट में हड़ताल होने के कारण हुई थी। यह हड़ताल अब समाप्त हो गई है। पिसाई की चक्कियों के



उत्पादन में कमी पिछले वर्ष अधिक  
उत्पादन होने के परिणामस्वरूप हुई ।

समाप्ति सहोदय : अब प्रा० बैठ  
जाइये । बहुत समय प्रा०को मिल चका  
है । अब 7 बजे गए हैं ।

The House now stands adjourned  
till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Wednes-  
day, April 18, 1979/Chaitra 28,  
1901 (Saka).