

**Fertilizer Complex**

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]  
the Department of Personnel and  
Administrative Reforms—recruit-  
ment, Training and Orientation  
of All India Services.

- (8) Eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Chandigarh.

13:20 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE  
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.**

**THIRD AND ELEVENTH REPORTS**

SHRI SURAJ BAHN (Ambala): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (i) Third Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)—Admission and other facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Management.
- (ii) Eleventh Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

13:20½ hrs.

**PETITION RE: PROPOSED FERTILIZER AND PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX ON THE COAST OF ALIBAG, MAHARASHTRA**

SHRI D B PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri D. N. Patil and others regarding the proposed Fertilizer and Petro-Chemical Complex on the coast of Alibag. Distt. Kolaba, Maharashtra.

13:21 hrs.

**STATEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : There has been widespread expectation among the people and in the Press regarding government's statement on industrial policy and I had given an indication that this statement would be presented to Parliament before the end of the current session... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is one of the papers which was not placed on the Table of the House—statement on industrial policy; item No. 29A.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore, I am happy to be able to place before the House the statement on industrial policy. While doing so, I should like to take this opportunity to refer to some of the main features of the statement.

For the past 20 years, Government policy in the sphere of industry has been governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. While some of the elements of that Resolution in regard to the desirable pattern of industrial development still remain valid, the results of actual policies in the industrial field have not been upto the expectations or declared objectives. The growth of per capita national income during the last 20 years has been about 1.5 per cent per annum and is clearly inadequate to meet the needs of a developing economy. Unemployment has increased, rural-urban disparities have widened and the rate of real investment has stagnated. The growth of industrial output to the last decade has been no more than 3 to 4 per cent per annum on an average. The incidence of industrial sickness has become widespread and some of the major industries are the worst affected. The pattern of industrial costs and prices has tended to be distorted; and dispersal of industrial activity away from the larger urban concentrations has been very slow.

The new Industrial Policy must therefore be directed towards removing the distortions of the past so that the genuine aspirations of the people can be met within a time-bound programme of economic development.

The close interaction between the agricultural and industrial sectors of our economy cannot be overemphasised. Much of our industrial production is based on agricultural raw materials. Similarly in order to increase our agricultural productivity by adaptation of modern technology and agronomic practices

to our own conditions, important inputs have to come from our industrial sector. Highest priority must be accorded to generation and transmission of power. Our recent experience demonstrates that lack of adequate power availability has become one of the most important constraints in the development of agriculture and industry. Similarly, cement and steel required to build our irrigation projects, the implements for ploughing and preparing the land, the equipment for processing high quality seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, oil and power, a wide range of industrial products are essential for increasing the level of our agricultural production. The prosperity and the distribution of income arising from a broad based growth of agriculture and related activities in the country side has to provide the basic demand for a wide range of industries producing articles of consumption. It is only by such a process of reinforcing interaction of the agricultural and industrial sectors that employment can be found for the large numbers of the rural population who cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector.

Today, our assets in terms of foodgrain and foreign exchange reserves are considerable. But much more importantly, our most valued asset is the willing hands of our rural manpower and the reservoir of highly trained scientists, engineers and technicians who today form the third largest group of skilled man-power in the world. Great opportunities and great challenges are open to us now; but they cannot be seized by timid and half-hearted policies. A new approach is called for in several areas of our national life. This new approach should reflect not only our vast resources and special endowments but should show particular concern for the utilisation of these resources and endowments for the amelioration of the living conditions of the majority of our people. The new industrial policy should and will hereafter place man at the centre of planning and implementation of projects and schemes.

The emphasis of industrial policy so far has been mainly on large industries neglecting cottage industries completely relegating small industries to a minor role. It is the firm policy of this Government to change this approach.

The main thrust of the new Industrial Policy will be on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. It is the policy of the Government that whatever can be produced by small and cottage industries must only be so produced. For this purpose, an exhaustive analysis of industrial products has been made to

identify those items which are capable of being established or expanded in the small scale sector. The list of industries which would be exclusively reserved for the small scale sector has been significantly expanded and will now include more than 500 items as compared to about 180 items earlier. This list is laid on the Table of the House. However, it must also be ensured that production in this sector is economic and of acceptable quality. The list of industries reserved for the small scale sector has to be continually reviewed so that capacity creation does not lag behind the requirements of the economy. An annual review of reserved industries will be undertaken in order to ensure that reservation accorded to the small scale sector is efficient and is also continually expanded as new products and new processes capable of being manufactured in the small scale are identified.

While the existing definition of small scale industries will remain, within the small scale sector, special attention will be given to units in the tiny sector namely, those with investment in machinery and equipment upto Rs. one lakh and situated in towns with a population of less than 50,000 according to 1971 census figures, and villages. Schemes will be drawn up for making available margin money assistance specially to tiny units in the small scale sector as well as to cottage and household industries.

While there has been reservation for the small scale sector, there has been no special protection for cottage and household industries sector. Government will consider introducing special legislation for protecting the interest of cottage and household industries with a view to ensuring that these activities which provide self-employment in large numbers get due recognition in our industrial development.

In the past, there has been a tendency to proliferate schemes, agencies and organisations which have tended more to confuse the average small and rural entrepreneur than to encourage and help him. The focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries will be taken away from the big cities and State capitals to the district headquarters. In each district, there will be one agency to deal with all requirements of small and village industries. This will be called the District Industries Centre. Under the single roof of the District Industries Centre, all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs will be provided. These will include economic investigation of the district's raw material and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials arrangements for credit facilities, an effective set up for marketing and a cell for

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quality control, research and extension. The Centre will have a separate wing for looking after the special needs of cottage and household industries as distinct from small industries. The Centre will establish close linkages with the Development Blocks on the one hand and with specialised institutions like Small Industries Service Institutes on the other. It is the intention of the Government to extend this important organisational pattern to all the District in the course of the next four years. Suitable financial and organisational support will be provided to the State Governments to achieve this objective. The financial assistance given to small and cottage industries under the Rural Industries Programme will also be extended to all the districts in the country within the next four years.

In order to provide effective financial support for promotion of small village and cottage industries, the Industrial Development Bank of India has taken steps to set up a separate wing to deal exclusively with the credit requirements of this sector. It will coordinate, guide and monitor the entire range of credit facilities offered by other institutions for the small and cottage sector, for whom separate wings will be set up in these institutions particularly nationalised banks. Banks will also be expected to earmark a specified proportion of their total advances for promotion of small, village and cottage industries. It is the policy of Government to see that no worthwhile scheme of small or village industry is given up for want of credit.

The growth of the small scale and cottage industries sectors has been tardy mainly for want of satisfactory marketing arrangements for their products. The marketing of goods of these sectors with its concomitant of product standardisation, quality control, marketing surveys will therefore need special attention. The Government will provide the maximum support for these activities on a priority basis. Measures such as purchase preference and reservation for exclusive purchase by Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings will also be used to support the marketing of these products.

At present, 22 village industries are within the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The promotional work in this area has, however, been haphazard and progress has been slow. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission will work out detailed plans for development of these village industries by adopting modern management techniques. Especially for the production of footwear and soaps, special programmes would be drawn up to increase progressively their share in the total production

of these items in the country. The list of items currently under the purview of the Commission will be considerably expanded, and the state and national level organisational structure of the Commission will be revamped so that it can more effectively fulfil the role assigned to it.

In the programme for development of village industries, the 'promotion of khadi has a special place. A breakthrough in the field of khadi is in sight with prospects of spinning and weaving polyester fibre along with cotton fibre. The preliminary work done so far holds out the hope of developing a large market of polyester khadi and improving the productivity and earnings of khadi spinners and weavers. The Khadi and Village Industries Act is being amended to permit the implementation of a large scale programme in 'Nai Khadi'. The Government is committed to providing maximum financial and marketing support that is needed for promotion of the Khadi programme.

Along with khadi, the clothing needs of the masses can be progressively met through development of the handloom sector, which provides employment to the bulk of people engaged in the production of textiles. Government will not permit any expansion in the weaving capacity in the organised mill and powerloom sector. In order to provide adequate supply of yarn for the handloom sector, The Government will ensure that the handloom sector has priority in the allocation of yarn spun in the organised sector. In case there is any shortage, Government will ensure that steps are taken to increase spinning capacity. Further, in order to provide a ready market for handloom products, it will be ensured that the organised mill sector does not provide unfair competition to the handloom sector. Certain items of textiles are already reserved for production in the handloom sector. However, such reservation has not been very effective. The Government will enforce the existing reservation and further extend it to other items.

The development and application of technology appropriate to our socio-economic conditions has so far not received adequate attention. It will henceforth be an integral part of policy and Government will ensure that this important area gets adequate attention. Special arrangements will be made to ensure an effective and coordinated approach for the development and wide-spread application of suitable small and simple machines and devices for improving the productivity and earning capacity of workers in small and village industries. It will further be Government's endeavour to fully integrate such appropriate techniques of production

with the broader programme of all-round rural development.

In addition to small and village industries, there is also a clear role for large scale industry in India. However, the Government will not favour large scale industry merely for demonstration of sophisticated skills or as monuments of irrelevant foreign technology. The role of large scale industry will be related to the programme for meeting the basic minimum needs of the population through wider dispersal of small scale and village industries and strengthening of the agricultural sector. In general, areas for large scale industry will be: (a) basic industries which are essential for providing infra-structure as well as for development of small and village industries, such as steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, oil refineries; (b) capital goods industries for meeting the machinery requirement of basic industries as well as small scale industries; (c) high technology industries which require large scale production, and which are related to agricultural and small scale industrial development such as fertilisers, pesticides, and petro-chemicals etc.; and (d) other industries, which are outside the list of reserved items for the small scale sector, and which are considered essential for the development of the economy such as machine tools, organic and inorganic chemicals.

Past experience shows that Government policies have not succeeded in restraining the disproportionate growth of Large Houses. While a certain measure of growth of existing enterprises is inevitable and also necessary for continued health of these enterprises, the growth of Large Houses has been disproportionate to the size of their internally generated resources and has been largely based on borrowed funds from public financial institutions and banks. This process must be reversed.

In future expansion of Large Houses will be guided by the following principles:

(a) The expansion of existing undertakings and establishment of new undertakings will continue to be subject to the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The provisions of this Act including those relating to dominant undertakings would be effectively implemented;

(b) Except in the case of industries eligible for automatic growth of capacity,

the expansion of existing undertakings into new lines and establishment of new undertakings by Large Houses will require specific approval of Government;

(c) Large Houses will have to rely on their own internally generated resources for financing new or expansion projects. While an appropriate debt equity ratio will be permitted in the case of industries like fertilizers, paper, cement, shipping, petro-chemicals, etc. which are relatively more capital intensive in nature, the debt equity ratio in the case of other less capital-intensive or less sophisticated industries will be so fixed as to reflect the greater use of their own internally generated resources by the large houses.

In its licensing policy, Government will regulate the activities of the large houses to bring them in line with the country's socio-economic goals. Where large scale units, whether belonging to large houses or not, are already engaged in the manufacture of items since reserved for the small scale sector there will be no expansion in their capacity. On the other hand, the share of these units in the total capacity for these items will be steadily reduced and that of small scale and cottage sector increased. In licensing other activities of large scale industry, particularly of units belonging to large houses, Government would pay due regard to the existing share of these units in the total domestic production of these items. It will be the policy of Government to ensure that no unit or business group acquires a dominant or monopolistic position in the market. The present industrial activities of the Large Houses will be scrutinised so that unfair practices arising out of manufacturer inter-linkages are avoided.

In order to ensure social accountability, the financial institutions whose support is vital for setting up and running of large scale enterprises will be expected to assume a more active role in overseeing the activities of undertakings financed by them in order to ensure that management is increasingly professionalised and conforms to national priorities.

The public sector in India has today come of age. Apart from socialising the means of production in strategic areas, public sector provides a counter-vailing power to the growth of large houses and large enterprises in the private sector. There will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature, but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer. The public sector will be

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charged with the responsibility of encouraging the development of a wide range of ancillary industries, and contribute to the growth of decentralised production by making available its expertise in technology and management to small scale and cottage industry sectors. It will also be the endeavour of Government to operate public sector enterprises on profitable and efficient lines in order to ensure that investment in these industries pays an adequate return to society. The Government attaches high priority to the building up of a professional cadre of managers in the public sector, who would be given the necessary autonomy and entrusted with the task of providing dynamic and efficient management to such enterprises.

The country has a well-developed infrastructure of scientific establishments. Future development of industries in India must be based on indigenous technology as far as possible. Full scope will be given to the development of indigenous technology. It is also essential that development of indigenous technology is responsive to the objective of efficient production in increasing quantities of goods that society urgently needs. Science and technology must contribute to the improvement in the living standards and the quality of life of the large mass of our people.

In order to promote technological self-reliance, the Government recognises the necessity for continued inflow of technology in sophisticated and high priority areas where Indian skills and technology are not adequately developed. In such areas, the Government's preference would be for outright purchase of the best available technology and then adapting such technology to the country's needs. Indian firms which are permitted to import foreign technology would be required in appropriate cases to set up adequate Research and Development facilities so that imported technology is properly adapted and assimilated. The Government will also set up a national registry of foreign collaboration in the Secretariat of the Foreign Investment Board so that there is continuous monitoring of these efforts.

The Government would also like to clarify its policy regarding participation of foreign investment and foreign companies in India's industrial development. So far as existing foreign companies are concerned, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act would be strictly enforced. After the process of dilution under this Act has been completed, companies with direct non-resident investment not exceeding 40 per cent will be

treated on par with Indian companies, except in cases specifically notified, and their future expansion will be guided by the same principles as those applicable to Indian companies.

Foreign investment and acquisition of technology necessary for India's industrial development would be allowed only on such terms as are determined by the Government of India to be in the national interest. In areas where foreign technological know-how is not needed existing collaborations will not be renewed and foreign companies operating in such fields will have to modify their character and activities in conformity with national priorities within the framework of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. To guide entrepreneurs, Government will issue a revised illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary since indigenous technology has fully developed in this field.

For all approved foreign investments, there will be complete freedom for remittance of profits, royalties, dividends as well as repatriation of capital subject, of course, to rules and regulations common to all. As a rule, majority interest in ownership and effective control should be in Indian hands though Government may make exceptions in highly export-oriented and or sophisticated technology areas. In hundred per cent export-oriented cases, Government may consider even a fully owned foreign company.

A number of joint ventures have been set up in many developing countries by Indian entrepreneurs in collaboration with local associates. At the present stage of the country's industrial development, substantial export of capital from India will neither be feasible nor desirable. The contribution of the Indian entrepreneur to the joint ventures abroad shall therefore, have to be mainly in the form of machinery and equipment, structural and also technical know-how and management expertise. In cases where, in addition, some cash investment is found necessary, Government will be willing to consider such investment up to a maximum limit to be prescribed for this purpose.

Self-reliance must continue to be a paramount objective of country's industrial and economic policy. Recent events in the international economy have demonstrated that the main burden of adjustment to external shocks and changing international environment has to be borne by the country itself. Our industrial strategy, therefore, must respond to the objective of creating an industrial base which is sufficiently diversified and sufficiently strong to withstand the vagaries of international trade and aid relationships. The creation of a strong and diversified

industrial economy does not mean that the country should not or need not participate in international trade, both as exporter and importer of industrial goods. This we must continue to do. In fact, the favourable changes that have taken place in our foreign exchange situation and the progress that we have made in the industrial field should now enable us to selectively dispense with import quotas and quantitative restrictions, while retaining the protection given through tariffs. Relaxation of quantitative import controls, must, however, be consistent with our overall Plan priorities. Such relaxation will be in areas where existing quantitative restrictions are hurting rather than helping the future development of high priority industries, for example by unduly delaying the implementation of critical projects or where indigenous industry is taking advantage of such restrictions for raising costs and prices beyond tolerable limits. Indian industry would, of course, be given all assistance to improve their competitive position and their technology. Many Indian firms are even today in a position to compete successfully in international field, and therefore no longer require the protection through quotas.

Exports of manufactures are an important and growing segment of our export trade. Government will consider favourably proposals for export oriented manufacturing capacity in fields where such investment is likely to be internationally competitive after making allowance for the structure of indirect taxation in the form of customs and excise duties and other similar levies. In the case of wholly export based activities, Government will also be willing to consider exemption from customs/excise duties on inputs, provided there is a substantial net value added in the export product and also such production is likely to generate additional direct and indirect employment.

In many cases, compulsory export obligations have been imposed while approving new industrial capacity because of the need to ensure that import of raw materials and capital goods required by the project are paid for through future exports. Compulsory export obligations, merely ensuring the foreign exchange balance of the project, would not longer be insisted upon. At the same time, in future, an export commitment for a limited period of five years will not be given the same weightage as before for relaxation of industrial licensing policy. However, in cases where a relaxation from industrial policy has been accorded specially on considerations of export, compulsory export obligations would continue to be imposed, and for sufficiently long periods. In the past, while export obligations were imposed, equal attention was not paid to ensuring that these commitments are actually fulfilled. It is

intended to strengthen the supervision and surveillance machinery of the Government for ensuring that compulsory export obligations are adhered to in actual practice.

The Government attaches great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in levels of development between different regions are progressively reduced. Government have noted with concern that most of the industrial development that has taken place in our country since Independence has been concentrated around the metropolitan areas and large cities. The result has been a rapid deterioration in the living conditions especially for the working classes in the larger cities and attendant problems of slums and environmental pollution. The Government have decided that no more licence should be issued to new industrial units within certain limits of large metropolitan cities having a population of more than 1 million and urban areas with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census. State Governments and financial institutions will be requested to deny support to new industries in these areas such as those which do not require an industrial licence. The Government of India would also consider providing assistance to large existing industries which want to shift from congested metropolitan cities to approved locations in backward areas.

A sound price policy has to aim at a reasonable degree of price stability and a fair parity between prices of agricultural and industrial products. There has been a tendency to regulate prices of industrial products which are vital to the needs of development in a manner which made their production less attractive than production catering to the needs of the elite. It will be the policy of Government to ensure that in cases where there is price control, the controlled price will include an adequate return to the investor. Provided that the industry is operating at a fairly high utilisation of capacity and is conforming to the technologically attainable norms, it will be permitted to earn a sufficient return to provide for a reasonable dividend to the shareholder and also adequate funds to plough back into business for modernisation and growth. By the same token, Government cannot permit exorbitant profits being made by industries which are operating well below their capacity or by units which operate in a monopolistic environment.

The most important single resource of any country is the skill and hard work of its people. We, in India, have an abundant supply of labour which is capable of acquiring new skills very quickly and also an existing reservoir of technical and

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managerial personnel. These resources can be used effectively only in an environment in which the workers and managers develop a sense of personal involvement in the working of the enterprise. Family control of business particularly in the field of large scale industry is an anachronism, and it will be Government's policy to insist on professionalism in management. At the same time, ways and means have to be found to create amongst workers, both in public and private sector industries, a stake in the efficient working of their units. The Government are examining the possibilities of encouraging workers' participation in the equity of industrial units without, in any way, adversely affecting their interests. Such equity participation together with an active association of workers in decision making from the shop floor level to the Board level will provide the necessary environment for a meaningful participation by workers in the management of industry.

One of the disturbing features of the industrial scene in recent years has been the growing incidence of sickness of both large and small units. In some cases, such as cotton and jute textiles or sugar, a high proportion of the units in the industry have become sick with the result that in order to protect employment, Government has had to take over a number of such units. While Government cannot ignore the necessity of protecting existing employment, the cost of maintaining such employment has also to be taken into account. In many cases very large amounts of public funds have been pumped into the sick units which have been taken over but they continue to make losses which have to be financed by the public exchequer. This process cannot continue indefinitely.

In future, the take-over of management of units would be resorted to selectively and only after careful examination of the steps required to revive the units. It would also be the policy of the Government to take quick and effective steps for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the units and to ensure professional management of such units on a continuing basis. The cost of overcoming sickness in industry becomes much more manageable if such sickness can be diagnosed at an early date. For this purpose, Government in cooperation with the Reserve Bank of India have instituted arrangements for monitoring incipient sickness in industrial units so that corrective action can be

initiated as soon as there is evidence of mismanagement or financial and technological weakness. The Government is also considering measures whereby managers or owners who are responsible for mismanaging and turning their units sick are not permitted to play any further part in the management of other units.

Government will continue its effort to remove irritants in the industrial approval procedures which come in the way of accelerating industrial development. Since costs of delay are heavy and our country which is seeking to pull itself by its boot-straps can ill-afford them and swift progress should be our watchword, every effort will be made to improve administrative arrangements so as to result not only in further, speedy and orderly approval procedures but also in enforcing an expeditious translation of letters of intent and industrial licences into productive capacity on ground. In order to streamline and simplify procedures and policies relating to industrial licensing as well as imports and exports, Government has set up high level committees which will submit their report shortly.

Industrial development is a complex process requiring the effective interaction and cooperation of all sections of society. If the objectives of the new Industrial Policy of accelerating the pace of industrial growth, rapid increase in levels of employment, productivity and income of industrial workers and a wide dispersal of small and village industries have to be achieved, the willing cooperation of industrial workers, trade unions, managers, entrepreneurs, financial institutions and various governmental authorities responsible for implementing schemes of assistance will be essential. The main brunt of the effort has how ever, to be borne by our industrial workers and managers who are second to none in their skills and efficiency. The Government earnestly appeals to all these groups to work together in a spirit of dedication to the national cause. It is only by our own skills and efforts that we can hope to solve the numerous problems facing the country.

1977 has been a year of historical changes and people's expectations in the political and economic fields are high. It is hoped that the new direction that is being given to the industrial policy of the country will help in the creation of a just and equitable society in which the benefits of industrial development will be shared by all the people.

*Industries reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector as on 23rd December, 1977 referred to in the Statement on Industrial Policy*

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|--|--|
| 1 Absorbent cotton   | 4 Beam scale   |
| 2 Automobile Radiators (except for expansion on merits)  | 5 Bicromates (except for exports)  |
| 3 Barbed wire  | 6 Bolts and nuts (except high tensil and other special types)                      |
|  | 7 Conduit pipes—metallic   |
|  | 8 Domestic electrical appliances and accessories—                                  |
| (i) Cooking ranges   | upto 4 hot plates boiler plates with without baking oven/hot case, upto 4 KW       |
| (ii) Storage Water Heaters/Geysers   | a. up o 100 litres capacity.<br>b. upto 3 KW                                       |
| (iii) washing machines with/without spin driers  | a. upto 8 lbs. cap dry (3.63 kg)<br>b. upto 3 KW                                   |
| (iv) Hot plates/Boiler Plates  | a. upto 3 nos.<br>b. upto 4 KW   |
| (v) Bread toasters ordinary/auto/semi-auto   | upto cap. 6 slices   |
| (vi) Hot cases   | upto 4 cubic ft. (113.2 litres)  |
| (vii) Electric Irons (Ordinary/auto-steam)   | upto 8 lbs. weight (3.63 kg) upto 2 KW   |
| (viii) Hot Air Blowers/Heat Convertors   | a. upto fan size 10" (26 cms)<br>b. upto Blower size 8" x 2.5" dia (20 cm x 60 cm) |
| (ix) Mixers/Grinders with/without accessories such as Meat mincer, all purpose Beater Espresso Coffee maker Centrifugal juicer, citrus fruit/juice extractor, etc. | a. Cap. of Jar 1 litre maximum<br>b. upto 500 watts 30 minutes rating.             |
| (x) Ice Cream Makers.  | Cap. 1 litre (for use with demoeitic refr i- generators)                           |
| (xi) RoomHeaters   | upto 3 KW  |
| (xii) Egg Boilers  | upto 1/2 dozen eggs  |
| (xiii) Espresso Percolators  |  |
| (xiv) Water boilers  | upto 100 litres capacity   |
| (xv) Espresso Coffee makers  | upto 1.70 litres capacity  |
| (xvi) Coffee percolators   | upto 1.70 litres   |
| (xvii) Electric Kettles (sauce pan/ring types)   | upto 1.70 litres   |
| (xviii) Electric stoves  | upto 3 KW  |
| (xix) Immersion Water Heaters  | upto 3 KW  |



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- (xx) Hair Driers . . . . . all types
- (xxi) Food Warmer Trays . . . . . upto 500 watts
- (xxii) Baking Ovens, with/without provision for roasting/grilling upto 56.6 litres and 1 KW
- (xxiii) Electric Auto Tandoors
- 9 Dyes
- (i) Azo dyes (directs and acids)
- (ii) Basic dyes
- 10 Electrical light fittings (such as chokes, starters, reflectors, etc.).
11. Expanded Metal
12. Fire Work
- 13 Formulated Perfumery compounds
- 14 Full PVC Footwear (Chappals, sandals and shoes except for export by predominantly export-oriented units)
- 15 Glass Holloware by semi-automatic process
- 16 Gun Metal Bushes
- 17 Hand Numbering Machines
- 18 Hurricane Lanterns
- 19 Hypodermic Needles
- 20 Insecticides Dusters and Sprayers (manual)
- 21 Laundry Soap
- 22 Leather footwear (except for expansion of the existing units and new units for exports).
- 23 Machine shop vices
- 24 Metal clad switches (upto 30 amps)
- 25 Machine screws (except socket head and special types).
- 26 Miniature bulbs (except special P&T, miners' cap lamps, electro-medical and prefocus automobiles).
- (a) Miniature vacuum bulbs.
- (b) Torch bulbs.
- (c) Radio panel bulbs.
- (d) Cycle dynamo-bulbs.
- (e) Decoration bulbs.
- 27 Paints and varnishes—dry distempers, red lead, red oxide. Aluminium paints, Bitumen Paints to IS Specifications, wagon blacks, Graphite paints, all paste paints.
28. Palm rosa oil.
- 29 Paper conversion products :
- (i) Corrugated paper and board.
- (ii) paper and board; Cartons.
- (iii) Paper bags.
- (iv) Paper envelopes.
- (v) Paper Nappkins.
- (vi) Paper cups
- (vii) Paper plates
- (viii) Drinking straws
- (ix) Paper tubes and cones.
- (x) Corrugated fibre board containers
- (xi) Gum tape
- (xii) Waxed Paper.
- (xiii) Blue print papers—all types.
- (xiv) Teleprinter rolls.
- (xv) Stencil paper.
- (xvi) Tele tape rolls.
- (xvii) Slitting of paper into rolls and sheets
- (xviii) Composite containers
- (xix) Sanitary towels
- (xx) Paper twine, string and rope
- (xxi) Paper strips
- (xxii) Decorative papers
- (xxiii) Exercise books; file covers, registers etc.
- (xxiv) Transfer labels.
- (xxv) Bituminised water-proof paper.
- (xxvi) Gummed paper stickers, labels, etc.
- (xxvii) Treated Tracing Paper.
- (xxviii) Paper Cones.
- (xxix) Carbon Paper.
- 30 Pine oil (except for composite schemes)
- 31 Plaster boards
- 32 Plastic Processed products :
- (i) Bottle, caps, buttons, lamp shade etc. produced by the compression moulding technique.
- (ii) Plastic articles manufactured from plastic sheets, rods or tubes by the fabrication technique excluding the technique of vacuum forming.

- (iii) Polythelene films (films with a thickness of less than 0.10mm) and products from the film such as coloured printed film and bags.
- (iv) Blow-moulded containers and other similar products manufactured by the blow moulding technique (except for captive use PVC containers and change over by existing units manufacturing metal containers to plastic containers).
- (v) Spectacle frames from sheets by fabrication technique or by injection moulding.
- (vi) Manufacture of polyester sheets for buttons and the processing of the sheets so produced to manufacture buttons.
- Rivets of all types (including bifurcate)
- 34 Rolling shutters.
- 35 Roofing flooring and Glazed tiles (except plastic ceramic tiles of sizes 10 cm X cm 10 and above).
- 36 Safety matches
- 37 Steel wool
- 38 Student's Microscopes
- 39 Surgical Cloves (except plastic)
- 40 Telescopic Aerials (for Radio receivers)
- 41 Thermometers (upto 150° C)
- 42 Water meters
- 43 Welded Wire mesh (except for expansion of existing unit)
- 44 Wire brushes and Fibre brushes
- 45 Wire products---all wire products such as wire nails, hob nails, panel pins, horse shoe nails.
- 46 Wood Screws. †
- 47 Hand stapling machine
- 48 Cycle tyres and tubes
- 49 Electric Horns
- 50 Hydraulic jacks (below 30 tonnes capacity.)
- 51 Tooth paste
- 52 Pressure die castings (upto 4 Kg.)
- 53 Drums and barrels (upto 60 litres capacity)
- nted (other than OTS) cans upto 18 litres capacity
- 55 Fresh light torch cases (Plastic)
- 56 Truck body building (wooden structure)
- 57 Battery cell tester
- 58 Pressure gauge (upto 3.52 Kg/sq. cm.)
- 59 Low tension insulators
- 60 A.A.C & ACCR Conductors (upto and including 19 strands)
- 61 Electric transmission line hardware (other than those manufactured in malleable castings)
- 62 Grease nipples and grease guns
- 63 Exhaust mufflers
- 64 Zinc Oxide
- 65 Auto leaf springs
- 66 Chaff cutter blades
- 67 PVC & VIR wires of domestic type.
- 68 Weights
- 69 Sodium silicate
- 70 Metal fittings for garments and leather goods.
- 71 Domestic utensils (other than stainless steel)
- 72 Cashewshell oil
- 73 Room coolers (desert type)
- 74 Cotton measuring tapes
- 75 Rubberised cloth
- 76 Steel measuring tapes
- 77 Household knitting machine
- 78 Para-dichlorobenzene balls
- 79 Potassium silicate
- 80 Calcium silicate
- 81 Fuel tank caps
- 82 Fuellines
- 83 Wiring harness
- 84 Tail lamp assembly
- 85 Side lamp assembly
- 86 Stop lamp assembly
- 87 Sport lamp assembly
- 88 Bulb horns

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89. Seats for buses and trucks
90. Ornamental fittings
91. Rearview mirrors
92. Sun shades
93. Sun vison
94. Luggage carrier
95. Tyre inflators (both hand and foot-operated)
96. Ash trays
97. Hub caps
98. Wind shield wipers (arms and blades only)
99. Electrical fuses
100. Electrical fuse boxes
101. Battery cables and fittings
102. Spokes and nipples
103. Steering wheels
104. Horn buttons
105. Battery terminal lifters
106. Condensors and resistance testers
107. Armature tester
108. Feeler gauges
109. Fender spoons and hammers
110. Flanging tools
111. Gear flushers
112. Puller of all types
113. Spark plug tester and cleaners
114. Screw extractors
115. Toe in gauges
116. Tire valve pull-out tools
117. Stud removers (extractors)
118. Tube cutters
119. Flanging tools
120. Valve lifters
121. Valve replacing and resetting tools
122. Camber testing equipment
123. Ring expanders
124. Ring compressors
125. Agricultural implements
  - (i) Hand-operated tools and implements
  - (ii) Animal driven implements
126. Diesel engines upto 15 H.P. (slow speed)
127. Chlorinated paraffin wax
128. Bicycle tube valves
129. Voltage stabilizers
130. Drawing and mathematical instruments and survey instruments excluding the odolite
131. H. D. Polythelene monofilament yarn
132. Weighing machines except sophisticated items
133. Emergency lamps
134. Boosters
135. Asbestos pipes and fittings (for household purposes only and according to ISI specification)
136. I. F. Transformers
137. Air-trimmers for professional use
138. Assembly of loud-speakers
139. Hearing aids
140. Electronic flashgun
141. Amplifiers for entertainment and public address system
142. Transistor headers
143. Low-cost radio receivers (below Rs. 200/-)
144. Dimethyl sulphate based on methyl alcohol
145. Wire gauge and Wire netting (thicker than 100 mesh size)
146. Pyrazolone
147. Centrifugal pumps upto size (10 cm x 10 cm)
148. Shoe grindery
149. Weeders
150. Builders hardware
151. Stranded wire
152. File mechanism
153. G.I. Buckets
154. Pressure cookers
155. Belt lacing
156. Belt fasteners
157. Hand animal drawn carriage fittings
158. Outlery
159. Gate-hood

- 160 Tin cutters.
  - 161 Domestic gas appliances such as cooking ranges, water heaters, hot plates etc.
  - 162 Zip fastners (metallic and non-metallic).
  - 163 Oil stoves.
  - 164 Sanitary fixtures (metallic only).
  - 165 Umbrella ribs and fittings.
  - 166 Snap fastners.
  - 167 Safety pins and other similar products like paper pins, hair pins etc.
  - 168 Steel furniture.
  - 169 Contact lenses.
  - 170 Reinforced cement concrete pipes (upto 100 cm.)
  - 171 Sanitary napkins.
  - 172 Duplicating machines (other than special type).
  - 173 Circlips.
  - 174 Graphite crucibles (upto 300 nos.) and Silicon carbide crucibles (upto 100 nos.)
  - 175 Carbon brushes manufactured from carbon black.
  - 176 Woodwool slabs.
  - 177 Black adhesive insulating tape.
  - 178 (a) Electric motors upto 10 H. P. (7.5 KW) A.C. Single phase/three phase Squirrel-Cage induction motors excluding the following :—
    - (i) Flame proof motors;
    - (ii) Specially designed motors for specific duties;
    - (iii) Variable speed motors such as pole-charging motors;
    - (iv) Loom/textile motors; and
    - (v) Motor for hermetically sealed and semi-sealed compressors.
  - (b) FHP motors 1/8 H. P. to 1 H. P.— A.C. single phase/three phase 10/3 Squirrel-Cage induction motors excluding the following :—
    - (i) Motors for hermetically sealed and semi-sealed compressors;
    - (ii) Flame-proof motors;
    - (iii) Loom/textile motors.
  - 179 Teacheat plywood.
  - 180 Camel back (type retreading material).
- LABORATORY CHEMICALS AND REAGENT (CPIR & AR GRADES)**
- 181 Ammonium sulphate.
  - 182 Ammonium fluoride.
  - 183 Ammonium carbonate.
  - 184 Antimony Pottassium tartrate.
  - 185 Aluminium sulphate.
  - 186 Ammonia solution.
  - 187 Cadmium acetate.
  - 188 Cadmium carbonate.
  - 189 Cadmium chloride.
  - 190 Calcium chloride, Anhydrous.
  - 191 Chromic acid.
  - 192 Cobalt sulphate.
  - 193 Cobalt nitrate.
  - 194 Cupric nitrate.
  - 195 Cupric sulphate.
  - 196 Dimethyl sulphate.
  - 197 Ferrous sulphate.
  - 198 H drochloric Acid
  - 199 Lead Acetate.
  - 200 Lead nitrate.
  - 201 Magnesium Triailicrte.
  - 202 Nickel carbonate
  - 203 Nickel formate.
  - 204 Nitric acid.
  - 205 Potassium nitrate.
  - 206 Potassium chloride.
  - 207 Potassium citrate.
  - 208 Potassium iodide.
  - 209 Potassium sulphate.
  - 210 Sodium nitrate.
  - 211 Sodium oxalate.
  - 212 Sodium sulphate, Anhydrous.
  - 213 Silica gel.
  - 214 Silver nitrate.
  - 215 Sulphuric Acid.
  - 216 Zinc oxide.
  - 217 Acetic Acid glacial.
  - 218 Acetone.
  - 219 Paminophenol.
  - 220 Iso amyl acetate.
  - 221 Amyl alcoho'.

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- 222 Benzene.
- 223 Butyl alcohol
- 224 Chloroform.
- 225 Diethyl ether.
- 226 Ethyl alcohol.
- 227 Ethyl acetate.
- 228 Iso-amyl alcohol (for milk testing).
- 229 Iso-propyl alcohol.
- 230 Methanol.
- 231 Petroleum ether (different distillation ranges).
- 232 Petroleum ether (for chromatography).
- 233 Toluene.
- 234 Nickel sulphate.

#### CHEMICALS

- 235 Alum
- 236 Nickel salts/sulphate, chloride, carbonate, formate and electroplating salts.
- 237 Copper salts/sulphate, chloride, oxychloride carbonate and nitrate.
- 238 Aluminium Hydroxide gel.
- 239 Magnesium trisilicate, sulphate.
- 240 Potassium iodide, Meta bi-sulphate.
- 241 Sodium iodide, sulphide, chromate, thiocyanate and thiosulphate.
- 242 Precipitated silica.
- 243 Sulphur Powder (other than insoluble) for rubber vulcanisation.
- 244 Calcium chloride.
- 245 Barium salts/sulphate, chloride, sulphide, carbonate and nitrate.
- 246 Cadmium salts/oxide, cyanide, sulphides, nitrate, phosphate and iodide.
- 247 Zinc salts/cyanide, chloride, sulphate, including micro nutrient and nitrate.

#### DYE-STUFFS

- 248 Indigo.
- 249 Naphthols (AS, AS-D, AS-E, AS-G, AS-LC, AS-LRG, AS-BS etc.)
- 250 Phthalocyanines (blue and green).

- 251 Reactive dyes (Cyanuric Chloride Group).
- 252 Fast colour bases.
- 253 Optical whitening agents (for cotton textiles).

#### ORGANIC CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND DRUG INTERMEDIATES

- 254 Glycero-phosphates and Glycerophosphoric Acid.
- 255 Lanolin Anhydrous.
- 256 Para-aminophenol.
- 257 Paracetamol.
- 258 Xanthates.
- 259 Phthalates D O P, D B P, D M P, D E P.
- 260 Citrates and Tartrates.
- 261 Benzyl Chloride.
- 262 Benzyl Benzoate.
- 263 Dichlorophenol.
- 264 Alkyd Resins.
- 265 Fumaric Acid.
- 266 Tartaric Acid (from Maleic anhydride).
- 267 Polyester Resins.
- 268 Paint driers (Naphthenates, octates, Linoleates, etc. of Lead, Cobalt, Manganese, Zinc, Calcium etc.)

#### NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS

- 269 All Natural Essential Oils including Eucalyptus oil.

#### PLASTIC PRODUCTS

- 270 Plastic Rain coats and similar other thermo-welded products.
- 271 Polypropylene tubular films except biaxially oriented.
- 272 Fibre-glass reinforced plastic products
- 273 Hessian and paper to polyethylene laminations (straight and sandwiched).
- 274 Industrial items from Engineering plastics.
- 275 Tooth brush.
- 276 Fountain pens, ball point pens and their components (except metallic tips).

- 277 Plastic collapsible tubes.
- 278 Plastic combs.
- 279 PVC pipes and fittings including conduits (upto 100 mm dia).
- 280 Acrylic sheets.
- 281 PVC compounds.
- 282 Polypropylene box strappings.
- 283 Polyethylene and PVC flexible hoses.
- 284 Monofilaments from polypropylene.
- 285 Polyurethane foam and its products.
- 286 Polystyrene foam and its products.
- 287 Compression moulded products from UF and PF powders.

#### RUBBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

- 288 Synthetic Adesives (rubber, latex, PF, UF and PVA based).
- 289 Rubber Tubing.
- 290 Tyre Retreading.
- 291 Rubber Thread.
- 292 Latex Products (Balloons, Surgical Gloves and similar dipped goods).
- 293 Rubber blowing agents (Hexamine based).
- 294 Rubber Hose Pipes and Rubberised Hose Pipes.
- 295 Hot water Bags and Ice caps.
- 296 Microcellular sheets.
- 297 Hard rubber battery-containers.
- 298 Oil seals and 'O' rings.
- 299 Rubber moulded goods.
- 300. Rubber to metal bonded parts.
- 301. Latex foam and latex foam products.

#### FOOD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES :

- 302 Confectionery.
- 303 Ice Cream.
- 304 Edible Oils (except solvent extracted oils).
- 305 Vinegar.
- 306 Sweetened cashewnut products.
- 307 Pickles and Chutneys.
- 308. Ground and Processed spices.

- 309 Guar Gum.
- 310 Poultry Feed.
- 311 Rice and Dal Mills.
- 312 Bakery products (Biscuits/Bread)

#### FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND SPORTS GOODS :

- 313 Vegetable tanned hides and skins. (Semi finished)
- 314 Chrome tanned hides and skins (Semi-finished)
- 315 Picking Band leather
- 316 Laminated leather
- 317 Harness leather
- 318 Sports goods, Cricket and Hockey balls, Hockey sticks and shuttle-cocks.
- 319 Football, Volley ball and Basket ball covers.
- 320 Leather Purses and Hand bags.
- 321 Fancy leather goods and other novelty items.
- 322 Industrial leather gloves.
- 323 Leather suitcases and travel goods.
- 324 Bark tanned sole leather
- 325 Kattai and Bunwar leather
- 326 Lining leather from goat and sheep-skins.
- 327 Leather washers and laces.
- 328 Leather pickers and other textile accessories (made of leather).
- 329 Protective equipment for sports like pads, Gloves, etc. (soft leather goods).
- 330 Leather cases and Covers of all types.
- 331 Leather garments.
- 332 Leather-cum-foam shoes.

#### PAPER AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS

- 333 Typewriter Ribbons.
- 334 Gummed Paper including stamp paper

#### HOSIERY :

- 335 Cotton Belting.
- 336 Knitted Cotton and Woollen Shawls.
- 337 Canvas Hoses.
- 338 Cotton Hosiery.

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- 339 Readymade Garments.
- 340 All types of sports nets.
- 341 Woollen Hosiery.

**GLASS & CERAMICS**

- 342 Glass tubes.
- 343 Glass beads.
- 344 Stoneware Jars and Kundics.
- 345 Salt glazed sewer pipes.
- 346 Chemical Porcelain.
- 347 Mouth-blown Glass ware.
- 348 Scientific Laboratory Glassware.
- 349 Micro-cover glasses and slides for Microscopes.
- 350 Fire Bricks and Blocks and standard shapes and sizes.
- 351 Glass Bangles.
- 352 Plaster of Paris.
- 353 Pottery mugs and bowls (Ceramic)
- 354 Glass pressed wares.
- 355 Glass vases.
- 356 Glass vials/phials (for perfumes).

**MISCELLANEOUS :**

- 357 Wax Candles.
- 358 Sealing Wax.
- 359 Chalks including tallors' chalk and crayons.
- 360 Naphthalene Balls.
- 361 Artists' colours (oil, water and wax based).
- 362 Brushes (all types).
- 363 Fountain Pen Inks.
- 364 Floor Polishes.
- 365 Adhesive based on starch, gum and dextrin.
- 366 Hair Oil.
- 367 Gum Paste.
- 368 Shoe Polish.
- 369 Wood Polish/French Polish.
- 370 Metal Polish.
- 371 Pencils.
- 372 Tooth Powder.
- 373 Glue.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING :**

- 374 Sewing machines (domestic, hand operated, conventional type).
- 375 Bench grinder upto 300 mm diameter.
- 376 Power Hacksaw (Mechanical) 300 mm blade size.
- 377 Turning, boring & threading add'as' (small, single or multiple operation devices).
- 378 Simple cone pulley driven lathe upto 2000 mm bed length.
- 379 Bicycle spares; all parts except free wheels.
- 380 Band saw blades (for cutting wooden logs.)
- 381 Clocks; Wall Clocks, pendulum type both with mechanical movement and transistorised movement, except lever type clocks.
- 382 King pins/Shackle pins (automobile use).
- 383 Oil crushers and its spares.
- 384 Low speed gears for use in Agricultural machines like crushers, winnowers, thrashers etc. (made of cast iron/mild steel non-heat treated).
- 385 Hand Hammers, Chisels, Spinners, Wire Cutters and similar items of tools for hand forging, black-smithy, carpentry and foundry.
- 386 M. S. Pipe fittings (upto 100 mm dia.)
- 387 M. S. and C. I. Flanges.
- 388 Seasoned Wood.
- 389 Wooden sewing machine covers.
- 390 Cable drums for AAC & ACSR Conductors.
- 391 Bright Bars.
- 392 Wooden storage shelves and racks.
- 393 Air conditioning ducting, louvers, grills and other sheet fabrication in air conditioning.
- 394 Radiator Grills.
- 395 Tonga parts (Wheel rings).
- 396 Spectacle Hinges.
- 397 Hub Oil Cups.
- 398 Wooden Furnitures & furniture fixtures.
- 399 Sterilisers—stainless steel and aluminium.

- 400 Steel furniture including steel chairs, tables, cots, almirahas Racks & Cabinets etc.
- 401 Watch dials except ornamental & high priced dials (simple dials).
- 402 Absolute Filters for biological and air conditioning applications.
- 403 Mechanical jacks upto 30 tonnes.
- 404 Watch straps (leather, PVC and metallic).
- 405 Carbide-tipped tools single point brazed (carbide bit purchased from manufacturers).
- 406 Pencil Sharpners.
- 407 Time-pieces—mechanical winding with alarm (conventional).
- 408 Flexible metallic pipes upto 35 mm dia (for non-pressure applications).
- 409 Cocks and valves for water fittings.
- 410 Overhead projector and all other projectors.
- 411 Hand Showels in mild steel.
- 412 Cufflinks, tie-pins, metallic dress-bottons & buckles.
- 413 Metallic doors & handles.
- 414 Concrete Mixers upto 3 cubic meter capacity.
- 415 Bicycle Chains.
- 416 Gas lighters; mechanical.
- 417 Cigarette lighters.
- 418 Tube valves (Bicycle).
- 419 Tricycles. Perambulators, components & accessories.
- 420 Photographic, enlargers, slide projector & overhead projectors.
- 421 Microscope, student and medical use.
- 422 Locks of all types.
- 423 Rice & Dal mill machinery.
- 424 Sanitary fixtures (Metal and plastic).
- 425 Hospital furniture such as cots, tables, trolleys, adjustable beds etc.
- 426 Paint brushes.
- 427 Locks, doors and handles (Automobiles).
- 428 Air compressors upto 5 H.P. for spray painting, repairshops.
- 429 Painting equipments like spray guns etc.
- 430 Machine tool accessories  
(a) Machine Vices;  
(b) Dog Plates;  
(c) Steadies;  
(d) Coolant pump etc.
- 431 Drafting machine for designing and drawing offices.
- 432 Animal Drawn Vehicles.
- 433 Brass dampers.
- 434 Wooden crates.
- 435 Dust bins.
- 436 Ghamelas.
- 437 G. I. Bath Tubs.
438. Gun cases.
- 439 Hand drawn carts of all types.
- 440 Handles—Wooden and Bamboo.
- 441 Hand Lamps.
- 442 Wheel chairs for invalids.
- 443 Kudali.
- 444 Lanterns posts & bodies.
- 445 Signal Lamps.
- 446 Lamp Holders.
- 447 Manhole covers (C.I.)
- 448 Chains lashing.
- 449 Postal weighing scales.
- 450 Hand Pump.
- 451 Railway platform drinking water trolleys.
- 452 Razors.
- 453 Steel Trunks.
- 454 Street light fittings.
- 455 Steel windows and ventilators.
- 456 Teak Fabricated round block.
- 457 Tin trays.
- 458 Tent Poles.
- 459 Umbrellas.
- 460 Wooden plugs.
- 461 Wheel harrows.
- 462 Wire adjusting screws.
- 463 Signal ladders.
- 464 Blacksmith hearths.
- 465 Dumbles and Chest expanders.



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- 466 Nailcutters.  
 467 Sheep shearing machine.  
 468 Aluminium furniture.  
 469 Pilferproof caps.  
 470 Wooden boats-bobby building.  
 471 Liquid level controller.  
 472 Revolution counters (mechanical).  
 473 All poultry equipments.  
 474 Dairy Equipments.  
 (a) Double Can Mixer  
 (b) Micro Pulveriser  
 (c) Rotary Driers  
 (d) Basket Type Centrifuges.  
 (e) Milk cooling and ghee settling Equipment  
 (f) Evaporating pans.  
 (g) Butter Churn  
 (h) Curd Mills  
 (i) Agitators  
 (j) Storage tanks or dairies.
- 475 Bottle washer  
 476 Satchet filling machines for pouches  
 477 Graphite crucibles (upto 500 nos. capacity).  
 478 Agricultural machinery: Winnowers, wheat & rice Thrashers, seed cleaners, Shellers of all types, graders, seed drills, crop driers, cotton delinting machines, dehuskers, Reapers etc. with 5 BHP motors.
- Electronics*
- 479 Battery Eliminator.  
 480 Wire Wound Resistors other than professional types  
 481 T. V. Antennas  
 482 Radio/Car Radio (Low cost upto Rs. 250 each)  
 483 Electronic Cigarette Lighters  
 484 Inverter and convertor upto 500 Volts Amperes  
 485 Regulated D. C. power supplies (upto 0.01%—regulation)  
 486 Digital Clocks  
 487 T. V. Games.  
 488 T. V. Tunners  
 489 Radio & T. V. Coils

- 490 Electronic Fan Regulators.  
 491 Dimmers & Twilight Switches.  
 492 T. V. booster Amplifiers.

*Electrical Engineering*

- 493 Exhaust fan upto 460 mm size  
 494 Metal clad switches (upto 100 Amps)/ Miniature circuit breakers.  
 495 Table fans  
 496 Air break Offload-isolators (upto 11 KV) including gang operated  
 497 Current and Potential Transformers 11 KW (except for captive consumption)  
 498 Agarbattis.  
 499 Dehydrated vegetables  
 500 Stove wicks  
 501 Toy making  
 502 Pen holders.  
 503 Office pads  
 504 Pen nibs.

Year of reservation	No. of industries reserved	S I as in the list.
1967-68	46	1-46
1969-70.	5	47-51
1970-71.	73	52-124
1973-74.	53	125-177
1976-77.	3	178-180
23-12-1977 . . .	324	181-504
TOTAL . . .	504	

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai):** A very important statement has been made by the Government today. This happens to be the last days. The House has had no opportunity to closely look into it. I do not want to suggest that there are no welcome features; there are many welcome features in this statement. Yet the House would be failing in its duty if it does not address itself more carefully to the examination of this policy statement. Therefore, we would like to know when an opportunity would be provided to the House to go into the industrial policy statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next session.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** The whole question is that the Government has laid down this policy today. The policy might be implemented during this inter-session period. Government might now take a few steps, but the House, it appears, would be asked to discuss the statement during the next session. It may well be that the Government would be benefited by the views expressed in the House. I am not suggesting that we should hold up the implementation. Yet, one would like to suggest that the Government should take the earliest opportunity—if it could be possible, the House could be extended by a day—to discuss this policy statement. What comes in the way of the Government getting this thing discussed tomorrow? Let a whole day be devoted to that discussion. Now we are going to take up the adjournment motion; So, that would be coming in the way of discussing this policy.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** We have no objection.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** Sir, on a point of order. The Minister of Industries is known for his dynamism and freshness. I am very glad that both of these have been very well injected into the statement, and we welcome it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let him come to his point of order.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** I do not mention this and if I raise an objection, I would be misunderstood. He has injected a lot of dynamism into the entire gamut of industrial development of the country, and I endorse it. That is not the point. The point is, in regard to an important statement of this nature which has much wide implications and fundamental aspects, do you think it was right for the Government to bring it on the last day of the house leaving us no time to discuss it?

My second point is this. Are we here merely to sit and listen to the various pronouncements of the Ministers, or are we here also legitimately and intelligently to contribute to the discussion and thereby help the Government?

If the priority of Government business is so arranged that it makes it impossible for us to do anything, then why are we here? We are not here as in a press conference or a public platform, merely

to hear. We welcome the pronouncements of Ministers, but we want an opportunity simultaneously to go into them.

So, I want the Chair's guidance about the manner in which important statements are brought at the last moment. They should have been brought earlier, so that we get more time. Otherwise, we are used as a mere listening audience.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South):** Even during the debate on the Demands of the Industries Ministry I submitted for the consideration of the Government and the Minister that the Industrial Policy Resolution was one which was adopted by the House as a whole after being discussed for two or three days. It was not a mere policy statement of the party. It was adopted by the House as a whole. Therefore, if the Industrial Policy Resolution is to be changed, a Policy Resolution must be brought forward and it must be fully discussed and debated in the House as an Industrial Policy Resolution. Otherwise, a mere statement by the Minister stating that this is the industrial policy of the Janata Government cannot override the Industrial Policy Resolution which has been adopted by the House after debate and discussion.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore):** I am very sorry that at the last moment, when the House is about to adjourn, this industrial policy statement of the Government has been read out, and there is no Industrial Policy Resolution for discussion by the House. This, I think, smacks of disregard of the people's will, that Parliament is not taken into confidence by discussing the industrial policy that is to be followed in the coming years. Industrial policy has been discussed at great length and adopted by Parliament and now a change is proposed by the Minister. We could only cursorily hear the statement. There are many good points in it, but how can we examine the matter in depth unless we have time, however clear the nunciation because it was a long statement which covers quite a big panorama. Therefore, I think that unless and until it becomes an Industrial Policy Resolution discussed and adopted by the House, it is really neither courteous, nor correct, not doing justice to the people's will that we are not given an opportunity to have a decision of the House on the matter.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** This statement covers a very, very vital sector of the country's interests, in fact the most important sector. We have had special sessions to

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meet our legal requirements and in order to safeguard or obstruct democracy. Why is it that we cannot have a three or four or even seven-day special session convened to discuss this Industrial Policy Resolution?

Secondly, I expect, but I do not know whether he does it, that the hon. Minister reads the motions that have already been admitted and listed as no-day-yet-named motions. I had given a motion, a very comprehensive motion, covering the Industrial Policy Resolution. That matter is lying in the list of no-day-yet-named motions. I call it the graveyard's list. The subjects are not touched at all, not one sometimes. In view of this, I would earnestly request you to tell the Government that they should find time during the coming inter-session period we are told that the House will re-assemble on 19th February—for sitting for three or four or even seven days because this is an item which certainly deserves seven days of continuous discussion.

Well, the Janata Party has got a majority. When they move it on the floor of the House, it will be naturally their decision that will have precedence over others because of the majority that they enjoy. That is a matter of fact.

Secondly, I want one clarification from my old friend, Shri George Fernandes. If I have heard him correctly, he has said "polyester khadi." What is the basic raw material of polyester khadi?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not relevant now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want only one clarification. The khadi and Village Industries Commission can only dwell within a certain area. I want to know what is polyester khadi fibre.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Government is prepared to accede to whatever request the House makes. If it is tomorrow, for one day, we are agreeable. If it is two days, tomorrow and Monday, we are agreeable.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No extension. Most of the Members have got air tickets. All of them have got their booking.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I saw the Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes, making a statement; Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the Deputy

Leader of the Janata Party coming up and saying that there must be a discussion and immediately thereafter Shri Biju Patnaik standing up and saying that the Government is willing. I do not know whether Shri Biju Patnaik can always be speaking on behalf of the Government....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The practice in the House is that the Government's concurrence to an extension of the House has to be expressed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes up and says that the Government agrees. I am pointing out that there are certain conventions of the House. Either the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs who is sitting there comes up and says that the Government agrees to an extension of the session. Therefore, when Shri Biju Patnaik says that the Government is agreeable, I do not take it that way.

It is a very vital matter as to whether the House must sit again, when to sit and for how many days to sit. It is a matter which has to be settled by having a discussion with the Opposition. I can only say that I completely agree that there should be no extension. This matter must be discussed with the Opposition and some way has to be found.

Another point that I want to emphasize is this. What governs an industrial policy of the country is the policy resolution adopted by the House. Until that is altered by another resolution of the House, the old policy resolution is presumed to be holding the ground. There is no resolution before the House. The resolution has got to come before the House. A discussion has got to take place. We want a detailed discussion on the industrial policy resolution. Just a discussion during the budget session will not do. Some other way has to be found and it will have to be discussed with the Opposition.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have made a statement before the House. So far as the suggestion in regard to the resolution is concerned, it is possible to work out a resolution on the basis of the statement. That can be done. If the House desires that the session be extended and if it is the wish of everybody that the session be extended, it can be done. Or a Resolution can come later on and can be adopted. But to suggest that, when the 1956 Resolution is there, any statement of policy is not permitted

or any new policy cannot be implemented would not be a correct understanding of the situation because between 1956 and 1976, I think, there have been a number of statements on industrial policy. The 1956 Resolution, I think, is all things to all men; it is there in the books. But the Government's policies have been revised constantly by statements made on the floor of the House. To that extent, I have made a statement which brings about a clear departure from the policies outlined in the 1956 Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard all the hon. Members. The proceedings will be transmitted to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, and we shall see how best we can discuss it and as quickly as possible. Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
Sir, on a point of order, under Direction 2(vi), I had given notice of two privilege motions. I had also requested for suspension of rule so that the two privilege motions could be taken up. One was, in reply to a question about Britannia Biscuit's production figures, Government had misled, and now on the last day, today, during question Hour, a reply has been given and that confirms my suspicion that the Britannia Biscuit is producing much more....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not aware of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given another privilege motion on bringing in censor during Emergency. I would like to have your rulings on these....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever notices you might have given are under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
For how long?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not raise it on the floor of the House. You can discuss with Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
The Britannia Biscuit motion has been pending for the last two weeks. Is the House being chartered by multi-nationals? How big are the multi-nationals, I know. The privilege motion lies for more than ten days....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not impute motives to anybody. Do not make any statements about people who

are deciding on this motion. They are considering this motion. Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
I am asking one question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more question. I have called Mr. Barnala. Mr. Stephen and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, whatever you say will not go on record.

I have called Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

13:50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SUGARCANE, GUR  
AND KHANDSARI

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, sugarcane is an important agricultural crop in India. Due to the various measures taken by Government, the area under sugarcane has been increasing. The precise figures of the area under sugarcane in 1977-78 are not yet available, but from the information so far available, it would appear that the area under sugarcane, which was about 29 lakh hectares in 1976-77, would have gone up to 31 to 32 lakh hectares in 1977-78. Correspondingly, the production of sugarcane is also expected to be about 165 million tonnes, as compared to about 154 million tonnes in 1976-77.

Some Members had referred to the fact that Government has kept the minimum price for sugarcane at the same level as last year, namely Rs. 8.50 linked to 84 recovery. The minimum price is only a notional price, intended to serve the purpose of the floor price. Government of India have announced that the States will be requested to ensure that the sugarcane growers will be paid by the factories about the same level of cane prices as last year. Action in this regard has been taken and the Chief Ministers concerned have been addressed. But, in actual fact, the cane prices in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are slightly higher than the prices paid last year by the factories. In other States also there will be no reduction in the price which has been paid to the cane growers last year.