

14.36 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 57 to 59 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Demand Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Department of Science and Technology for which seven hours have been allotted.

Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Saradish Roy and R. P. Das have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their cut motions.

DEMAND NO. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,26,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 58—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 35,27,37,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 59—VILLAGE AND
SMALL INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,52,84,000 on Revenue Account and

not exceeding Rs. 44,08,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,28,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,10,40,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND NO. 100—SURVEY OF INDIA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Survey of Research'."

DEMAND NO 101—GRANTS TO COUNCIL
OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,10,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolspur): I move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to drastically change the present policy of foreign collaboration in setting up industries. (29)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to curb the monopoly houses. (30)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise all the private foreign capital invested in the country. (31)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to frame uniform recruitment rules relating to age and minimum qualifications in Central Sericultural Research Station Berhampore, West Bengal (32)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re 1 "

[Failure to enforce rule of law within the office compound of Berhampore Central Sericultural Research Station, West Bengal (33)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure to adopt a new approach in the matter of revitalising the Brass and Bell Metal Industries (34)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to find out international market for the brass and bell metal wares by the State Trading Corporation (35)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal appointments by the authorities in the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal (36)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise the Brass and Bell Metal Industries in West Bengal on co-operative basis. (37)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Intrusion of outsiders and anti-social elements into the Berhampore Central Sericultural Research Station creating hindrances to the normal functioning of the recognised association (38)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to pay enhanced monthly salary to the contingent paid labourers of the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal (39)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Non-disbursement of salaries and wages to the employees and workers of the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal (40)]

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

[Failure to stop wastage of money in Khadi and Village Industries Commission (41)]

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

[Need to review the low productivity of Ambar Charkha and failure to stop wastage of money on this account. (42)]

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

[Need to establish industries in backward districts, to reduce imbalance (43)].

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

[Need to evolve positive policy of supporting small scale industries against cut throat competition from large units (44)]

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

[Need to arrange for supply of inputs at concessional rates and to give aid to small sector industries (45)].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Demands and Cut Motions are now before the House.

DR. SARADISH ROY. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, industrial production is not picking up due to the wrong policies followed by the Government in the industrial and economic spheres. Electricity shortages, the coal bunglings, high prices of raw materials and serious shortages in all crucial products such as steel, cement, fertilisers, etc., and the shutting down of industrial units both in the private and the public sectors, have greatly contributed to the industrial crisis in this country.

In 1970-71, the rate of growth of production—I mean industrial production—was just three per cent. In 1972, the *Economic Survey* claimed a growth rate of seven per cent. But it is only a statistical jugglery, because this Government had decided to legalise the unauthorised installed capacity in 54 critical industries, and 11 more industries have been added to it. The big monopoly houses are producing much in excess of their installed capacity. That is why there is this so-called increase, which we call as "statistical jugglery".

The *Economic Survey* for 1973-74, at page 3, states that on the basis of the data available for the first half of the

calendar year 1973, "there was a small decline in the index of industrial production during the period." It further states:

"Performance of certain critical sectors such as steel, power and fertilisers was particularly unsatisfactory. On present indications, it is likely that growth of industrial production in the current year would be very low."

If we take 1960 as the base year, the general index of industrial production has in the last few years declined. For the period January, 1971 it stood at 188.4; in December 1971 it was 201.6 and in December, 1972 it was 211.7 and in January—December, 1972 it was 199.4 and it has gone down to 196.2 in January—June, 1973. Despite industrial stagnation and decline in production the monopoly houses and the large-scale units have been reaping huge profits and even super profits.

There are 201 industrial giants in the private sector and in 1972-73, the return on their capital was 10.5 per cent. In the case of 39.8 per cent of the 201 industrial giants, the profitability ratio, showed improvement. Among the private sector unit, Pfizer, an off-shoot of a multinational combine, earned the highest gross return of 32.6 per cent of the total capital employed. The profit ratio of CEAT a foreign concern was 26 per cent. During 1973 the Government of India made a shameless retreat in respect of industrial licensing policy. In February 1973 on the plea of "removing the uncertainty regarding the industries," the Central Government allowed big monopoly houses and big industrial houses many concessions. They allowed them to spread their industries, if they agreed to export sixty per cent of their products, even in non-priority sector. They were allowed to establish industries in backward areas. In this way concessions were given to monopoly houses so that they can make more profits. During the first 20 years of Independence, they have thrived well. Not only did the share of 75 monopoly houses in non-governmental non-banking investment increase from 46.9

per cent in 1963-64 to 54 per cent in 1970 but even the total number of monopoly houses had increased from 75 to 93. The Government of India is increasingly surrendering to pressures of big business houses. They have retreated from their declared policies, in favour of the monopoly houses and landlords.

The recent Budget of the Central Government is another retreat in favour of big business. It imposes huge taxes on the masses of the common people. The corporate sector has been left untouched by the additional taxation proposals in the Budget. Moreover the development rebate meant for the purchase of machinery and ships had been extended by one more year. Further relief had been given to the high income groups by reducing the maximum rate of income tax from 97.75 per cent to 77 per cent of taxable income. That is how these big business houses and industrialists are given concessions.

We are paying a heavy price for collaboration with capitalist countries. Boilers installed by foreign collaborators have burst, resulting in stoppage of production. For instance stoppage in fertiliser factories are daily happening. Even atomic plants are going out of order. The Rourkela steel plant built with foreign collaboration has a rated capacity of 1.8 million tonnes, but it turns out only 1.4 million tonnes of steel per year. Similarly Durgapur's rated capacity was 1.6 million tonnes, but it is now estimated at only 1.2 million tonnes. That is how the foreign experts and foreign consultants have helped us. During the last 25 years since Independence, the Government of India had permitted 3600 foreign collaboration agreements with our country. Such collaborations are being permitted even in non-priority sectors such as tooth-paste tennis balls, ladies' under-garments etc. Private foreign capital in India has increased from Rs. 256 crores in 1949 to Rs. 1400 crores now.

Sir, the Government of India have formed the National Textile Corporation. But

the output of cotton goods has declined of late. The *per capita* availability of cloth has declined during the years. In the year 1964, the *per capita* availability of cloth was 15.2 metres, in 1968 it was 14.4 metres, in 1970 it was 13.6 metres and in 1971 it was 12.4 metres. There is an object surrender to the textile magnates. Controlled cloth is not available in the market for common people. The big tycoons are avoiding Government orders. They are even prepared to pay penalties, but, they are not prepared to produce controlled cloth. This is because they are able to earn super profits, by producing fine, super fine and synthetic varieties. That is why they are not doing anything. The National Textile Corporation, which was set up by the Government, has been functioning ineffectively and as a tail of the private textile tycoons.

Regarding handlooms, about thirty lakhs of people are dependent on the handloom industry. But yarn, in adequate quantities and of the requisite quality, is not being made available to them. This has resulted in large scale unemployment and depression in the wages of the workers.

Regarding small scale industries, I would like to quote some of the observations made by the Estimates Committee. I am quoting from the 35th Report of the Estimates Committee—Page 12:

"The Committee regret to note that barring four or five States, other States do not attach that much priority to small scale industries as they deserve. It is unfortunate that in some States, funds allocated for small scale industries, are diverted to some other purposes."

On page 21, they have said:

"The Committee note that there is no reliable data regarding the number of small scale industries in the country. According to Government, one of the major obstacles in the way of small

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

scale industries getting their imported raw materials on the basis of their assessed requirements, has been the absence of scientific and reliable data of production and assessed capacity. In the absence of reliable statistical data, neither the number and location of the small scale industries is known nor their production capacity and the variety of items produced by them."

'On page 27, they have said:

"The Committee are concerned to note that many of the small scale industries are working on outmoded technology and that many of the Small Industries Service Institutes in the States are not well-equipped to give guidance in modern lines of industries."

Then, Sir, on page 61, they have said this is a very serious thing:

"The Committee regret to observe that at present the small scale industries are getting iron and steel at a higher price than that paid by the organised industry. The Committee would urge the Government to evolve a system by which the small scale industries would be able to get iron and steel at a price not higher than that is paid by the large and organised industries so that they are not at a cost disadvantage compared to the large industries in regard to the basic raw material."

These are the observations made by the Estimates Committee. I am not going into the details of this. But my only request is, the hon. Minister should look into these matters and rectify them. Sir, the other day, while answering a question, the Minister agreed that the National Small Industries Corporation is not giving good service to the small-scale industries. Only big concerns have reaped the

benefit. Only people in big industries are getting help from the Corporation. But, people who are lower in the ladder and who have small capital are not getting any help from the National Small Industries Corporation.

The Government of India recently reserved an additional 53 items for small-scale industries. The total number has come to 177. But most of the small-scale producers are unable to get the benefit which are designed for them because of the collusion between big business and the Government officials. They are not getting the required raw materials at a reasonable price. There are also many cases of monopoly houses setting up so-called 'small units', which though small as legal entities, are in fact part and parcel of the larger industrial houses. The small-scale sector in languishing under the impact of cut-throat competition unleashed by the monopoly houses

All the traditional industries in Kerala, mainly coir, cashew and handlooms, which are foreign exchange earners, are languishing under the callous policies of the Government. In the coir industry in Kerala alone, 10 lakhs of workers are faced with a serious threat to their employment and wages because of the policy of the Government of India and the Coir Board to introduce large-scale mechanisation. Attempts by the Government of Kerala to revitalise the coir industry at a cost of Rs 15 crores have so far failed because the Central Government has provided only Rs 1 crore in this budget. The mechanisation programme has not been abandoned. I hope Government will realise that this should not be done at this stage

There is an acute shortage of newsprint and other kinds of paper. The Minister has established a National Paper Corporation four years ago with a paid-up capital of Rs. 6.63 crores. Though established four years back, it has failed to establish any factory of its own even now. Nepa mills are to double their production. The machinery for their expansion has arrived

at the factory 3 or 4 years back but due to non-supply of steel and cement, the factory could not be expanded and the machinery is lying in the godown. This is a serious matter and I hope the Minister will take note of it. The Damodar Valley Corporation had given a proposed for the establishment of a paper factory at the Damodar Valley where electricity, coal and communication facilities are available. But the Ministry has not yet responded to that. I hope the Minister will take note of this.

There are 9 or 10 tin can container factories around Calcutta. But I understand that a licence has been given to establish one more such factory with American collaboration. It is called Poysha & Company. It is highly mechanised, and if it goes into production, the smaller companies in that area will face closure. Only the Metal Box Company is big; the other small units will close leading to large-scale unemployment. I want to bring this to the notice of the Minister.

The Canteen Stores Department purchases the daily necessities like tooth-paste etc. for use by the defence personnel. The Government have been repeatedly approached with the request that these stores may be purchased from national organisations, but still these purchases are made from foreign companies like Colgate. In this way, they are not helping the smaller units that come up.

In our part there was a gentleman, whose name I forget, who got the President's Award as a Master Craftsman. He comes from Lokpur village of Birbhum district of West Bengal. He was engaged in brass and bell metal industry. After two or three years of the receipt of the award, this gentleman died because of starvation as his products were not being sold. He deposited his products with the Government of West Bengal but they could not sell it and he was without any money. So, he died of starvation. I stress this point because I want the conditions of the workers in the brass and

bell metal industry should be looked into, not only in Birbhum district but all over the country, especially of the master craftsmen. The supply of raw materials to these people should be ensured, they should be given financial aid and there should be a marketing organisation for the sale of their products.

There is a Central Sericulture Institute at Berhampur. The employees there are not getting their pay regularly. Even this month they got their pay on the 11th, instead of the 1st. I have got reports that during the last two years at least on ten occasions they could not get their pay on the date fixed for that. It is said that the Director of the Institute is in collusion with anti-social elements and so there is discontent among the employees. I hope the Minister will look into the case and see that anti-social elements are not allowed to create any trouble.

So far as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is concerned, I have received so many complaints of corruption in this field. I am not going into the details. I have given notice of certain cut motions on this subject and I hope the Minister will go into them.

According to a study made by the Reserve Bank of India, during the period 1965-66 to 1970-71 the share of workers and employees in value added in manufacturing decreased from 30.8 per cent to 29 per cent, while the share of owners of property increased from 69.2 per cent to 71 per cent. Thus, the rate of exploitation of the working people in India by capitalists in the manufacturing sector has been increasing, despite all the tall talks of Indira Socialism and *Garibi Hatao*. This is the capitalist path of development to which Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party are committed. This is the capitalist path which led our country and the vast masses of the people into abject poverty, misery, unemployment, rising prices and erosion of their real incomes.

[Dr Saradish Roy]

In conclusion, I would say that instead of solving the problems of industrial stagnation, rising unemployment etc. the Government is trying to meet the mounting discontent and the struggles of the people by resorting to black laws such as the DIR, MISA etc. and by wanton use of police repression. If these policies are not changed the whole country will rise in revolt.

We demand a complete reversal of the Industrial Policy on the following lines: (1) complete take over of all the 75 (now 93) monopoly houses; (2) nationalisation of all private foreign capital investment in India; (3) drastic change of the present policy of foreign collaboration and nullifying all collaboration agreements with foreign companies; (4) evolving a positive policy of supporting small-scale industries as against the cut-throat competition from larger units and ensuring concessional inputs and aid for small-scale industries; (5) workers' participation. In an effective manner in all industrial units; (6) full freedom for workers and employees to organise themselves into trade unions and struggle for their demands and (7) implementation of a policy of need-based minimum wage and bonus for all workers.

15.00 hrs.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : श्रीमान्, सबसे पहले में माननीय मन्त्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले सेशन में इसी बजट के ऊपर मैंने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे और मेरी खास दरखास्त यह थी कि उद्योग के संचालक अनुभवी होने चाहिए। उस काम के जानकार और विशेषज्ञ होने चाहिए। मैंने खास करके नेपा नगर म्यूजियम का जिक्र किया था क्योंकि एक समय में मैं भी नेपा मिल का डायरेक्टर था और उसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में मैंने अपना काफी हिस्सा भ्रदा किया था। वहाँ पर मेरी ट्रेड यूनियन भी है जिसका मैं प्रेसीडेंट भी हूँ। अगर सच्चे माने में कहा जाये तो नेपा मिल को जितना भी नुकसान

पहुँचा है वह मिसमैनेजमेन्ट के कारण ही पहुँचा है, किसी दूसरे कारण से नहीं पहुँचा क्योंकि वहाँ पर इतना मिसमैनेजमेन्ट होता रहा जिसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान ही नहीं गया तथा जो कुछ करना चाहिए था वह किया ही नहीं। मैंने पिछले समय वहाँ मेंके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर का जिक्र किया था कि वे एग्रीकल्चर व फारेस्ट के जानकार हैं और नेपा नगर में पेपर का कारखाना है। उसका उन्हें कोई ज्ञान नहीं, वे सारा काम अपने अधीन व्यक्ति को सीप 360 दिन में 240 दिन नेपा नगर से बाहर रहते हैं और 120 दिन नेपा नगर में। तब वह कारखाना कैसे चला सकता है। फ्रैक्टम एंड फीयर्स को देखा जाये, मैं उनका जिक्र अभी नहीं करना चाहता कि कितने मेरे पास एक एक आंकड़े हैं कि मिसमैनेजमेन्ट के कारण कितना नुकसान पहुँचा है, डेमरेज कितना लगा है, डेफेक्टिव लाइमेन्सल के कारण कितना नुकसान पहुँचा है सारी की सारी कितनी ही बात हैं, हालत यह रही है कि बीबी को गिकर देखनी हो तो नेपा नगर से 140 मील दूर इन्दौर में नेपा नगर की कार में जाना आना, मैं तारीख तक बता सकता हूँ। इस और मैंने मन्त्री जी का थोड़ा सा ध्यान खींचा।

इस वक्त जो नये मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर आये हैं, वही कारखाना है, वही मजदूर है, वही मशीनरी है लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके कार्य व्यवहार से ट्रेड यूनियन वालों तक को वहाँ के मजदूर पूछते नहीं हैं बल्कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की जय बोली है। उस आदमी ने कितनी मेहनत से और अपने तजुबों से जो वहाँ पर 125 टन रोखाना प्रोडक्शन आता था उसको आज 160 टन के ऊपर पहुँचा दिया है। मैं वहाँ पर गया था मैंने प्लांट को भी देखा, मैंने मजदूरों की हालत को भी देखा और मुझे कहना पड़ा कि अपनी यूनियन को फिलहाल सर्वेड कर आप लोग दासगुप्ता की मदद करिये। किन्तु

श्री दास गुप्ता के कारण जिन के निहित स्वार्थों को धक्का लगा व दास गुप्ता के विरुद्ध षड-यंत्र भी रच रहे हैं। अभी थोड़ा टाइम हुआ है महीना भर भी नहीं हुआ कि उनके एक सबाइनेट थे। उनका एक षडयंत्र पकड़ा गया। उन्होंने एक डायरेक्टर की सहायता से एक कम्पनी यूनियन भी बना ली थी। कुछ लोगों को मिलाकर दामगुप्ता को बदनाम कर उनको हटाने के लिए एक षडयंत्र रचा। बुरहानपुर में एक कमरे में बैठकर जहा षडयंत्र रच रहे थे वहा मेरे आदमी ने टपरिकाड से टेप कर लिया और वह मुनाया गया तो सारा भडाफोड हुआ, श्रीर हलचल मच गई। इसलिये आपको बहुत सावधानी से काम लेना है क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले तो पब्लिक सेक्टर को बदनाम करने में लगे ह हग हैं, इगमें कोई मन्देश नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ हमारी विरोधी पार्टी के लोग भी कम नहीं हैं तथा आपने डधर उधर से लाकर जो मनेज-मेंट बिठाल दिया है वर भी कुछ कम नहीं है। वे एफिशियन्ट आदमी को फिर वह मजदूर हों मनेजजिग डायरेक्टर हो या मन्तानक हो उसको टिकने देने वाले नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि इस मामले पर आप ध्यान दे। नेपा नगर के अन्दर जो आप परिवर्तन लाये है उसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद दना चाहता हूँ और आपके द्वारा दासगुप्ता को भी मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। ऐसे आदमी को रिवाइर् दीर् ए और पूरी पिछनी जाच करा दोषी पाये जाने वाले को सजा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मुकाबले में ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा सकता है, वह नुकसान नहीं कर सकता। वह नुकसान क्यों करेगा? इसका कारण यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को काफी सह-लियते हैं जो सहूलियते प्राइवेट सेक्टर को नहीं है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर ज्यादा निर्भर रहना है और पब्लिक सेक्टर गवर्नमेंट का ही है फिर वह नुकसान कैसे कर सकता है।

किन्तु नुकसान के मुख्य कुछ कारण होते हैं जैसे आपको कही भी कारखाना लगाना है तो उसके लिए पहले टाउनशिप में कितना ही खर्चा करना होता है। इस बात को जरा हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को समझने की जरूरत है, विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों को खासकर समझने की जरूरत है कि जो टाउनशिप बनाना है उसमें स्कूल अस्पताल रोड, स्ट्रीट-लाइट और पानी व सफाई आदि का इन्तजाम करना होता है और दूसरे लोग आये तो उनके लिए होस्टल का इन्तजाम करना होता है लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में यह बान नहीं करनी पडती बल्कि मेनेजमेंट पर ही भारी खर्चा होता है। हम तरह इन बातों के कारण बड़ा नुकसान होता है जिसको समझने की जरूरत है। जैसे पब्लिक सेक्टर में टेली एलेक्ट्रिकल कारखाना डाला तो मजदूरों के रहने के लिए, अपनरो के रहने के लिए मवान रोड्स तथा दूररी तमाम मुविधाया के इन्तजाम में करोड का खर्चा करना पडा। हम आज क्राटमिम में। ऐसे समय पहले हम खर्चा उन चीजा पर करना चाहिए, जिनसे हम उत्पादन मिले। अगर हमें उत्पादन मिलना यदि हम म्माते ह तो फिर हम अन्य चीजा का बिगनार भी करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता ह उन बातों पर भी ध्यान दिया जाय।

इसमें साथ ही एक बान और निवेदन करना चाहता ह। पिछले माल जब कुछ मिल्स को आपने टक ओवर किया, आडिनेन्स के द्वारा तो उस वक्त इस हाउस में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा, इन कारखानों को हम वापिस नहीं लौटायेगे। लगभग 680 मिल्स में से 103 मिल्स के करीब आपके हाथ में है जो मेरे खाल से टोटल रा 15 परसेन्ट होता है। 103 मिल्स को आपने हाथ में लिया लेकिन उनको चलाने का तरीका बहन गलत है। हम समझते थे और हमारी आवाज थी कि गवर्नमेंट को इनको टेकओवर कर अपने हाथ में लेना

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

चाहिए, हम प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायेगे, एफीशिएन्सी बढ़ायेगे, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ायेगे लेकिन हमें यह लग रहा है कि जो मिले आपने टेक-ओवर की है वे शायद पहले से भी बदतर हालत में न पहुँच जायें। इसका कारण यह है कि 2 न मिलो में मे लगभग 34 मिले आपन राष्ट्रीय टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के हाथ में रखी और लगभग 67 मिले अलग अलग स्टेट्स की टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के हाथ में रखी। शायद दो मिले हैं जिनको सरकार चला रही है। तो यह अलगवाव का तरीका गलत है। विभिन्न स्टेट्स अपने टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बनाकर जिन मिलों को चला रही है उनका चलान का तरीका क्या है—तब भी आप देखें। दूसरी बात यह है कि उनकी मशीनों की टायन क्या है व्यापारियों में डील कैसे करते हैं। बहुत सी जगह आज व्यापारी लोग स्टोर वाच वे उधर करते हैं। टायन वाले उधार काटन नहीं देते। वे कहते हैं कि जब गवर्नमेंट ने मिलों को टेक-ओवर किया उसके पहले जो हमने स्टोर काटन आदि दी पैसा चलाने के लिए दिया वह तो हमें आज तक मिला नहीं। मिले आज स्टेट के हाथ में हैं, कल नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के हाथ में चली जायेगी। इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा। तो हमें पैसा कौन देगा। इसलिए आज उनके पास वर्किंग कैपिटल की बहुत तंगी है। ऐसी दशा में मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इन मिलों का जल्दी से जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें और उनमें एकरूपता लायें।

साथ ही साथ जो मिलें आपने टेकओवर की हैं, उनको केन्द्र राष्ट्रीय टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत अलग चला रहे हैं, स्टेट टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत अलग चला रही हैं उनको आप केवल रिस्लीफ की दृष्टि से न चलायें। यह कोई धर्मादा खाता नहीं है। यह मिल्स तो आपने इसलिए टेक-

ओवर की है कि अपने हाथ में लेकर इनकी हालत सुधारे, अच्छा प्रोडक्शन दें, अच्छी प्रोडक्टिविटी दें और मजदूरों को अच्छा पैसा दिया जायेगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिम समय आपने टेक-ओवर की बहुत सी मिलों के मजदूरों ने अपना बेटन काटकर उन कारखानों को चलाया और जब कारखाने प्रोफिट करने लगे तो उनका कटा हुआ पैसा भी लौटाया नहीं गया। उनकी हालत क्या है? आपको इन पब्लिक सैक्टर की मिलों का प्राइवेट साइटर की मिलों के साथ कम्पीटीशन करना है प्रोडक्शन और प्राफिट के हिसाब में और हमें मजदूरों को अच्छा बेटन तथा उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार भी करना है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जितनी भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिलें हैं सब में आउटपुटकीकरण कर लिया है। यह मैंने अहमदाबाद, अम्बई और गाउय इण्डिया में देखा। उनकी आउट इच की लिफ्ट है और जो मिल हमने ली है उनकी लिफ्ट पाच इच की है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में डायमीटर पीने दो इच का है और हमारी मिलों का डेड इच का है। उनका जो प्रोडक्शन पर म्पिन्डल है 6 आउन्स आता है, और जो मिलें सरकार ने ले रखी है उनमें 3 आउन्स आता है। दम प्रकार कैसे काम चलेगा? जो बेटन व मुविधा प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मजदूरों को मिलती है वह पब्लिक सैक्टर के मजदूरों को नहीं दी जाती। तो ऐंमें काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए आप जल्दी-से जल्दी इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर नवीनीकरण कीजिये। मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि जिन मिलों को आपको टेक ओवर करना हो फौरन करना चाहिये। मेरे यहां एक मिल है उसके लिये मैंने 1949 से मांग की है यह मिल बाला डेप्रिसियेशन भी नहीं निकाल रहा है और सारा पैसा खा रहा है और सरकार को इसका कुछ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। 1958 से एक सोमानी कमेटी बनायी गयी,

उसने जाच की। उसकी रिपोर्ट का क्या हुआ पता नहीं। फिर 1958 मे ही दूसरी कमेटी श्री अरविन्द नरोत्तम लाल भाई की बेयर-मैनशिप मे बनायी गयी, उसने रिपोर्ट दी, उसका क्या हुआ कुछ नहीं मालूम। फिर अगले साल तीसरी कमेटी बनायी गयी श्री चन्दन सिंह बरकतिया की बेयरमैनशिप मे। उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी, और फिर चौथी 1971 मे मोदी कमेटी बनायी गयी। उस प्रकरण 10, 15 साल पुराने छोटी सी मित्त की जाच मे लग गये, और मैंने देखा कि डम बीच उस मित्त का मालिक मजीन उम्माद कर राजस्थान मे ले गया और वह मित्त नहीं चली और अन्त मे जाकर सरकार ने उस मित्त को टेक ओवर किया। उस लिये सभी इष्टि मे इन बातों का गान रखना चाहिये कि जिम मिल को टेक ओवर करना है उसको फौरन टेक ओवर करे। 46 मिलों को आपने जिम तरह आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर गतों रात टेक ओवर किया, ऐसे ही सदा करना चाहिये।

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI in the Chair].

प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर को मिले कंट्रोल्ड क्लाय बनानी है। उसका दुर्ूपयोग हो रहा है। आपकी 103 मिलों की ताजक हालत है। इसलिये इनको कंट्रोल्ड क्लाय से मक्त रखना चाहिये। अगर आप चलाना चाहते हैं तो आपको यह गह्त सरकार की तरफ से देना चाहिये। क्विटाइल की बहुत सी मशीन इम्पोर्ट करनी पडती है, और इम्पोर्ट का फायदा उठाने मे प्राइवेट सैक्टर हम से आगे है। वह पुरानी मशीनों को निकाल कर नई मशीन लगा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले मे आपको प्रायरेटी 103 मिलों को देनी चाहिये क्योंकि उससे इन मिलों का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा।

जो कारखाने पब्लिक सैक्टर मे बनते है उनकी प्लानिंग बहुत डिफेक्टिव होती है। इसलिये कारखाने को चलाने मे कई वर्ष लग जाते है। नकशा बनाने, एम्टीमेट तैयार करने मे तो बडा समय नष्ट हो जाता है। नेपा नगर का यही हाल हुआ है। स्टील सीमेट न मिलने के कारण समय पर इमारत तैयार नहीं हुई और मशीनरी आकर बाहर खले मे पडी गडनी रही। आपके पास रखने तक की जगह नहीं। उन पर इमरेज बढता रहा क्योंकि रेगवे प्लेटफार्म पर गम्मान पडा हुआ है। मशीन फिट करने के लिये पार्सट नहीं है सामान उबने के लिये गोडाउन नहीं है। इसलिये जो कारखाना पब्लिक सैक्टर मे बनाया जाय तो स्टील और सीमेट के लिये उसको प्रायरेटी मिलनी चाहिये। पहले किसान को उसके बाद पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने को।

ममाल स्केल इन्स्ट्रीज चन टमके लिये आपने लोन दिया, लेकिन रा मंटेरियल नहीं मिल रहा है जिसकी वजह से 24 घटे मे से केवल 4 घंटे ही मिले चल रही है। कोई भी कारखाना ले औफ से नहीं चल सकता है। कारखाने के अन्दर ओवरटाइम और ले औफ नहीं होना चाहिये।

जो मुझाब मैंने दिये है आजग करता हू कि मशीजो इन पर खान दग।

*SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to place my views before the House on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology

During the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan the average annual increase in industrial production was 7 per cent. The anticipation of having further acceleration in industrial production during the Third Five Year Plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan was some-

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how belied and our planners also were greatly disappointed. In the last year of the III Plan, i.e. in 1965-66, the industrial production went up by only 53 per cent. The Fourth Plan target for industrial production was 8 per cent to 10 per cent. In 1969-70 the industrial production rose by 6.8 per cent. But in 1970-71 the industrial production declined by 3.7 per cent. From then on, the growth in industrial production has been halting and grudging. In 1971-72, the increase was

only 4.5 per cent and in 1972-73 it was 5 per cent. In the last year of the Fourth Plan, it is now estimated that the industrial production will be lower than 5 per cent.

These statistics reveal that our industrial production has been declining steadily. I would like to know why the industrial production is not keeping up with the installed capacity. I would like to quote certain statistics from Annexure III—page 156—contained in the Second Volume of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

	Installeed capacity Tonnes	Actual Production Tonnes
Steel Ingots	10.6 million	7.14 million
Finished Steel	8.6"	5.44"
Cement	19.76"	16.00"
Fertilisers-Nitrogen	22.84 lakhs	11.62 lakhs
Phosphate	5.60 lakhs	3.50 lakhs
Newsprint	75000 tonnes	43000 tonnes
Vanaspati	12.5 lakhs	5.75 lakhs

These figures relate to installed capacity and actual production during 1973-74. When the people of Gujarat demanded foodgrains, this Government showered on them bullets. Here, the fertilisers essential for augmenting food production are not being produced to the full installed capacity. The Government are also keeping mum over this sorry state of affairs. For want of newsprint, standard newspapers and journals like *The Illustrated Weekly of India* ceased publication. Only now this has started coming out. But the Government have not endeavoured to produce newsprint according to the installed capacity. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development has an obligation to this House to explain why the installed capacity is not being utilised in full.

When the situation is so pathetic, if you refer to page 11 of the 1973-74 An-

nual Report of the Ministry, you will find that in one year the production of coal is sought to be increased from 79 million tonnes to 95 million tonnes—in one year an increase of 16 million tonnes. The steel production is also estimated to increase from 5 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes in one year. The electric power is also expected to increase by 1.5 million KW in one year. On the first page of *Sunday Standard* all this information has been published. I have my own grave doubts in this matter. Just by saying sugar, one does not get the sweetness of sugar in his mouth. Similarly, I feel that all these are only paper plans. I am strengthened in this behalf of mine because of the past performance of this Ministry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he is proposing to achieve these things.

Another regrettable feature is that, instead of encouraging the public sector, the private sector seems to be receiving all the favours of the Government. In the III Plan the proposed capital outlay in the private sector was Rs. 1050 crores. After three years of Plan holiday in the IV Plan the capital outlay in the private sector was Rs. 2250 crores. In the V Plan the private sector capital outlay seems to be of the order of Rs. 5200 crores, including the cooperative sector also. I would like to inform you that the private sector does not make investments from the savings. The private sector gets loans and advances from the public sector financial institutions and from World Bank and such other international financial institutions. The foreign Governments, like those of America and Canada are also giving loans to the private sector. From 1965-66 to 1972-73, the private sector has obtained in total Rs. 1861.34 crores as loans from these institutions. Besides paying interest and also instalment of loan, they are able to make huge profits. The black money circulation is also mounting up.

I would like to draw your attention to the growth of monopoly houses in our country. From December 3, 1973 to December 6, 1973, a series of articles appeared in the *Economic Times* about the growth of monopoly houses in the country. The dividends declared by these monopoly houses in 1966-67, were Rs. 12.53, but in 1971-72 they became Rs. 14.19 Kamini's, G. V. Neidu, J. K. Bajaj, Mafathal, Birla, Inder Singh—the share of Rs. 100 denomination belonging to these 7 large houses has been earning a profit of Rs. 20. From 1966-67 to 1971-72, the investment of monopoly industrial houses has gone up by 56.08 per cent. I would give you an idea of the growth of monopoly industrialists during 1972-73

India Steam	23 6%
Indian Aluminium	8 5%
Gwalior Rayon	13 2%
Century Spinning	18 7%
J.K. Synthetics	15 9%

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Ballarpur Paper	19 7%
Kanani Engineering	30 00%
Tata Oil	20 3%

When the growth of monopoly houses has been abnormal, it is really surprising that the hon. Minister of Industrial Development should claim that their growth is normal. Another painful factor is that the Life Insurance Corporation during 1972-73 has met 42 per cent of the financial needs of these monopoly houses.

The monopoly houses do not leave even the industries reserved for small scale sector. The production of Television sets reserved for small scale sector has also been swallowed by the NELCO belonging to Tatas. Having said that the growth of monopoly is being checked, what the Government does is just the opposite thing. They permit even the entrance of monopoly houses in the small scale sector. On 6th December 1973, the newspaper PATRIOT which is favourably disposed of towards the Minister of Industrial Development had in its editorial referred to this. "More production is the goal of the Government and only with that end in view, the expansion of monopoly houses without the permission of the Government is being tolerated." Even during the discussion on the Industries Development and Regulation Amendment Bill, the hon. Minister stated repeatedly that more production is the need of the hour. This is pleasing to hear, but behind this there is the conspiracy for permitting the industrial expansion of monopoly houses. Even in the production of synthetic fibre, tooth-paste, biscuit, the large houses have entered in a stealthy way. Shri C. Subramaniam has also put his seal of approval on this. Even in the manufacture of groundnut candy, Birlas have come in competition! To cap it all, the policy of Joint Sector—the State Governments in collaboration with the private sector—is being enunciated. The framework of Fifth Plan must be modified. The reservation of 62 per cent to the public sector and 38 per cent to the private sector must be modified. It should be ensured

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that 80 per cent is reserved for the public sector and only 20 per cent for the private sector. At the same time, all efforts must be made to work the public sector profitably. The workers in the public sector must be given all incentives for increasing production. The malpractices and corruption prevalent in the public sector must be ended. Without fear or favour, the officials responsible for these things must be punished. Then only the public sector will be able to function profitably.

If it is the declared policy of the Government to curb the monopoly growth it must be accompanied by action in not giving industrial licences to them. But, from 1-1-71 to 31-12-71, in one year, 114 industrial licences had been given to them. In 1972, 61 industrial licences were given and in 1973, 48 industrial licences. These industrial licences were given to the units controlled by 20 large houses. Under the garb of substantial expansion, 48 industrial licences had been given during the past three years to these 20 large houses. Is this the way to control the growth of monopoly in our country? I wonder whether this Government has fallen a prey to the machinations of the monopoly houses or this bounty has been necessitated by the financial needs for election purposes. The hon. Minister should clarify this point.

Coming now to the cement industry, the Government constituted the Cement Corporation of India. This has set up two cement factories in the public sector. This has been done to remove the scarcity of cement prevalent in the country. More funds should be allocated for this purpose in the Fifth Plan. But the private sector wants to undermine the public sector enterprise somehow or the other. The A.C.C., Dalmia, Birla and their ilk, with a view to perpetuate their hold on the cement industry, has come forward with the proposal of setting up mini-cement factories throughout the country. I fear that this has the support of the Ministry of Industrial Development. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should assure this House that he will

thwart the efforts of the monopoly houses in this matter and ensure the growth of the public sector enterprise in cement.

We have celebrated the Silver Jubilee of our Independence. Even so, the hold of foreign capital on our free country's economy has not yet been loosened. In 1972-73 the following foreign monopoly industrial giants have made huge profits:

Hindustan Lever	22.2%
Union Carbide	25.1%
Phillips India	25.5%
Guest Keen Williams	18.9%
Brooke Bond	18.2%
Glaxo	19.3%
Good Year	13.9%
Ceat Tyres	26%
Pfizer	32.06%
Sandoz	16.03%
Goodfray	23.02%

The long-cherished desire and the long-standing demand of the people of our country is that the foreign monopoly concerns should be nationalised. But, the Government by their policies are enabling them to make more profits. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation, used to say that I would welcome a White man as my friend, as my neighbour and even as my brother. But he would strongly express his resentment when he tried to repatriate the wealth of the country. The national poet, Subramania Bharati, used to say that our people were dying in hunger at the time when the wealth of the nation was being taken away. If our hon. Minister of Industrial Development has faith and regard for Mahatma Gandhi's ideals, he should bring forward proposals to nationalise all the foreign monopoly industries in our country.

For the development of backward areas in our country, from 1970 to 1973, 232 industrial licences and 284 letters of intent were given. But, for the southern States of Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, only 64 industrial licences and 80 letters of intent had been given during this period. I charge that the industrial development of Southern States had been neglected. Perhaps the

hon. Minister of Industrial Development is afraid of being accused about his interest in the industrial development of Southern States. But, he must ensure that the Southern States should get a fair and legitimate share so far as industrial development is concerned. Even in the matter of sanctioning 10 per cent central subsidy for the development of backward areas, it is clear from the answer given to unstarred Question No. 2940 on 13th March 1974 that the Government have not been fair and just in this matter. Totally 659 projects have received this assistance. But, out of 108 applications from Assam, 28 applications from Dadra—Nagar Haveli, 6 applications from Andamans, not even a single application has been considered favourably. Are these areas not backward in our country? Out of 638 applications from Tamil Nadu, only 59 applications were approved. At the same time, in the case of Maharashtra, out of 315 applications, 120 applications were approved. Upto 31st October 1973, the assistance given to Maharashtra came to Rs. 29,97,912, while the assistance to Tamil Nadu was only Rs. 4,57,163. I cannot appreciate this kind of discrimination being practised by the Central Government.

When Shri L. N. Mishra was the Minister of Foreign Trade, he assured that the export of coir products from Kerala would be canalised. But so far nothing has been done in this direction. 80 per cent of coir exports is from Kerala. The Kerala Government has submitted a proposal for reorganising the coir industry with an investment of Rs. 30 crores. But the Central Government have allotted only Rs. 1 crore in this year's Budget. The Chairman of Coir Board is an official. I demand that the Coir Board should be headed by a non-official. The legitimate demands of workers engaged in coir industry must be locked into and necessary action should be taken to meet them.

Leather exports contribute substantially to our foreign exchange earnings. The Footwear Corporation in the public sector must be strengthened so that the export

of leather products gets a boost, and the employment opportunities increased—earning more foreign exchange.

Salt production is under the charge of this Ministry and there is a Salt Commissioner at Jaipur. In Tuticorin salt production is occupying a premier place. This is a part of my constituency. For want of rail wagons and ships, salt in huge quantities is getting stagnated there. In Assam and Bengal, salt per kilo is costing Re. 1, while salt at Tuticorin is getting stagnated. The Hon'ble Minister should look into this specially and do the needful.

In Sivakasi, Sattur, Koilpatti, Kalugumali and neighbouring areas of Tamil Nadu, lakhs and lakhs of people are engaged in match manufacturing. But they are not getting potassium chloride in adequate quantities; the production of potassium chloride is in the hands of three monopoly industrial houses. While the control price per ton is Rs. 3,300, in black market it is being sold at Rs. 30,000. The production of potassium chloride in 1972 was 5549 metric tonnes and in 1973 the production went down to 5000 metric tonnes. On page 121 of the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1973-74 you will find that the installed capacity of these three monopoly units is of the order of 5574 metric tonnes. I wonder how the Government continue to remain the silent spectator of the exploitation of these three monopoly houses. The entire match industry is languishing. The Government should give more industrial licences for increasing the production of potassium chloride.

Coming now to Khadi production, though the production of Khadi in 1972-73 was 77.2 million square metres—a definite increase from 60 million square metres in 1968-69, the employment opportunity has gone down from 1.3 million to 1.2 million. I cannot understand this paradox. Some months back there was an article in the Sunday Standard stating that the employees were being given in kind rather than in rupees for their work. So far the Khadi Commission has not refuted this allegation.

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Such restrictions will not serve the purpose of helping the poor. When the Khadi Commission claimed that it has sold village Ghani oil worth 442 lakhs, I was tempted to purchase something from the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan here. But to my dismay I could not get such village Ghani oil, hand-pounded rice or matches, as they were not available at all. I want to know whether such an achievement is just a propaganda stunt or it is really being done.

According to the survey report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, there is great scope for the export of finished brushes and brooms instead of the raw material. Patmyra fibre and stalks are exported now. The export of fibre is made from Tuticorin. I am the President of the Workers Union employed in the fibre industry.

In my constituency, in Tuticorin, a factory should be set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for producing brush and Brooms from palmyra fibres and stalks, which are available in abundance there. There is widespread corruption in the Khadi Commission as evidenced from a news item appeared about the conviction of a Khadi Commission official. The whole set up should be revitalised.

In conclusion, I would refer to the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee on the working of the National Industrial Development Organisation and its Chairman, Shri R. K. Sethi. Though strictures had been passed against Shri R. K. Sethi, he still continues even after the completion of his deputation period. I understand that the former Chairman of the Railway Board has been asked to examine the report of the Public Undertakings Committee. I do not think that there is any need for this. I request Shri C. Subramaniam to bestow his personal attention and take immediate action at his level. In a recent Conference of Lorry-Bus Owners Conference, it was revealed that the pair of ordinary tyre and tube is sold at Rs. 4100 in black-market while the price is only Rs. 2100. The

price of nylon pair of tyre and tube is Rs. 2480; but the black-market price is Rs. 6580. This is due to the stranglehold of foreign monopoly tyre manufacturers like Dunlop, Goed Year, Firestone, India Super and so on. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should enquire into this and do the needful.

Sir, so far 4000 foreign collaboration with the know-how applications have been approved, as a result of which thousands of scientists and engineers in our country are unemployed. This is not the way to develop indigenous scientific and technological research. I hope that the hon. Minister of Industrial Development will look into this and encourage local talents.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री राजशेखर सिंह (जोनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, . . .

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदनीर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि इन्दौर में विश्वविद्यालय के समक्ष कुछ छात्र अपनी मांगों को ले कर गये थे। विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने उन की मांगों को नहीं माना और विद्यार्थियों को वहां से धकेल कर बाहर कर दिया। पुलिस को बुलाया गया और पुलिस ने विद्यार्थियों को बुरी तरह से मारा पीटा। इस बात को ले कर विद्यार्थियों में काफी असंतोष है। यह विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित मामला है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता देता है। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि छात्रों का असंतोष अशांति का रूप धारण कर ले।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। यह मामला राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत आता है।

श्री राजशेखर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, सबक के सामने शैक्षणिक विकास संकल्प

श्रीर. सार्वजनिक तथा टेकनॉलॉजी विभाग के सम्बन्धित मंत्र संख्या 57 से 59 और मंत्र संख्या 99 से 101 हैं और मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

मैं इस संवत्सव की कार्य-प्रणाली के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । आज तक हमारे 1956 के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का ईमानदारी के साथ पालन नहीं किया गया है । अगर उस का पालन उस प्रस्ताव की भांश के अनुसार किया गया होता, तो आज हमारे देश की हालत दूसरी होती, और प्राथिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के बारे में जो बातें समय समय पर उठती हैं, वे भी न उठतीं । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू हुई और इस मामले में बहुत तरक्की हुई । लेकिन प्राथमी इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट कम हुआ, जिन की ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी, और नान-प्राथमी इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट ज्यादा हुआ, जिन की आवश्यकता ज्यादा नहीं थी । कहने का मतलब यह है कि उद्योगों का विकास जैसा होना चाहिए था, वैसा नहीं हुआ ।

इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कामर्शियल क्लीकल, टूक और बसिज, मिल्क पाउडर, शूगर, वनस्पति और बेबी फूड के सम्बन्ध में, जिन का उत्पादन पहले ही बहुत कम था, बहुत तरक्की हुई । ये सब प्राथमी इंडस्ट्रीज की प्राइवेट्स हैं और आम जनता की जरूरतों को देखते हुए उन का उत्पादन ज्यादा होना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह कम हुआ । इस की तुलना में बियर, सराब, एयर-कन्डीशनिंग, रेफ्रिजरेटर्स और मोटरकार की इंडस्ट्रीज का विस्तार बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हुआ ।

जहां तक साइंस और टेकनॉलॉजी का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय तक इंडस्ट्री में चार हजार क्रेडिट में फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन हुआ है । फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में फ़ोरेन नो-हाऊ भी जाता है और कहीं कहीं

फ़ोरेन क्रिनासिड भी आते हैं । आज हमारे देश में एक साइंस ग्रेजुएट को शिक्षा देने में सरकार बीस हजार रुपया खर्च करती है, एक इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट की पूरी शिक्षा पर साठ हजार रुपया खर्च करती है और एक मैडिकल ग्रेजुएट की शिक्षा पर पचास हजार रुपये खर्च करती है । इस के भलावा बहुत से लोग जेनेरल साइंस ले कर पास होते हैं । इस के बावजूद अगर चार-चार हजार क्रेडिट में फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन किया जाता है और नो-हाऊ को इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है, तो फिर हमारे देश की साइंस कैसे तरक्की करेगी ?

मंत्री मोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन हुआ है, वह तो हो चुका, लेकिन आईन्दा इस को एनकरेज न किया जाये और अगले साल कोशिश की जाये कि कम से कम नो-हाऊ के सम्बन्ध में फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन न करना पड़े ।

जहां तक स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, वह रोजगार-प्रधान उद्योग है । अगर किसी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में एक लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाये, तो 7 आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलती है, लेकिन अगर एक लाख रुपया स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री में खर्च किया जाये, तो 49 आदमियों को—सात गुना ज्यादा आदमियों को—एम्प्लायमेंट मिलती है । इस लिए पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगानी चाहिए । इस समय हमारे देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की संख्या 4 लाख 5 हजार है । लेकिन इस में तीस फिस्म है । कुछ तो वह इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कागज पर हैं, या मैटीरियल लेती हैं और उसे ब्लैक में बेचती हैं । दूसरी वह इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो सधमुच इंडस्ट्रीज हैं लेकिन उन्हें स मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है । तीसरी फिस्म की वह इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कि इंडस्ट्रीज हैं भी, उन्हें स मैटीरियल भी मिलता है और वह चल

[डा० लक्ष्मणाराजय पांडे]

भी रही हैं। हमारा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि जो 4 लाख 5 हजार स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की यूनिट्स की संख्या हमारे देश में है वह चल रही है या नहीं या वह किस तरह फंक्शन कर रही हैं जैसे कि मैं ने बताया कि बहुत सी तो केवल कागज पर हैं जो रा मीटीरियल लेती हैं और ब्लैक में बेच देती हैं, तो इस की वह जांच करा लें और उस के ऊपर सख्त कार्यवाही करें ताकि आइन्दा इस तरह से रा मीटीरियल ले कर ब्लैक में बेचने की कोशिश न हो और हमारे देश में कल कारखाने सचमुच में तरक्की करें।

इन में से बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज जो कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज में और रूरल एरियाज में होनी चाहिए ताकि वह तरक्की करें, यह न हो कर के बड़े बड़े शहरों में और मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज के पास वह इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई है। अब इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव्स हैं जो उसी के अंतर्गत एक सेक्शन है, 1973 के अंत तक उस की संख्या 48800 यूनिट्स थी। यह किंगर ऐसी है जिस में शक होता है। बहुत सी एरियाज की हमारी भी जानकारी है। इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव्स वहां फंक्शन करती हैं या नहीं इस में हमें शक है। हमें तो वह कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ीं। इसलिए अनुरोध है कि इस की भी जांच करा ली जाय और जहां कोई ऐसी बात पाई जाय उस के ऊपर ऐक्शन लिया जाय।

इसी तरह बाबी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज का भी प्रागेनाइजेसन है। यह संगठन देहातों में इंडस्ट्रीज की बढ़ाने के लिए बनाया गया था। लेकिन इस के बारे में जितना कम कहा जाय उतना ही अच्छा है। हम आपको एक मिसाल देते हैं। मैं जीनपुर जिले में आता हूँ। वहां पल्परूम आयल की इंडस्ट्री हजारों वर्ष पुरानी है। फाटेज इंडस्ट्री में वह तैयार होता है। उसमें बिजली भी इस्तेमाल नहीं होती।

किसी स्टेज पर मशीन भी इस्तेमाल नहीं होती। लेकिन आजकल मशीनों से जो सटेज आयल बनता है उसका शुकाबत्ता वह नहीं कर सकता। क्योंकि सेल्स टैक्स बीनों पर लगा हुआ है। सेल्स टैक्स से उसे बरी करने का क्या उपाय हो सकता है उसके बारे में मासूम हुआ कि बाबी कमीशन लिख देगा कि यह विलेज इंडस्ट्री में आता है तो हम उसको बरी कर देंगे। लेकिन बहुत कोशिश की गई, हमारे जिले वालों ने कोशिश की, हमने भी लैटर लिखे लेकिन किसी लैटर का जबाब ही नहीं देते। इनका आफिस बड़े एयर कंडीशंड कमरे में शायद बम्बई में है। वह जबाब ही नहीं देते। इस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें। यह जो देश का बहुत बड़ा रूपया इस सफेद हाथी की परवरिश में खर्च हो रहा है उसकी जांच करा ले और जो विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज सही मानों में हैं उनकी तरक्की करें ताकि हमारे पिछड़े इलाके आगे बढ़ सकें।

घड़ी सी बैकवर्ड एरियाज की बात भी आपको सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में और करीब-करीब हर एक राज्य में बहुत से ऐसे जिले हैं जो बैकवर्ड हैं। बैकवर्डनेस की बात सदन में कई बार उठी तो आजकल बैकवर्डनेस की परिभाषा बबल भी गई है। सीधी बात है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े इलाके जहां की पर-कैपिटा इनकम सबसे कम है वही सब से ज्यादा पिछड़े इलाके हैं। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने और इस विनिस्ट्री ने भी एक परिभाषा उसकी यह बनाई है कि जिस जिले में इंडस्ट्रीज न हो वह इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड माना जाय भले ही उसकी पर कैपिटा इनकम बहुत ज्यादा हो। इस तरह से बीजों को कल्पयुज करने की कोशिश की जा रही है क्योंकि जो सचमुच एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जहां कि रोजी-रोटी के लिए लोगों को बड़े-बड़े शहरों में भागना पड़ता है, लाइनों लोगों को जहां से रूरल आइनेशन हो रहा है, शहरों की आबादी

बहु रही है, तो कोशिश तो यह होनी चाहिएगी कि इसे दोकने के लिए जो एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं वहां इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जातीं। हमारे देख में ऐसे 250 जिले हैं जो इंडस्ट्रीज के हिसाब से बैकवर्ड हैं। एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड 62 जिले हैं। तो 62 में तो जल्दी काम हो सकता है लेकिन ऐसा काम करने के लिए 250 की संख्या विचार्य जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 54 जिले हैं। बहुत बड़ी स्टेट है। उसमें 27 जिले ग्रामिक इष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं और 37 इंडस्ट्री के हिसाब से पिछड़े हुए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ स्कीमें निकाली कि वहां इंडस्ट्रीज खुलें, जो बड़े बड़े पूजीपति लोग हैं या नए पूजीपति हैं जो वहां रुपया लगाए या उसके लिए कोमोप्रेटिज बना कर लोग रुपया लगाएं और बैंक उन्हें रुपया दें, उन्हें इन्टिब देने की बात भी हुई, यह भी तब हुआ कि 15 लाख की इंडस्ट्री को 15 परसेंट तक सबसिड्याइज करेगे लेकिन जो जिले लिए गए वह हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो लिए गए और दो दूसरी स्टेट में भी लिए गए, हमने सीटिज में भी कहा और सवन में भी कई बार सवाल उठाया तो इसका तिवना किया गया कि 6 जिले यू० पी० में भी लिए गए। सबसिडी देने के लिए और उस स्टेट में भी 8 जिले लिए गए जिसमें आयद 8-9 जिले हैं, छोटी सी स्टेट है तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन तरह से विकास नहीं होगा। कामके साधन बहुत सीमित हैं। जहा ज्यादा बैकवर्ड एरिया है वहां ज्यादा जिले लेने चाहिये, जो छोटी स्टेट है वहा कम संख्या में जिले लेने चाहिये।

बैकवर्ड एरियाज में ग्राम ला सेंस और लैटरज ग्राम इंटेंट भी देते हैं तब ही पूजीपति आइडलर उससे बचने की कोशिश करते हैं, जाते नहीं हैं। वहां चर्चा हो चुकी है। नायगड में ट्रेक्टर फील्ड्री के लिए लैटर ग्राम

इंटेंट शुरू हुआ लेकिन यह आज तक वहां नहीं गया। यहां सवाल हुआ तो बालूज हुआ कि वह शिफ्ट करना चाहता है दूसरी जगह। यहां से उसके लिए इजाजत नहीं दी गई। मेरा अनुरोध है कि ग्राम कोशिश करें कि वहां के लिए लैटर ग्राम इंटेंट मिले, जिस उद्योगपति को वह उसी जगह उद्योग लाए। अगर उसके शिफ्ट करने की इजाजत देते है तो नतीजा इसका यह होगा कि बैकवर्ड एरिया में कोई नहीं जाएगा। सभी बड़ी बड़ी जगहों में जाएंगे और जब तक ग्राम बैकवर्ड एरिया को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज नहीं करेंगे तब तक गरीबी दूर नहीं हांगी। ग्राम देखें उन जगहों का क्या हाल है? 15 जिले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, वहां के दस लाख आदमी ग्रामको बम्बई में मिलेंगे, दस लाख कलकत्ते में मिलेंगे जो वहा अपनी रोजी रोटी कमा रहे हैं। यहां दिल्ली में वहां के 6 लाख आदमी हैं जो मुम्बई शॉपिंगों में रहते हैं और छोटे-छोटे खन्बे करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने कहा कि वहां का आदमी उन्हें बैकाक में मिला। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई स्टेशन नहीं है जहां इन जिलों का कोई कुपी न मिले। वहां की गरीबी का यह एक चित्र है ग्रामके सामने। इस गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए ग्रामसे अनुरोध है कि जल्दी-से-जल्दी उन जिलों को शीघीकरण के लिए ले और उसकी परिभाषा पर-कंपिता इनकम से करें। यह नहीं कि कृषि की आय वहा चाहे जितनी हो, एक आदमी के पास 50 एकड जमीन है तब भी उसे ग्राम इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड मान कर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेसन के लिए लें। मेरा तात्पर्य है कि जो सचमुच ग्रामिक इष्टि से बैकवर्ड एरियाज है उन्हें ग्रामे बढ़ाने के लिए, उनके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा उन जिलों में ग्राम इंडस्ट्री ले जाय और जा इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट ऐसा करे कि जाइसेस लेने के बाद वहा न जाना चाहे उन्हें ब्लैकलिस्ट करे। इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं इन तीनों डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology for the year 1974-75.

Sir, when the country is going through an economic crisis of an unprecedented nature, on account of acute power shortage, oil crisis and transport bottlenecks, the hon. Minister of Industrial Development has to discharge the onerous responsibility of ensuring accelerated industrial development. Though the I and the II Five Year Plans brought about an average annual increase of 7 per cent in industrial production, the industrial production in the III and the IV Plan has been declining steadily. In the last year of the III Plan i.e. in 1965-66, the industrial production increased by only 5.3 per cent and in the last year of the IV Plan, i.e. in 1973-74, the increase in industrial production is expected to be much less than 5 per cent. Though I may agree with the underlying reasons of power shortage and transport bottlenecks leading to non-availability of coal, iron and steel, cement etc. at the proper time in adequate quantities, I have to point out that the administrative mismanagement has also contributed greatly to the decline in industrial production.

I can substantiate my contention by referring to the modifications brought about in the industrial policy of the Government on 2nd February 1973 and the subsequent changes in the licensing procedures brought about on October 31, 1973 by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

I would refer to certain unfortunate consequences of this modified industrial policy. The avowed objective of the Government is to achieve self-reliance in technical know-how within the country. But, out of 500 foreign collaboration applications received in 1973, 263 appli-

cations were approved. In 34 such application foreign equity participation has been approved. In 1972, 257 foreign collaboration applications had been approved. During the term of Office of Shri C. Subramaniam, totally 522 foreign collaboration applications have been approved so far. I wonder whether this will enable the Government to achieve self-reliance in the matter of technical know-how within the country.

On 18th February, 1970, a Commission of Inquiry was constituted under the chairmanship of the former Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Shri A. K. Sarkar, to inquire into large industrial houses. This Commission was to submit its Report on 2nd February 1971. But now the term of the Commission has been extended upto 17th February 1975. I am tempted to say that if the Commission had submitted its Report on 2nd February, 1971, probably it would have had adverse effect on the ruling party in the then Lok Sabha Elections. I feel that the ruling party might like to take advantage of this Report to be submitted on 17th February 1975 in the 1976 Lok Sabha Elections.

Sir, the industrial production depends upon the full utilisation of the installed capacity. I would give some details about how the installed capacity is not being fully utilised in many industries.

We have 51 cement factories in our country with an annual installed capacity of 197.6 lakh tonnes. In 1973 the production is only 150 lakh tonnes. Out of the installed capacity of 174.6 lakh tonnes in the private sector, only 133 lakh tonnes have been produced.

We have 63 paper mills producing paper, pulp and newsprint with an annual installed capacity of 9.62 lakh tonnes. In 1973 the production was just 8 lakh tonnes.

Upto 1972-73 80 per cent of leather exports comprised of raw hides and skins.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

But in 1973-74 a ban on the export of raw hides and skins was imposed as it was felt that more foreign exchange would be earned by exporting finished leather products. In the export of leather, Tamil Nadu occupies the premier place. But, suddenly in January, 1974, just a month before U.P., Orissa, and Pondicherry Elections, this ban on the export of raw hides and skins was lifted. I want to know whether we have earned more than enough foreign exchange from the export of finished leather products leading to the necessity of lifting the ban or is it due to the financial needs of the ruling party on account of elections. I request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

50 glass factories with an annual installed capacity of 4.63 lakh tonnes are there in our country. But in 1972-73 the production was only 3 lakh tonnes.

Steel Forging industry is the basic feeder industry supplying components for agricultural earth moving equipment, railway rolling stock, diesel engines, machine tools etc. But only 95,000 tonnes of steel forgings were produced in 1973 as against the installed capacity of 1,79,600 tonnes.

As on 31st December, 1973, there were 4,05,000 small industries in our country. During last year on account of acute power shortage the production in many small industries was stopped and many thousands of workers were laid out. In Faridabad, nearer to Delhi, 5,000 workers lost their employment on account of power shortage. This has come in yesterday's newspapers of the capital. The small industries must be supplied with their own generators. Here also, only 60 per cent of the installed capacity is being utilised for producing generators. The installed capacity must be fully utilised so that more generators can be supplied to the small industries. If necessary, the Government should not hesitate to import generators for meeting the power-needs of small industries.

They contribute a major share in the industrial production of the country.

When the installed capacity is not utilised in full, not only the industrial production declines besides creating artificial scarcities which lead to soaring prices and mounting black money circulation, but it also leads to increase in the imports. Out of the total supplies of textile machinery, 15.3 per cent is met through imports. 37.8 per cent of machine tools supplied is being imported. 22.9 per cent of the supply of iron and steel is through import. The newsprint supply is covered by 83.8 per cent import. In 1973-74 the import was much more substantial than our exports.

My basic point is that non utilisation of installed capacity leads to severe drain on our slender foreign exchange resources. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should take effective steps towards full utilisation of installed capacity.

184 applications for industrial licences sent from Tamil Nadu, along with the recommendations of the State Government are pending with the Central Government. Some of them are pending from 1969. 23 applications from textile mills for increasing the spindleage and loomage are also pending with the Ministry. Out of this, 12 applications are from the textile mills located in Coimbatore, the home-town of the Minister. Sir, 638 industrial licence applications were sent from Tamil Nadu for the development of backward areas in the State, July 59 applications were approved by the Ministry. These are the statistics furnished by the Central Planning Commission. The hon. Minister should look into these cases and sanction them expeditiously in the interest of industrial development of Tamil Nadu.

The Central Electronic Research Institute has found out a process of developing magnesium metal from magnesite available in Salem. The Institute in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Government, which has already spent lakhs of rupees on this, to exploit this commercial-

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

ly by setting up a factory. Meanwhile, some Mysore industrialists are exploring foreign collaboration for this process. This will lead to unnecessary waste of our valuable foreign exchange. The hon. Minister should enquire into this and do the needful.

Khadi should be a rural industry and it should be the common man's cloth—this was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi. But Khadi has become the status symbol of our politicians. After 25 years, the Khadi Commission has woken up and is thinking of introducing a scheme for producing Lok Vastra, a standard Khadi cloth for the common people. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should encourage this scheme and ensure the supply of standard Khadi cloth for the common people of our country.

The Tamil Nadu Government has taken over 13 sick Textile Mills in the State, in order to ensure the employment of thousands of textile workers. The State Government has spent large sums of money for reviving these sick textile Mills. Now it is reported that the Central Government will be taking over these sick textile Mills and hand them over to the National Textile Corporation. I am not objecting to the nationalisation of these Mills, but I would urge upon the Minister that the ownership and management of these 13 textile mills should vest with the Tamil Nadu State Government.

Since the hon. Minister is also in charge of Science and Technology, I would like to point out that during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, Rs. 452.88 crores worth of import licences had been issued for the import of Oxygen Cylinders. In reply to Starred Question No. 215 on 6th March 1974, the hon. Minister stated that he did not have separate figures to show how much foreign exchange has been spent in importing these Oxygen cylinders. I would like to know from him what efforts have been made to encourage indigenous technical know-how for the

manufacture of Oxygen cylinders within the country.

My Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi wrote a D.O. letter on 6th September 1972 to the Prime Minister in regard to the setting up of Industrial Refinery at Tuticorin. So far no action has been taken in this matter. Similarly, he wrote a D.O. letter to the Prime Minister for setting up a naphtha cracker unit in Tamil Nadu with Iranian collaboration. Here also we have not heard anything from the Ministry here. The Amaravati Cooperative Sugar Factory at Coimbatore and the Kothari Sugar and Chemicals Factory at Tiruchirappalli have submitted their applications for expanding their cane crushing capacity. So far the Ministry has not done anything in this regard, though the Screening Committee has recommended both the applications for approval. The Madras Aluminium Company at Coimbatore and the South India Caustic Soda and Chemical Works have submitted their applications for the production of caustic soda, an essential ingredient of chemical fertilisers. They are also pending with the Ministry here. When vanaspati is in shortage throughout the country, the Central Government should approve the application sent by Loka Shanmugha Perumal Oil Mills from Salem for manufacturing vanaspati. Similarly, many applications for producing generators, tractors, steel and alloy steels, steel ingots, steel rounds and flats have been forwarded from Tamil Nadu to the Ministry. In the interest of industrial development of Tamil Nadu, the hon. Minister should take immediate steps for giving the Government's approval.

In conclusion, I would refer to the critical stage through which the country is passing. There is oil crisis, on account of which the industries are suffering. We have also exploited fully our hydel and thermal power potentialities. In spite of that, there is power shortage. The industrial development of the country has come to a standstill. At this juncture, the hon. Minister last year announced the

proposal of tapping solar energy for industrial purposes. I should say that the future development of industries in the country depends on the utilisation of solar energy. I hope that the Government will lend its strong support to this scheme and I expect that the hon. Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology will ensure the implementation of this worthwhile project of tapping solar energy for industrial advancement of the country. In the end I should say that the hon. Minister should also bestow his personal attention for the full utilisation of installed capacity and also for approving the applications for industrial licences sent from Tamil Nadu.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology, and I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

Last year the industrial production of the country rose by seven per cent. It was expected that, being the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the production would increase further and reach higher levels in the current year. The hon. Minister, while replying to the debate last year, mentioned the importance of this year; and he also said that he would try his best to increase the production by taking all corrective measures like better utilisation of the existing capacity, quicker implementation of the letters of intent which have been issued and turned into licences and also remoulding the future licensing policy. It is a fact that the hon. Minister has taken many corrective measures to quicken decision-making and implementing decisions in granting of licences. I will come to those things later.

Unfortunately, this year, the industrial production has remained stagnant. There are various reasons for that. The first and the most important reason is the power shortage in many parts of the

country, especially in industrial States; therefore, production was hampered. Steel production, instead of going up, had declined by 1.1 million tonnes; in chemicals the decline is anything between 10 and 30 per cent; the cement production had declined by eight per cent; and paper by eleven per cent. These are the major items where production has gone down.

Secondly, with regard to small scale and medium industries, the fall in production in some cases is even upto 48 per cent and all this is due to the shortage of power and added to it, there is the failure of the railways to carry the goods. They could not carry coal for themselves and as such, all our thermal plants have to suffer a great loss on account of not getting proper supplies of coal as well as those industries which run on coal also suffered. Of course, this is beyond the control of the hon. Minister of Industries and although he has done his best, but, for these reasons, the production could not increase. Instead of going up, industrial production has remained stagnant belying all expectations.

Now, the hon. Minister has taken certain measures. He has added many items in the scheme of Rs. 1 crore capital requirements where licences are not required. Previously, there were some items. Now, I think he has added more and brought in 56 items where no licence is required provided the capital is not more than Rs. 1 crore.

Secondly, 25 per cent automatic expansion has been allowed in many industries.

Thirdly, he has taken a very bold decision that all industrial applications will be cleared within 90 days. Recently, he has evolved a process by which all delay will be removed and licences granted within 90 days. But, in spite of all these measures, I should say that our machinery in the Ministry is not moving with the speed with which the hon. Minister is moving. They are going at the same speed or at a little slow speed because in spite of all his enthusiasm, things are not moving. This is a fact.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The hon. Member is wrong. They are keeping to the limit of 90 days.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many licences have been issued within 90 days time. He may give that information while replying to the debate. He might also mention how many industries under the scheme of Rs. 1 crore where you have added new items have come up. As also the 25 per cent automatic expansion in how many cases it has been carried out. That information also I would like to have.

If these things have been implemented, the production would have gone up and there would not have been any stagnation. It would have jumped to 10 or 12 per cent. But it is not so. That means that the production has not increased and the schemes which were evolved have not worked.

The hon. Minister has said that the Ministry is moving. I am very happy. It should move. We want that it should move. We do not want to criticise. We want that it should move faster than the Minister, but, according to us, things are as they were before.

Now, I will give you one example. If any applicant applies for setting up industries his application is to go to the Director General of Technical Development. If there is a little import of plant and machinery involved the party is asked to advertise the capital goods in the I.T. Journal. Now, thereafter, after about 2 or 3 months if by chance any person in any remote corner of the country says 'I can manufacture this', what happens is, the whole thing is held up. Nobody will bother about the question whether the party has the capacity to manufacture this thing, what is his technical know-how, whether he has the machinery and equipment and such other

matter. Nothing is done. For simply writing a postcard or a letter, you hold up the industrial license.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member is narrating old stories.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Not old story, Sir, this is what happens in the present time. The country suffers. If this takes such a long time what happens is this. The foreign supplier does not wait and he does not keep his prices open for ever. In the present context, as you will see, the price of everything is going up and it cannot be prevented by the hon. Minister. The party gets clearance but his application is further processed and further action is held up. The foreign supplier waits and waits and finally says, now I cannot supply you. You have to pay more prices. 10 lakhs goes to 15 lakhs. There are hundreds of cases like that. The country loses much valuable foreign exchange. You have to pay 40 or 50 per cent more because of this delay. I have some little knowledge of these things. These obstructions should be removed. This is my submission. Otherwise our industrial production cannot progress as speedily as we envisage. Since my time is short I will go to some other points.

After the party gets clearance from the Capital Goods Clearance Committee, he has to go to certain financial institutions, the IDP, the IFC and other banking institutions and so on and they once again scrutinise the scheme or the project. They also take 3 or 4 months and each one does this independently. So these things should be examined. A lot of valuable time is wasted. This should not take place. Unless these obstacles are removed, I am afraid, the speed with which we want industrial production to be achieved will not take place. There is duplication, there is triplication. This is my submission.

Then regarding the backward areas, we want that our industries should go to backward areas, so that congestion in big cities is removed and the people

secure their jobs at their doorsteps and the area is also developed at the same time.

What action is taken to see that industries move into the backward areas? I would like to know the reason why it is that industries are not moving at all to the backward areas in spite of the fact that you are giving so much extra benefits to them. What is the finding of the hon. Minister in this regard? Will he explain the reasons why the industries are not moving to the backward areas? We know that there is lack of infrastructure. In some areas, the communication is not available. Somewhere else transport is not available and without transport and communications, industries cannot go. These are important things which require attention so that the industries can move to the backward areas. By merely giving incentives alone things will not improve.

As regards the public sector undertakings, we expected that their idle capacity will be reduced and their rated capacity will be increased. We find that there is no improvement made at all by the public sector undertakings in this regard. Although the Ministry is not concerned with that after all, the hon. Minister is also in charge of the Ministry of Industrial Development. And as such, he is responsible to see that they are run on efficient lines. Unless those public sector undertakings run efficiently and they are free from the Central Secretariat influence and unless the responsibility is given to the person who is managing the affairs of the undertakings, things won't improve.

My submission at the end is this. Instead of observing all the formalities why not we ask the entrepreneurs before making any application, that he brings a letter from the State where he is going to set up the industry that the State government is agreeable to provide him with water, electricity, land and other facilities. After all an entrepreneur has to approach a financial institution at a later stage on obtaining the industrial license. If he could approach them earlier and get his

scheme approved by the financial institution to finance the project, and if he could also get the consent of the State Government that they are prepared to give him land, water, power, etc., in that case the Government will have no difficulty in granting him the licence. The industry will also come up sooner. There are many persons who get the letters of intent for setting up industries, but only a few of them will succeed to get the letters of intent converted to licences and then to set up the industries; and that end result is more important. I want to know, beginning from the large number of applications to set up industries, how many of them actually materialise at the end as industrial units giving the requisite production what is their percentage. This would be very small. Therefore, I say that something should be done in this regard so that the genuineness of the idea of putting up an industry by an entrepreneur could be ascertained in advance and then to process his application expeditiously.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : मैं औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय की भांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। आप जानते ही हैं कि विगत वर्ष, अभाव, मूल्य वृद्धि और आए दिन होने वाली हड़तालों का वर्ष रहा है और इस वर्ष में कोयले और बिजली की बराबर ही कमी बनी रही। इसके बावजूद हमारे विद्वान आदरणीय मंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में उत्पादन की जो क्षमता थी हमारे उद्योगों की वह कायम रही, वह घटी नहीं। वर्ना जैसी परिस्थितियाँ बनी थी, शका थी कि प्रायः हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन बहुत ही घट जाएगा। आप देखें कि 31 दिसम्बर 1972 तक 3 लाख 18 हजार कारखाने पंजीकृत हुए लेकिन दिसम्बर 1973 तक उन की संख्या बढ़ कर 4 लाख 5 हजार हो गई। अगर यह व्यवधान उपस्थित नहीं

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

होता तो निस्सन्देह हमारा उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ जाता ।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ खास पहलुओं की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ । रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि :

“युवा इंजीनियरो तथा शिक्षित बे-रोजगारों के स्वनिर्वाह योजनाएं वर्ष में जारी रही । युवा इंजीनियरों के प्रशिक्षण की योजना के प्रारम्भ से लगभग 4300 व्यक्तियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लिया है तथा इन में से 400 व्यक्तियों ने अपने कारखाने लगाने शुरू कर दिए हैं ।”

यह रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है । 4300 लोग प्रशिक्षित होते हैं और 400 को छोड़ कर बाकी लोग सुविधा और साधन के अभाव में या मंत्रालय की ओर से समुचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में अपने उद्योग खड़े नहीं कर सके । यह स्थित चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है । ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जितने भी लोगों को हम प्रशिक्षित करें वे सभी अपने कारखाने लगा लें और उत्पादन कर अपनी रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था कर लें । ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए कि जो लोग प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करें वे इतने दिनों तक बेकार बैठे न रहें बल्कि उनको सारी सुविधायें भी जाएं ताकि वे जल्द से जल्द उसके अनुरूप अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर सकें ।

रिपोर्ट में ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए कहा गया है कि अगले वर्ष तीन करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे जिस में से ढाई करोड़ खर्च हुए लेकिन इस वर्ष केवल दो करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च गये हैं । समझ में नहीं आता है कि ग्रामोद्योगों के प्रति यह उम्मेद क्यों ? ग्रामोद्योग ही हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों के वास्ते रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था कर सकता

है । बड़े बड़े कारखानों से उतने लोगों की रोजी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है । उस में पूर्वी प्राधिक लगती है, बड़े बड़े मकान बनाने पड़ते हैं, कई अन्य व्ययस व्यय करनी पड़ती हैं लेकिन फिर भी हम उतने लोगों को रोजी नहीं दे सकते हैं जितने लोगों को कम पूंजी की लागत से हो । हम ग्रामोद्योगों में दे सकते हैं । फिर भी इस मद में क्यों कम धनराशि रखी गई है यह सचेत में नहीं आता । मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामोद्योगों के प्रति ज्यादा उदार दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाए ताकि गांवों की ओर बेकारी और बेरोजगारी है चाहे वह पड़े लिखे लोगों की हो या बिना पड़े लिखे लोगों की दूर हो और गांवों के जो लोग शहरो की ओर भाग कर आ रहे हैं उस पर रोक लगे । यह केवल ग्रामोद्योगों के द्वारा ही सम्भव हो सकता है । इसलिए आप उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें ।

मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने ग्रामोद्योग आयोग स्थापित करने के बारे में जो सिफारिश की थी, उस को कोल्ड-स्टोरेज में रख दिया गया है । वह न तो उचित ही है और न ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रम के प्रति न्याय ही । इस के सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह फीसला दे दिया है कि यह सम्भव नहीं है ।

प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कहा है :

“After deliberating on the suggestions, the Planning Commission have again reiterated that they strictly adhere to the view that while the present function and responsibility of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission need not be disturbed, the responsibility for the development of village industries should be transferred to the States wherever State Governments desire and express their willingness to assume the responsibility”.

स्थापित ग्रामोद्योग : आज भी ग्रामोद्योग वैसी ही स्थिति है । सारे स्टेट खासी बोर्ड राज्य सरकारों के नियंत्रण में ही काम करते हैं ।

बी. चिरंजीव का : सञ्चालित जी, यह तो है ही और मैं बसबस हूँ कि आज सायब ही कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ऐसी हो, जो कह दे कि वह यह जबाबदेही नहीं लेना चाहती है। भले ही सही रूप से इसका सम्पादन न कर सके। इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में "10 परसेंट सेंट्रल प्राउटराइट प्लान्ट धार सर्वासिटी स्कीम—बीटेल्व प्राफ़ एमाउंट्स सैकसण्ड। जिसबर्से प्रण्डर दिस स्कीम एच धाम 31 अक्टूबर, 1973" के अन्तर्गत तामिलनाडू, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश आदि के बारे में बताया गया है कि उन सब स्टेट्स में जितनी रकम स्वीकृत की गई थी वह खर्च नहीं हुई है—एक पैसा भी भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। यह है ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रम के प्रति राज्य सरकारों का रुख। इस तरह योजना आयोग के सामने पूरी स्थिति का नक्शा है, वह जानता है कि राज्य सरकारें क्या करती हैं और ग्रामोद्योग के प्रति उन की कितनी अभिरूचि और क्षमता है लेकिन फिर भी वह कह देता है कि यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और वही इस काम को करे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सब लोग मिल कर यही सोचते हैं कि ग्रामोद्योगों और कुटीर-उद्योगों का विकास न हो। शायद इसी के लिए यह साबिज है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय प्रगतिशील विचारों के व्यक्ति हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास अधिक हो। इस लिए मैं उन से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों के पक्ष में जो यह निर्णय दिया है, वे उस के विरुद्ध अपना मत दें और प्लानिंग कमीशन को मजबूर करें कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सीधे यह काम न दें और प्रत्येक सेहता कमेटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना की जाये। अगर ऐसा हुआ तभी इस विचार क्षेत्र के हमारे पांच लाख ग्रामों का आर्थिकिकरण हो सकेगा और

तभी हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारेगी।

हमारे बड़े बड़े कारखानों में 8-10 दिन हड़ताल की बाँटें होती रहती हैं। अगर हम ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास करें और उन में ज्यादा पूँजी लगायें, तो हम हड़तालों से बहुत धरो में मुक्त हो जायेंगे। हमारे जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, मूल उद्योग हैं वे भी आवश्यक हैं और हम उन के लिए भी समुचित व्यवस्था करें। लेकिन बाकी जो सब काम ग्रामोद्योगों के जरिये हो सकते हैं, वे ग्रामोद्योगों को ही देने चाहिए, उन में पूँजी लगानी चाहिए और उन को शक्ति और सभी साधन देने चाहिए।

खाड़ी उद्योग बहुत ही पुरातन उद्योग हैं और वह गाँवों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक और मुकीद है। महज छोटी रकम की पूँजी से उससे कितने लोगों को रोजी मिल रही है, उस के आकड़े मंत्री महोदय के पास उपलब्ध हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस उद्योग के लिए ज्यादा में ज्यादा रकम की व्यवस्था की जाय।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय को पहले भी बताया है कि हमारे यहाँ मसलिन खादी के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था हो रही है, जिसमें एक काठिन आठ घण्टे काम कर के सौ रुपये महावार तक कमा लेता है। आज गाँव में अपने घर में रहकर कोई सौ रुपये महावार कमान यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि मसलिन खादी काठने वाले को साल में 600 रुपये की आमदनी होती है। मुझे स्वयं का अनुभव है, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ बिहार के मलाढ़ में मसलिन खादी का काम हो रहा है। तो मैं जानता हूँ कि वास्तविकता यह है कि काठने वाले को साल में सिर्फ 600 रुपये नहीं, बल्कि 900 रुपये से 1200 रुपये के बीच निश्चित रूप से मिल जाता है।

आज कपड़े की जोयोग है उस को देखते हुए मसलिन खादी के माध्यम से उस तरहके कपड़े का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कराया जाना चाहिए और मिलों द्वारा उस धक का कपड़ा बनाने पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए।

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

ऐसा करने से गांवों में तेजी के बड़े उद्योग स्थापित होंगे और लोगों को रोजी मिलेगी, रोटी मिलेगी और कपड़ा भी मिलेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं उत्तर बिहार से आता हूँ और सभापति महोदय का प स्वयं जानते हैं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के कारण हम लोगों की कौसी वृद्धि है। दक्षिण बिहार में निश्चित रूप से बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं। वहाँ के इन बड़े उद्योगों की व्यवस्था से काफी लोगों को लाभ मिलता है, सारे बिहार को और सारे देश के लोगों को लाभ मिलता है इस से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उत्तर बिहार कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र होते हुए भी, बड़े उद्योग की बात तो दूर रही, लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के अभाव में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहाँ उद्योग नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। न तो वहाँ कोई बड़ा उद्योग है और न ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास ही समुचित रूप से हो पाया है।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय से कई बार आग्रह किया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और पिछड़े जिलों में कोई न कोई उपयुक्त उद्योग खड़े किए जायें। उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में इन फ़्रां-स्ट्रक्चर के अभाव में दूसरे लोग वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित नहीं कर पाते हैं। जिन उद्योगपतियों की सरकार कहती है, वे वहाँ उद्योग नहीं लगा पाते और न ही लगाना चाहते हैं। और उस क्षेत्र के लोग न तो इतने साधन-सम्पन्न हैं और न उद्योग प्रवृत्ति के हैं कि वे स्वयं कोई उद्योग खड़ा कर सकें और सरकार द्वारा दी गई सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें। ऐसी स्थिति से आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं वहाँ कोई न कोई उद्योग खड़ा करे, ताकि लोगों में उद्योग की मनोवृत्ति उत्पन्न हो, उद्योगों की तरफ़ उन का ध्यान आकृष्ट हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उद्योगों में लगे। उसके द्वारा बेकरी की दूर करें और अपना आर्थिक सुधार

करें। यदि एक दो उद्योग ऐसे जिलों में खड़ा कर देंगे तो उसके बाद लोगों की प्रवृत्ति अनायास उस तरफ़ आकृष्ट होगी। फिर सरकार से कर्ज ले कर और दूसरे इंतजाम कर के लोग दूसरे दूसरे उद्योग भी वहाँ खड़े करने में सर्मथ होंगे।

एक बात मैं गोबर गैस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस मंत्रालय की परमशदातु समिति में मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि गोबर गैस की प्रक्रिया से पम्पिंग सेट वगैरह चलाने का प्रयोग किया गया। विशेषज्ञों का अनुमान है कि गोबर गैस के द्वारा सफलतापूर्वक पम्पिंग सेट चलाया जा सकता है। आज हम लोगों के यहाँ नहर काम नहीं कर रही है और सिंचाई के हेतु पानी नहीं दे रही है। जहाँ कहीं पानी है वहाँ डीजल के अभाव में पम्पिंग सेट्स के काम न करने से उनसे भी सिंचाई का काम नहीं हो रहा है। जहाँ कहीं लोगो ने मिलकर भस्ते दाम पर बाँग करवाई है वहाँ की समस्या यह है कि डीजल नहीं मिलता है। डीजल के अभाव में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। गेहूँ का फसल सूख रहा है। अगर गोबर गैस इस काम के लिए प्रयोग होता है तो मैं मंत्री जी में निवेदन करूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस अनन्वधान का आग्रह विकास के काम को पूरा कर के गैस व्यवस्था का दो बयों कि गाँवों में प्रत्येक किसान दो चार छ भैंस गाय या बैल रखता ही है। तो हर परिवार में एक एक गोबर गैस का प्लांट लग सकता है और फिर इस सिंचाई कार्य में खासकर लोगों को एक बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब तक हम लोग भारत में ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे, जापान की तरह घर घर में एक एक कारखाना नहीं बैठायेंगे तब तक हम लोगों का कल्याण सिर्फ़ इन बड़े बड़े कारखानों से होने वाला नहीं है। इन कार्यों के साथ ही उद्योग मंत्रालय की माँगों का समर्थन करत हूँ और साथ ही अन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): The scope of the Ministry of Industrial Development is very vast operates on a very wide spectrum, from delicate materials like silk to harsh destructive substances like explosives. It deals with joint sector, private sector and public sector. It dabbles from rural industries to industrial giants. Therefore, I would not venture to cover all the grounds which the Ministry commands. Going through this Report I find the Ministry bites much more than it can chew. It commands more than it can control. Therefore, there is no wonder that the Report, as has been submitted to this House, suffers from an aberration of over optimism for which I do not hold the Minister blame-worthy. Admitting that the year 1973 has been a year of stagnation, the Report projects a picture of 1974 which is promised to be a year of growth and affluence. But pragmatically when we analyse the basis for this kind of optimistic projections, the findings of the Report appear somewhat unconvincing. The Chief input for the industrial growth in 1974, according to this Report, is a normal monsoon. If there is no normal monsoon agricultural raw materials will not be available in plenty. Therefore, industrial production will decline. Other inputs which are necessary are: coal, steel and power. On Page 11, the Report says:

"Coal, steel and power are three other important inputs for industry and in this area also, the prospects for 1974 are better than during the last year."

Perhaps, the persons who drafted this Report were not in their senses, or, they did not understand what they were actually saying. With the coal movement dwindling—even the Railways are not able to get coal for their own consumption—with maseive power break-down in UP and West Bengal and the steel mills limping behind production schedule, I wonder, with what sense of pragmatism the authors of this Report can say that the prospects for 1974 are going to be better. How can they take the House for a ride and say that 1974 is going to

be a year of growth, even though the Finance Minister, in the Economic Survey has prognosticated that the year 1974 was going to be a year of decline. decline.

Be that as it may according to the Ministry, the main functions of the Ministry are to promote industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large, medium and small scale industries, both in the private and public sector. The time at my disposal being only eleven minutes.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can go up to fifteen minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I would confine my remarks only to two aspects; small scale industries and the removal of regional disparities as far as industrialisation is concerned.

Sir, as regards small scale industries, it is heartening to note that small scale industries continuing to record satisfactory progress and make an important contribution to the growth of industrialisation in the country. I was very happy to find from the Annual Report that the number of small scale industries registered with the Directors of Industries has increased from 3,18,000 on 31st December, 1972 to 4,05,000 on 31st December, 1973. But, Sir, my grievance is the growth of small scale industries is uneven. While highly industrialised States are attracting most of the incentive to the small scale sector, industrially backward States like Orissa and UP are lagging behind. For instance, Maharashtra has the largest number of small scale units, with over 31,000 units in 1971, whereas, Orissa could claim only 4,000. Although Delhi is very small in area and its population is also very small, compared to the other States of the Indian Union, yet, it is quite far ahead than most of the States in the field of small scale industries. I know, the Minister can immediately retort and say that lack of entrepreneurship in many States of the Indian Union, stand in the way of growth and development of small scale industries. But, is it not the bounden duty of this Ministry to see that entrepreneurship is encourag-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

ed in those States which are not industrially advanced and where such potentialities remain un-utilised and undeveloped. Going through this Report, I do not find anywhere any mention as to how this Ministry is going to promote entrepreneurship where it is lacking. Though it has provided for training in managerial and technical facilities in the small scale sector, still the Ministry has taken no steps to create a band of entrepreneurs particularly in States where small-scale industries are lagging behind, much less the large-scale industries.

In the development of small-scale industries, industrialist backward areas have to be encouraged more effectively by suitable administrative measures. States like Orissa are also not getting proper encouragement in Government stores purchase programme. I have got this publication *Small-Scale Industries—25 years of Progress* published in 1972. The table in page 93 gives the State-wise distribution of the value of contracts secured through the assistance of National Small-Scale Industries Corporation from the DGS&D. Government purchased Small-Scale industry products from West Bengal, a highly industrialised State, Rs. 771.27 lakhs, from Maharashtra Rs. 595.21 lakhs, but from Andhra Pradesh Rs. 5.51 lakhs and from Orissa Rs. 0.75 lakhs. How can the meagre number of small-scale industries which are struggling for their bare existence in the under-developed States survive if Government do not make purchases from them and if Government purchases only Rs. 75,000 worth of goods in the small scale sector from an industrially backward State like Orissa? The small-scale industries in the industrially backward States will languish away unless they are given preference by the Directorate of Supply. I request the Minister to bring to bear his good offices upon the DGS&D to see that in making Government purchases, industrially backward States are given more preference in the small scale sector provided the other conditions are fulfilled.

The small-scale industry is not also without its irony. At page 67 of the report, you will find a mention about the census of small scale industries:

"With a view to determining the requirements of the small-scale sector for forming appropriate policies for further development of the sector, a nationwide census of small-scale industrial units has been launched during the year under the overall charge of the Development Commissioner."

I was really heartened to read that the Government of India really meant business for development of small-scale industries so essential for our economic growth. But only today's *Times of India Notebook* writes as follows about the census of small-scale industries. For the benefit of the House, I will read it. It begins under heading "Gentle Persuasion";

"Don't be afraid. The information you give will not be used against you in a court of law; will not be used for taxation; will not be used in any manner that brings you harm." With this pathetic ploy the Government is trying to get honest information from owners of small-scale industries as part of a census of small-scale industrial units in the country. The need for the census has an irony of its own. The official policy of encouraging for small-sector was motivated by the hope that smaller enterprise would be free from the malpractices indulged in by big industrial houses. But bitter experience has shown this to be a sad illusion.

It is alleged for instance, that some so-called small industries are owned and controlled by big business houses through *benami* agents."

I emphasize the words "benami agents".

"Moreover, some small units exist only on paper, and have become a convenient device to secure scarce raw materials at controlled prices, which are then sold in the black market."

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us on the floor of this House if this is a fact that big industrial houses are using the ploy of the small-scale industries to get scarce raw materials at controlled prices. If it is really so, then it is high time that we have re-thinking on the small-scale industries. Since it has been promised that the census should be completed by 1974, let him give us not merely the figures of the number of small-scale units in various States but also give us a complete and true picture of their ownership.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the fear in the mind of the small-scale industry about the proposed census?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: There is no fear in their minds I read from the *Times of India Notebook* to show that the small-scale industries are being used as a ploy by the large industrial houses for getting scarce raw materials and other incentives. The report promises that this census operation would be completed by the year 1974. My submission to the Minister would be that when the census report is available to us, it should not merely reel out figures of statistics as to the number of units in various States, but it should give a complete picture of the pattern of ownership and management of these small scale units.

Then I come to the development of the backward areas in which I am emotionally involved, coming as I do from a most backward industrial State with rich industrial potential. It is heartening to know that for the development of backward areas the Government have been providing various incentives like concessional finance, development subsidy, transport subsidy and, on top of all this, one of the charters of the Industrial Development Bank of India is to encourage industries in backward areas.

I was going through the Report very minutely to find out how many industrial units have been located in the industrially backward areas which have been identified by the Wanchoo Committee and the Pande Committee Report by taking advantage of these incentives. If my memory serves me right, 213 districts have been identified as industrially backward districts or areas. With all these concessions and with all these incentives that have been afforded—and rightly so—by the Government, I was expecting the Ministry to give us in the appendix the number of units which have been set up in the industrially backward areas, which had been identified by the Wanchoo Committee and the Pande Committee. But I was disappointed not to find any mention about it.

17.00 hrs.

My grievance is that the incentives are mostly being taken advantage of by the large business houses in the name of development of backward areas. Twenty large houses listed in the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee Report have applied for setting up industries in backward areas. It becomes a fundamental question as to whether, in the name of development of backward areas, we should allow the monopolies to grow further or not. The large industrial houses have entrepreneurship, they have managing ability; they have technical facilities and, on top of all these, have the means to set up industries in the remotely backward areas. Therefore, there can be some justification in favour of the large industrial houses. But, on the other hand, the large industrial houses are not going to solve the economic problems of industrial backward States.

Take, for instance, the Rourkela Steel Plant. It is an industrial giant. But how many local people have been able to find employment there? If the hon. Minister takes care of taking a census of the employment potential of the local people

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

in the large industrial establishments in States, like, Orissa and Bihar, he will come to the painful conclusion that these large industrial houses, the large industrial complexes, have been of no advantage to these industrially backward areas in solving their endemic economic problems. Therefore, when the large industrial houses are getting all the incentives in the name of industrial backward areas, it is no wonder that the Central investment subsidy has been raised from 10 to 15 per cent and there has been a reduction of 20 per cent profits from tax which has been recently announced by the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, in his Budget proposals. This trend is in clear contradiction of the Committee's observations which had categorically stated that the large industrial houses are becoming large by the finances from the public financial institutions.

Nonetheless the industrially backward States are also not deriving the benefit from the schemes in an even manner. That means, speaking in other words, the justice is not being distributed evenly. For instance, upto 31-10-73, Maharashtra got 120 units sanctioned in the name of development of industrially backward areas; Gujarat got 785 units. Even a small Union Territory, like, Goa, Daman and Diu got 52 units whereas a huge sprawling State, like U.P. got 24 units—and the least I say about Orissa is the best—Orissa got only 15 units. Why is it so? Will the hon. Minister kindly take the trouble of explaining the queer phenomenon that while a small Union Territory Goa, Daman and Diu could get 52 units cleared in the name of development of the industrially backward areas, why Orissa could get only a pittance? What Orissa is lacking in? Do we lack in water resources? Do we lack in power? Do we lack in natural resources? Do we lack in human labour? What other infrastructure you require for States, like, U.P. and Orissa to come to the standard of a Union Territory, like, Goa, Daman and Diu?

Therefore, I would submit that the licensing policy and other fiscal policies

should be used as an effect leverage to see that the industrially backward states and areas get more number of industrial units, be they large, medium or small units.

The Government has now come to the concept of growth centres. The development of industrially backward areas has been given a go-by. They have now come to this new concept of growth centres for providing infra-structures. As I stated a little while ago, Orissa is not lacking in growth centres. I ask, even then, how many industries have flowed to Orissa, under your incentive schemes. Will you give the answer?

AN HON. MEMBER: Cyclone

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: If the hon. Member thinks that cyclone is an infra-structure, then I pity his intelligence.

MR. CHAIRMAN. That is the basic infra-structure for creation of work.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Out of destruction comes new creation. Then, I think, we would welcome more of Guja rat-type of things, so that the whole thing is dismantled and we build it a new.

In conclusion I would urge upon the hon. Minister to have some sympathy for the backward States and see that the licensing policy and other incentives are used as an effective leverage so that the industrially backward areas or under-developed areas are able to attract more big medium and small industries and there is even-growth of industrial development in this country.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA (Purulia): I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology for the following reasons:—

We find that in the year 1973 we received the highest number of industrial licence applications; it was 3,280. The corresponding figure in respect of 1972 was 2,851; the figure in the year 1971 was

2,932 and the figure in the year 1970 was 3,033. Coming to the progress of disposal of pending applications, in 1973 a total of 3,540 cases were disposed of. So, we can say that the Department has been more active in disposing of the industrial licence applications.

They have also taken up various progressive policies for the development of industries in various aspects; they have taken up policies which can be justified. They have taken up the self-employment schemes and also various other aspects, so that the industries in the backward areas can be developed. Regarding self-employment scheme, I would like to point out that, under this scheme, young engineers and educated unemployed got the facilities for training; about 4,300 engineers got the training, out of which 400 have set up their own industries and they are employing about 4,000 people.

Also Government have given marginal money. Certain money, 10 per cent, is to be given or deposited in the bank for starting an industry. The policy which the Government have followed is 75 per cent bank loan, 15 per cent grants for backward areas—it used to be 10 per cent; now it has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent—and 10 per cent margin, money which the Government has agreed to deposit in favour of the party; the amount of margin money already given in 1972-73 is Rs. 6.5 crores. They have also started the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and in this organisation they have selected 32 growth centres for intensive programmes; and in each centre they are trying to organise 320 small scale industrial units. A survey report has already been prepared for eight districts. Intensive surveys are being conducted in seven backward districts in this year, namely, in Jind, Bero-pada, Birbhum, Berhampur, Jodhpur, Srinagar and Mysore.

According to this Backward Districts Programme, they have selected 48 districts for development of industries and 230 districts for the concessional financing programme by which they get financial aid from banks. In the backward

districts they also get a 15 per cent subsidy from the Central Government. Previously, it was 10 per cent but it has since been increased to 15 per cent. Still private entrepreneurs are not attracted to the backward districts. Further they have raised the limit from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore for licensing. Still, we find that private entrepreneurs or industrialists are not at all enamoured of going to backward districts. The reason is that the districts are not selected properly. No surveys are made. A complete survey should be done to find out the infra-structure available and the infra-structure which are required and then each district should be surveyed, for each district has got its own special feature. So a survey is a must. Some districts have already been surveyed in West Bengal.

Purulia district is declared as a most backward district out of the 48 districts. But in survey has not been made. If a survey is made there, then the focal point can be found out or we can consider the factors responsible for industrial development e.g. whether the raw material is available, what kind of raw material is available, whether power, transport and water facilities are available and whether suitable land is available. Such things are to be found out. Without finding it out, if we merely give 15 per cent subsidy to the industrialists, it does not help. For the past three years, no industrialists have gone there because they are not getting all these facilities and here, if the State is not doing anything, the Central Government should come forward and give preference to these districts so that they get all the facilities for the purpose.

In this respect, one suggestion I would like to make. If a Board is formed in collaboration with the different Departments such as Roads, Transport, Water, Electricity, Land and Telephones and if all these departments come together and a cell is formed so that they may organise and select which types of industries should be started in which district, it will hasten the industrial development of these backward districts.

[Shri Devedra Nath Mahata]

In this connection I would like to refer, as my previous speaker has said, to the issue of industrial licences. Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States are getting a greater number of licences whereas in West Bengal, if you take the proportionate number, it is very low.

As regards other districts of West Bengal besides Jhargram and Purulia, the northern districts of West Bengal—although the Farakka has been completed—nothing has yet been done for the development of industries.

Regarding Purulia district I want to say something. We are hearing that industries are going to be started like an Alloy Steel plant in Madhukunta, a cement factory in Jhalda etc, but nothing has been done. We are daily hearing over the radio as also we are reading in the papers that a cement factory will be started, but nothing has been done. Regarding starting a cement factory, I think, there is a stretch of nine miles in the hilly areas where there is plenty of limestone available. But these have been leased out to private parties by the ex-landlords. Now they should be taken back. We have heard sufficiently that a site at Tulin in Jhalda PS has been selected for the cement factory and that they are doing something. But it is not progressing as we all want it to do. Sir, Purulia district was formed in 1956. Formerly, it was Manbhum district. Then it was divided and a part of it went to Singhbhum, one part went to Dhanbad. Nearby at Bokaro there is the steel complex. If you go to Purulia, factories are there all round in. Bokaro in Dhanbad, in Asansol, in Muri, Ranchi, in Jamshedpur as also in Ghatsila, but there are no ancillary industries. So, we have suggested that just on the north of Joypur P.S. in Purulia distt. an ancillary industrial estate should be set up just abutting Bokaro. For that sufficient land is available. Water is there. Only communication roads and power need to be developed. If these are taken care of, I think, the ancillary industries will grow there.

The Central Government has given a plan that all the ancillary industries should grow just around the big industries. On the other side of Bokaro the ancillary industries are growing. They had selected 51 new more items and now it comes to 177 items in all. If the policies are fair, if the incentives are given, what is the lacuna due to which nobody is willing to go and start industries in those areas? Regarding cement, a huge demand is there of 29 million tonnes. It is hoped that they are going to have about 25 million tonnes in the next Five-year Plan. There is every possibility and feasibility of starting new industries for cement. It is a dire necessity. Regarding construction and other things we are facing great trouble. The Central Government should put pressure on the State Governments so that our demand for cement will be met in full.

The Industrial Development Department has given some scope for the purpose of the employment of the educated unemployed youths. They have given training for matriculates. They are giving scooter on subsidy. They are given marginal money also of ten per cent and the educated unemployed are getting benefits thereby out of this scheme. There are various small-scale industries which could be started and bank facilities are also given. What I suggest that these assistance should be liberalised to some extent. Many small units have already been started like tin-box, ice-cream, small rubber parts, etc. The scheme for assisting educated matriculate unemployed was started in 1971-72. The amount provided for was Rs. 6.38 crores in 1971-72. It was Rs. 6.50 crores in 1972-73. In the next year although Rs. 13 crores was estimated, due to paucity of funds, only Rs. 9.50 crores was given. Out of this Rs. 707.2 lakhs has been allotted to the States and Union Territories. About 4,000 persons have been employed by this scheme.

Finally, my submission is that they should solve the unemployment problem which is very huge and very acute in the country. I think small scale industries which do not require any power or any

other labour trouble being there, should be encouraged in these areas, just like Japan. The Government has already given facilities for import of raw material and certain percentage of import to these industries like chemicals. But they should encourage small units like Japan so that they will not face any power shortage or any labour troubles. This is the only thing by which we can solve the unemployment problem which is very acute. They can employ 10 or 12 persons in each unit and in this way large number of unemployed youth, both skilled and unskilled, can get employment.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO (Bankura): Time allotted to me is very short and as such I don't want to refer in detail regarding the big public sector or private sector undertaking of our country of which some of my friends have already dealt with in detail. I belong to a backward district in West Bengal and as my friend Mr. Mahata has spoken, we are facing various difficulties so far as the industrialisation in these backward areas is concerned. On the recommendation of the Planning Commission, Central Government has given certain subsidies and credit and other facilities for the development of industries in these backward districts which have been selected in all the States of our country.

But, Sir, so far as I know, we have not succeeded anywhere and as such I shall try to confine myself to the difficulties that are being experienced while developing industries in these backward districts in our country.

Merely giving the said incentives is not sufficient because we have seen that unless and until we develop adequate infrastructure for the development of industries in backward areas and all necessary raw materials etc. are made available, no industry could ever come up in the backward districts in our country.

For example, we have seen some industrialists were given the letters of intents to set up industries in the backward districts of Purulia and Bankura in West Bengal to which I actually belong, with some time limit, within while industries

are to be started but I am sorry Sir, nothing has been done so far. In this way, about three valuable years have been wasted. I am making a particular reference to the cases of an Alloy Steel Project as also a cement factory in the District of Purulia, West Bengal about which my hon. friend has also just now spoken.

So far as I know, letters of intents were given to some private parties but ultimately we were told that they are not capable enough to take up such projects and they have not even got the necessary finances etc. and as a result these projects could not be taken up by them. If that is so, I want to know Sir, why those cases were recommended by the State Government at all to the Centre? Why all those factors are not taken into account before hand to avoid unnecessary delay and wastage of valuable time. If they are not capable of even financing any such undertakings or any other matter as required under the letter of intent, then what is the use of giving such letter of intent to such bogus parties? I do not understand what is the utility of recommending such parties. This is simply killing of time for nothing: in this way we find that a valuable time of three years has already lapsed. I am now told that letters of intents have been issued in favour of West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation which is a Government of West Bengal undertaking for a cement factory at Jhalda and for a Alloy Steel Plant at Madhukunda in the District of Purulia and for a Polystyrene Fibre (nylon) factory in the district of Bankura at Bankura West Bengal, but I am sorry until now nothing has been done I had a talk in this connection with the Hon. Industries Minister, West Bengal at Calcutta and he told me that his Department is making all necessary arrangements to get the project reports ready and that they are trying to acquire land etc. very soon for the said projects. But I am sorry again Sir, until now nothing has been done in spite of so many promises to us from time to time. If things are allowed to continue like this, I do not know Sir, when it would be

[Shri S. N. Singh Deo]

actually possible for them to take up these projects and to get them completed in time. The Central Government should take a very serious view of the situation and put pressure on the West Bengal Government to take it up with all seriousness and see that difficulty, if any, is solved and land etc. are acquired and the projects are started immediately without any further delay whatsoever, of which they have made so much of publicity and have aroused so much of enthusiasm among the local people of these two districts. This I am demanding in the general interest of the people of these two Districts which have been neglected and ignored all though from a very long time.

You know Sir, that West Bengal is a problem State. Thousands of young people—both educated and uneducated—are still unemployed. They come to us with expectations and they persuade us for employment and service. But, we are in a very helpless position. Unless and until some thing is done for them all and these industries are started in these backward districts of West Bengal, there is great dissatisfaction and restlessness prevailing among the people. As a result of acute poverty, unemployment and food scarcity, people are being forced to go from the rural areas and flock to the cities and creating unhealthy situation and bickering all over the State. This is not a good sign. Government should take it seriously and do something otherwise there would be complete deterioration in the law and order situation in these areas and the state as a whole. This, I am speaking with full responsibility as a elected representative from this area.

Under these circumstances, I would therefore, earnestly request the Industries Department of Government of India and our Industrial Development Minister in particular to look into the matter immediately and to see that some concrete steps are taken, the State Government is given some warning and some firm directive so that these industries are started

in those areas immediately without any delay whatsoever and also get those industries completed within a specified time. This I am speaking with all seriousness as a member of Lok Sabha from the said two Districts. Since the time is up, Sir, with these words, I support the Demands for Grants as presented by the Hon. Minister and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time given to me.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : देश की मारी प्रगति इंडस्ट्री पर डिपेंड करती है। हम बारे में हमारी पालिसी बडी लचीली है। 1971 में हमने कहा था कि 22 घरानों को हम होईल इन्वेन्शन देते हैं उनको किसी भी और इंडस्ट्री को लगाने की कोई इजाजत नहीं देंगे। इन में बड़ में हमने तरफीम की अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई फर-खाता न लग सकत, हाँ था दूसरा कोई आदमी या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट न लगा सकता हो तो उनको ल इन्वेन् दे दिया जाएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मर्जी पर इस चीज को हमने आधारित कर दिया है कि ल इन्वेन् मिले नही मिले दूसरा आदमी आए नहीं पाए इन से हमें नुकसान ही हुआ है। हमने जो फिजा को तैयार करती चाहिये थी नही की। दरम्यान में होना यह चाहिये था कि हर पांच साल बकि पञ्चीप साल तक का नकशा इंडस्ट्रीज डिप्टमेंट को तैयार करना चाहिये था और जैसे मूगल के अन्दर हर गाव और हर शहर फिजा होता है उसको बढ़ाना नही जा सकता था उसी तरह से इंडस्ट्रीज को भी हम फिजा कर देने और बार-बार उनको बढ़ाने नही। मजे की बात यह है कि ये कहते हैं कि बिहार में हम लोगो को रद्द कर दो रुपये मिले उडीपा में इतने मिले मोझा दमन में इतने मिले फला जगह इतने मिले। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्री कही बढ़ली जा सकती है ? इंडस्ट्री एक रेमी चीज है कि जो स्थिति के मुताबिक बनती है दूसरी

जगह वह नहीं बन सकती है। जब तक वह फिक्स नहीं होती है तब तक उसको बदला नहीं जा सकता है। जब गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम हो गया कि 22 घरानों के बीर काम नहीं चल सकता तो उसको चाहिये था कि वह एक कमेटी बना देती, उन की मलाह लेती और उनको कहती कि आप दूसरों को इनबाइड करो और दूसरी इंडस्ट्री लगवाओ। लेकिन हम को आखिर में मभी लाइसेंस करीब करीब उन्हीं को देने पड़। एक तरफ हम प्रतिक्रियावाद के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं, मिल कर हम उनका हिन्दुस्तान में उखाड़ने की योजना बना रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन्हीं प्रतिक्रियावादियों को हम प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। श्री कं० क० घिडला जा चुनाव राज्य मंत्री के लिए लड़ रहे हैं वह एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेंगे या पचास लाख यह तो हम नहीं कह सकते हैं लेकिन इस तरह में भ्रष्ट करने की इजाजत उनको क्या दी जा रही है। उनको प्रोत्साहन क्यों दिया जा रहा है। इस लिए दिया जा रहा है कि हमारे मामलों इंडस्ट्रियल पार्लामी साफ नहीं है। लचकीली है। स्पष्ट नहीं है। होना यह चाहिये कि हम पहले पता लगाए कि अगले पांच साल में सीमेंट की, कपड़े की तथा दूसरी वस्तुओं की हमारी रिक्वायरमेंटस क्या हैं और उन पांच सालों के लिए आप स्पष्ट पालिसी बनाए और इंडस्ट्रीज को फिक्स करे कि फलां साल में यह यहाँ लगेगी और फलां साल में यहाँ लगेगी।

कापर प्राजेक्ट्स के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा। खेचरी में अब तक वह चालू नहीं हुई है। कितनी वहाँ आप इसके आधार पर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज आप लगा पाएंगे यह फिक्स आप ने नहीं

किया है। यह नहीं बताया है कि किस एरिया में कौन सी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री लगेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रतिक्रियावादियों के हाथ में आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को खोलने दे रहे हैं।

छोटी छोटी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को भी बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। उनको भी आपने उनके हाथ में खोलने के लिये दे दिया है। अगर कहीं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री जरा आगे निकलने लगती है तो आप ऐसा कानून बना देते हैं कि उसको पीछे हटना पड़ जाता है। बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले में वे टिका नहीं सकती हैं। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ छोटे छोटे और बड़े बड़े कारखाने ग्वड टायर और टयूब्स बनाते हैं। पेट्रोल पर आपने इतनी ज्यादा गवर्नाइज लगा दी है, उसका बढ़ा दिया है कि तीन रुपये की टयूब पर ज्यादा उनका उत्पादन का खर्चा आया। इस तरह से बड़े बड़े कारखानों के मामले में छोटे लोग टिक नहीं सकेंगे और मजबूर हो कर उनको अपने कारखाने बन्द करने पड़ेंगे। पानी में छोटे छोटे काठा बनाने वाले हैं। उन पर आपने इतने टैक्स चढ़ा दिए हैं कि उनके कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं और हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। पूजीपति उन पर छाए हुए हैं। प्रतिक्रियावादी उन पर छाए हुए हैं। वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई भी छोटी इंडस्ट्री बड़ी इंडस्ट्री का मुकाबला न कर सके।

आपने कालियरीज का नेशनलाइजेशन किया। तब मैं ने स्पष्ट कहा था कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज वाले मारे जायेंगे, उनको कोयला मिलने वाला नहीं है। बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। ये सब अपनी जहरत का कार्यालय काम काम पर ले आयेयें, हुआ भी यही आज छोटी इंडस्ट्री वालों को रा-सीटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है, कोयले

[श्री श्रीकिशन प्रदी]

का इंतजाम नहीं हो पा रहा है और कोयल के अभाव में वे बन्द हो रही हैं। दो दो हजार रुपया खर्च करने के लिये वे तैयार हैं लेकिन उनका कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं ने मन्त्री महोदय से कहा था कि मथुरा में जब मैं इन्वैक्शन पर गया तो मैंने देखा कि एक इजीनियर ने पीलीभीत की एक फॅक्ट्री बहा लगाई। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि नाथ में इस की कोई फॅक्ट्री नहीं है। लेकिन उस के बाद होस्ट डाइज एंड कैमीकल्ज को लेटर आफ इडेंट मिल गया। आपको रा मैटीरियल मिल गया। उम गरीब न दस लाख रुपया खर्च किया था। फर्ज लिया था। आज हालत यह है कि उम की फॅक्ट्री बन्द हो गई है। शायद कुछ दिनों बाद वह नीलाम हो जाये। जब तक हम इन सब बातों का स्पष्ट नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह इंडस्ट्री बहुत आग बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। सरकार बड़ बड़े पूँजीपतियों को स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री में अलग करे। उम के बाद वह उम के लिए रा मैटीरियल का इन्तजाम करे और उम के फिनिश गूडज को बेचने का इन्तजाम करे। नती काम चल सकता है।

सरकार को वितरण और प्राइक्शन में फर्क करना चाहिए। सीमेंट कपडा और बेजोटेबल भी उद्योग अपने अपने एजेंट मुकर्रर करत है। यह क्यों? सरकार की पालिसी में यह गलती है। सरकार उन उद्योगों को प्राइक्शन करने दे उन के मारे प्राइक्शन का ले कर स्वयं एजेंट नियुक्त करे और उन को अलग अलग मालार्डिज करे ताकि ब्लैकमेल कम हो और पूँजीपतियों का प्राफिट कम हो। आज वे लोग छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों पर छाये हुए हैं। छोटे व्यापारी उन के बगैर जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते हैं। इसलिए देखने में आता है—आप ने चुनाव में भी देखा होगा—कि हर गाव में छोटा व्यापारी अपने आप को बिडला और टाटा समझता है। उम के दिमाग

में यह बात आती है कि जैसे उस का नुकसान हो रहा हो। इस का कारण यह है कि वे कपडे, सीमेंट और लोहे आदि के एजेंट है और उन की वजह से ब्लैकमेल होता है। वे लोग एक प्राथिक कडी से जुड़े हुए हैं। इस कडी को तोड़ने से वे अलग हो जायेंगे। जब छोटा व्यापारी बड़े पूँजीपतियों में अलग होगा तभी देश का उद्धार होगा, तभी प्राइक्शन बड़ेगा, वना प्राइक्शन बढ़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

राजस्थान में रा मैटीरियल है, मिनरल्ज हैं और उन के जितने कारखाने लग सकते हैं वे लगाये जाने चाहिए। जहाँ तक सीमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान में इतना ज्यादा लाइमस्टोन भरा हुआ है कि कई सीमेंट के कारखाने लग सकते हैं। सरकार को छोटे छोटे बीम, पन्चोम, चालीस टन के प्लांट में लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और उन के माल उपलब्ध करने चाहिए। वस्तु जर्मनी में सीमेंट के छोट छोटे कारखाने लग रहे हैं और वे प्राफिटेबल हैं। आज सीमेंट में चानीम चानीम रुपया बोरा ब्लक है। उमको देखते हुए राजस्थान में सीमेंट के छोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिए बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

हमार यहाँ आयरन और बहुत ज्यादा है जो रेलवे फ्रंट बहुत महंगा होने की वजह से एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस लिए राजस्थान में आयरन और का एक म्मेन्टिंग कारखाना लगाना चाहिए, या छोटे छोटे दूसरे आदिमिया को इस की इजाजत देनी चाहिए, ताकि वह आयरन और काम आ सकें।

सीकर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मलेहदीपुरा में आयरन पाइराइट का अतुल भंडार है। पिछली दफा मैंने कहा था कि वह एशिया में आयरन पाइराइट का सबसे बड़ा भंडार है। वह बहुत सस्ता पडता है। इस के बावजूद वहाँ कारखाना न लगाया जाना कहा तक

उचित है ? मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस कारखाने को लगाने की योजना बनाई जाये और राजस्थान को फ़टलाइजर मुहैया किया जाये ।

श्री छोटे लाल (बैल) मभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के लिए औद्योगिक विकास बहुत जरूरी है । यद्यपि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन देश के जो नागरिक कृषि-कार्य में नहीं लगें हुए है या जिन लोगों के पास खेती नहीं है उन को तब तक रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता है जब तक कि देश में औद्योगीकरण नहीं होता है । कोयला, विद्युत, कच्चा माल और लोहा देश के औद्योगीकरण के लिए बहुत जरूरी है । इन चारों चीजों के बिना औद्योगीकरण नहीं हो सकता है ।

जहा तक कोयले का सम्बन्ध है उत्तर प्रदेश की कोयले की आवश्यकता 10,000 बैगन प्रति-मास है परन्तु इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए केवल 5,000 बैगन का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है । उस में से भी उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल 3,000 बैगन ही मिल पाते है । उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में एक पिछडा हुआ प्रदेश है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को पूरा कोयला दिया जाना चाहिए । 1973 के प्रथम छ महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश को कोयले के केवल 17,142 बैगन ही मिले है । इस लिए उस की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होना बहुत जरूरी है खाम तोर में इस लिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास के मामले में बहुत पिछडा हुआ है ।

जहा तक विद्युत का सम्बन्ध है आप जानते है कि विद्युत के इजीनियर्स समय समय पर हड़ताल कर देते है जिस की वजह से औद्योगीकरण में बाधा पड़ती है । कुछ

प्राकृतिक कारणों में भी बिजली का उत्पादन कम हो पाता है । इसलिए भारत सरकार को अन्य माधनों में बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देना चाहिए ।

जहा तक लोहे और इस्पात का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकता 80,000 टन प्रति-तिमाही है परन्तु उस को केवल चार या पांच हजार टन प्रति-तिमाही लोहा मिल पाता है । इस के अनिश्चित 48,000 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाली 56 तार बनाने वाली इकाइयों को केवल 402 मीट्रिक टन लोहे और इस्पात का आवंटन हो पाता है । ऐसी ही दुर्दशा चमकीने छड़े बनाने वाली इकाइयों और बम्बे तथा ट्यूब बनाने वाली इकाइयों और रीरोनिंग मिला ए० मी० एम० आर० इकाइयों आदि की भी है । उन को भी पूरा लोहा नहीं मिल पाता है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 37 जिले पिछडे हुए है । उन जिलों में औद्योगीकरण करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से वित्त निगम के द्वारा जो कर्ज दिये जाते है उन की व्याज की दर कम रखी गई है उस के लिए अलग से चार वर्ष का ग्रेस पीरियड भी रखा गया है और ऋणों की लोटाने की अवधि भी बढ़ा कर पंद्रह वर्ष तक कर दी गई है । इसलिए यह स्वाभाविक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को औद्योगीकरण के लिए जितने धन की आवश्यकता है उस को पूरा करने में बहुत अडचन पड़ेगी । इस लिए भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश को औद्योगीकरण के लिए अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दे ।

जहा तक पिछडे हुए इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उन पिछडे हुए इलाकों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिन की ओर किसी भी माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि

[श्री छोटे लाल]

सरकार का भी ध्यान नहीं है। प्लानिंग कमीशन और औद्योगिक विकास से सम्बन्धित मंत्रिगण का ध्यान भी उन क्षेत्रों की ओर नहीं जाता है। प्रायः देखा गया है कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के लिए शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र आरक्षित है जहाँ तक औद्योगीकरण का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी पूर्णतया उपेक्षा की जाती है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि पूरे देश में ऐसे जितने भी निर्वाचनक्षेत्र हैं वह उन का सर्वेक्षण कराये और देखें कि मेरी बात सही है या नहीं।

मैंने लोक सभा के आरक्षित क्षेत्रों से आने वाले माननीय सदस्यों से बात की है। उन मामले में उन का पूरा समर्थन है। उन का भी कहना है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित क्षेत्रों की औद्योगीकरण के मामले में उपेक्षा की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्लानिंग मन्त्रालय में मिनिटर श्री मोहन धारिया से एक मीटिंग के दौरान आग्रह किया था लेकिन वह इस बारे में कहा तक ध्यान देगे यह देखने की बात है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें क्योंकि आरक्षित क्षेत्रों में कल हरिजन ही बोट देने वाले नहीं होते हैं बल्कि दूसरे जातियों वाले भी होते हैं। जब चुनाव का मौका आता है और हम उन से बोट मागने जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि यह कान्स्टीट्यून्सी शिडयूल्ड कास्टस के लिए रिजर्व्ड है लेकिन इस की हर मामले में अछूत बना दिया गया है।

इसलिए जनता के मन में जो एक ऐसी भावना पैदा होती जा रही है उससे आरक्षित क्षेत्र से आने वाले उम्मीदवार जो हैं उन का मनोबल नीचा होता है सरकार को कदापि

यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि आरक्षित क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा की जाये। इसलिए मैं खास तौर से जोर देता हूँ कि आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जो भी हैं चाहे वह पिछड़े इलाकों में हैं, चाहे विकसित इलाकों में हैं उन सभी की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे।

इसी तरह जितने भी उपक्रम कायम किए जाते हैं और जो पहले से चल रहे हैं सरकार की ओर से वहाँ पर जो शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए आरक्षित पद है सेवाओं में उन की भी उपेक्षा की जाती है। पब्लिक मैक्टर में जितने कारखाने हैं वहाँ तो उपेक्षा होनी ही नहीं चाहिए। ज्वाइंट मैक्टर में भी नहीं होनी चाहिए और प्राइवेट मैक्टर जिस को सरकार अनुदान और ऋण देती है वहाँ भी सेवाओं में आरक्षण मंत्री जो कानून है भारत सरकार के या राज्य सरकारों के उन का वह पालन कराए। इससे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के जितने पढ़े लिखे नौजवान हैं या टेकनिकली ट्रेड लोग हैं वे काम में लग सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक इलाहाबाद का सवाल है मैं खास तौर से अपने क्षेत्र चायल की बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर कोई कारखाना नहीं है। केवल एक प्राइवेट मैक्टर की टार्च फैक्ट्री है। बाकी कोई कल कारखाना उस क्षेत्र में नहीं है। जहाँ बेकार नवयुवक काम में लग सके। यही कारण है कि गंगा और यमुना के दोआब का वह चायल क्षेत्र ऐसा है यहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा क्राइम होने है। वहाँ के नौजवान बेकार होते हैं इसलिए चोरी डकैती और कतल का रास्ता अपनाते हैं और उनी में व्यस्त रहते हैं। जितने ज्यादा क्राइम उस क्षेत्र में होते हैं उतने शायद इलाहाबाद के किसी और क्षेत्र में नहीं होते। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उस को जो फतेहपुर जिले की खागा तहसील और उस से मिले हुए इलाकों को लिए हुए

हैं औद्योगिक विकास के मामले में धारा बढ़ाया जाये। मैं मन्त्र महोदय से चाहूँगा कि मेरी भाषा को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार तक पहुंचाएँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मांगा का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, I am very thankful for this opportunity. I want to bring some important factors which have not yet been analysed in this Report. Chapter 2 it has been stated that there is decline in industrial production. From 7.4 per cent growth rate, it has come down to 0.8 per cent growth rate. For this, the shortage of power and other things have been mentioned, but the main factors which are responsible and which had been pointed out by us times without number had not at all been discussed, nor even a trace of them could be found in the whole Report.

While there is decline in industrial production and prices are going up, if we critically analyse what is the position of the monopoly houses we find that 20 large industrial houses had a total asset of Rs. 1780 crores in 1963-64 and in 1968 this amount had gone up to Rs. 2752.07 crores. Late information supplied by the Monopoly Enquiry Commission is that in 1971 the assets have gone up to Rs. 3102 crores. Before 1971 it had gone up by more than 50 per cent and 1964-68, it has gone up by 54 per cent. Accordingly their profits have also grown. Only one industrial house, the Birla's, had multiplied and it has reached Rs. 500 crores.

If this is the position, where is the question of decline? So, the fact that there is decline in industrial production is not at all correct. The very monopoly houses are controlling more than 50 per cent of the total assets, in the country. Therefore, this aspect has not been brought out in the Report. Many of my friends, hon. Members in this House from the Treasury Benches have, times without number, on different occasions,

pointed out that it is the monopoly capital which is responsible for black-marketing, price rise and corruption in the Ministry and everywhere in political and public life. But, no action has been taken. This aspect is completely missing in the Report. Unless you strike at the monopoly capital, you cannot remove black marketing, which is created by this very monopoly capital. You cannot deal a severe blow at black money unless you deal a severe blow at the monopoly capital. But, unfortunately, this has been completely missed in the whole of the Report.

The second aspect which I want to bring to the notice of the House is with regard to textile industry. This comes under consumer goods industry. All these consumer industries are controlled by the same monopoly houses. That is why, prices are going up. There are sugar barons, jute barons, cement barons and what not. The production of all the daily necessities of life is controlled, owned and distributed by these very economic powers. Therefore, what has been done during all these years? Some sick textile mills have been taken over. We find, according to the report—because you have to rely on this Report—that the profit is Rs. 560.23 lakhs. If this is the net profit, this raises a question why not the Government take over the textile industry. It is a question of approach. The poorer sections of the people do not have enough money and it is beyond their capacity even to go in for the purchase of cloth. Therefore, I would demand of this Ministry that the textile industry should be nationalised. They should not wait until the mills become sick. If you wait for them to become sick and then take over, you have to pump in more money into these sick mills. After the 25th Constitutional Amendment came into force, Parliament has got the powers to take over and complete nationalise these consumer goods industries. Therefore, I demand of this Ministry that immediate steps should be taken to nationalise the textile industry.

[Shri D. K. PANDA]

My last point is in regard to development of backward areas. On page 76 of the Report, many guidelines and principles have been enunciated. What I want to emphasise is this. Nothing has been mentioned in the Report as to what has been done in regard to backward States like Orissa. This regional imbalance has been created because of the growth of the monopoly houses in the country. What steps have been taken for the development of small scale industries, backward areas and backward districts and to what extent the targets fixed earlier have been achieved. When we go through this year's Report and the earlier Reports, we find that there is absolutely no coherence. Some guidelines are laid down in one particular year, and some other different guidelines are laid down in another year. Simply guidelines have been given. Finally, we find, there is stagnation.

In Orissa, in my district Ganjam, one Mr. Bangur, who has invested only Rs. 2 or 3 crores, is earning a daily profit of more than Rs. 15,000. This can be varied. This is one of the larger houses.

In the coastal belt where the Chilka lake is there, chemical industries can be established and small entrepreneurs can be given an opportunity to develop those industries. I am not going to give a catalogue because I have no time. The industrial survey of the backward States and backward districts is not yet complete and the whole report is silent as to when it is going to be completed. There are regional imbalances and for the development of these backward areas we must fix a time-bound programme so that we can complete them or aim towards reaching that goal within a particular time. But it has not been done. So, a time-bound programme for the development of industrial backward States like Orissa should be drawn up and proper Planning has to be done with regard to this.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, the total gross assets in the public sector undertakings under the Government of India, according to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1973 was Rs. 7178 crores. This is only a part of our entire public sector undertakings. The total amount, including financial and other institutions, may come to Rs. 20,000 crores. While I am neither pro nor strictly anti good monopolist, I am deadly against bad monopolists. The total monopoly capital of Rs. 3120 crores does not bother me. What bothers me, particularly in this ministry, is the performance of some of these industrial undertakings, which I have been able to find out. According to the Auditor General's report, the percentage of return on capital employed in the case of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation India Ltd. comes to —42 lakhs. In the case of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., it is —130.56 lakhs. The utter inefficiency with which many of the undertakings under this ministry needs a thorough investigation. I do not apologise for the fact that this inefficiency is in part due to the very peculiar nature in which our public sector undertakings are functioning. Almost every ministry has built up an empire of its own. Each Ministry has built an empire of its own. They think that anybody else interfering in their private preserve, which is the public sector undertaking, would be an encroachment on the sovereign rights of the Ministry concerned! This attitude of the various Ministries should go lock, stock and barrel. Unless and until you co-ordinate the working of all the public sector undertakings in this country, where you have invested Rs 20,000 crores, you cannot manage them efficiently.

It is a matter of regret that this House has never discussed any public sector undertaking. Even though we have 86 companies plus 12 subsidiaries, we have not discussed them in this House even for a minute while we have discussed for ten hours the working of another public sector undertaking namely, the rail-

ways. Here I want to refer to the effort made by the late Shri Kumaramangalam to set up the SAIL to bring some of the major undertakings under it. I think this idea is now being given the go by. I think the time has come when all the Ministries have to consider how to make these undertakings accountable to the common citizen, to the workers and management, particularly to this august House. During the last three years I have not seen the accounts or the balance of any of these companies being discussed on the floor of the House.

Coming to the private sector, both the left, right and everywhere they keep on hammering about the monopoly houses, long as an industry is functioning efficiently as an industry I am not concerned very much about its structure. I have done a certain amount of calculation of the industrial concessions enjoyed by some of these firms in the form of subsidy in land, power, water, raw material and other facilities and also low rates of interest from the nationalised banks and Government financial institutions, generally less than 10 per cent, while a poor man in the rural has to pay as much as 60 per cent to 300 per cent per annum. According to my calculations, the total capitalised value of these industrial concessions to the private sector in the last 25 years will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 39,000 crores to 40,000 which is equivalent to the gross national product of the country for one country.

I would quote here only two or three instances. One of the major private sector houses in one of the major States in this country has virtually made the Electricity Board of that State bankrupt. In another case, of which I am very familiar, the raw material was supplied to a firm in the private sector at the rate

of Re. 1 when the market rate was Rs. 120, which amounts to 12,000 per cent concession. In another instance, 10,000 persons were displaced and land belonging to them of the value of Rs. 4 crores was allotted to a firm in the private sector for a value of Rs. 20 lakhs. Rs. 20 lakhs were to be paid in instalment of Rs. 1 lakh each in the course of next 20 years. This amounts to a concession of 40,000 per cent, annually speaking.

18.00 hrs.

Before concluding, I would very humbly, very sincerely and very forcefully, urge upon the Ministry of Industrial Development to constitute a Commission of Inquiry into the industrial concessions that have been enjoyed by the private sector companies in this country and to appoint it as soon as possible.

With these words, I close my speech.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (भदसौर) :
सभापति जी, आज हम औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय की माँगों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : सभा की बैठक कल दिन के 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 27, 1974/Chaitra 6, 1896 (Saka).