

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 86 to 70 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted.

{The Motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,53,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 67—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,23,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 68—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,60,46,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 69—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,98,32,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,53,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,53,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

14.39 hrs.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 56 to 59, 98, 99 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs for which 3 hours have been allotted for which 3½ hours have been allotted.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 56—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,91,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 57—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,78,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 58—SALT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,21,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 59—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,48,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the

Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,13,000 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, 1968 in respect of 'Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 99—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,11,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,74,96,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

We have been extending the time for the Demands perhaps much longer, and therefore, I would like the House to restrict itself to the time-schedule.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha):
Sir, I rise to move the cut motions standing in my name. I suppose the Minister must repeat the day when he accepted the office of the Minister

of Industrial Development and Company Affairs on that inauspicious day—18th March 1967—because ever since then he has seen nothing but recession, stagnation and depression in the industrial field, debacles in the capital market and complaints of mismanagement in company affairs. At that rate, it would be appropriate to call him the Minister for Industrial Stagnation and Company Mismanagement.

Whenever we open any newspaper, particularly economic newspapers like the *Economic Times* and the *Financial Express*, we find nothing but sick mills wanting assistance from the kindly Commerce Minister at the cost of the tax-payer of course, gheraos—349 gheraos were practised in the Calcutta area alone between March and June 1967—lay-offs, idle capacity to the extent of 30, 40, 50 and even 60 per cent in certain industries like structural engineering and foundry industry, over-production because of the bane of over-licensing and faulty targets put forward by the DGTD and the Planning Commission, of which I shall give a few examples—these are the common items which face the eye every day when we read the newspaper I would also like to say something about the credit squeeze and evil effects of taxation and fiscal policies. There are also cases like the Union Carbide Factory in Calcutta being taken possession of by the workers and every foreign employee in the Calcutta Tramway Company has left suddenly. . .

Dr. Ramen Sen (Barasat): He ran away without paying the wages to the workers and you support such a person?

Shri C. C. Desai: I am not supporting the foreign company, I am pointing out the failure of the Industry Ministry in not taking remedial action in time. (Interruptions). We, in the Swatantra Party, are no less anxious than either the Congress or the other opposition parties about the establishment of what

we call a social welfare State or a State based on social justice and equality of opportunity. The only difference between us and the other parties is that we believe in the establishment of a social welfare State or a State based on social justice by increased production and still more increased production and not through the processes of control. We believe in abrogation of controls; we believe in free enterprise and free trade, what we call in our electoral manifesto as *mukht sahas* and *mukht vyapar*, whereas the Congress Party and also some parties on this side believe in controls, statism and public enterprise, whereas the entire experience of the whole world is that production has never been achieved through a process of control permits, licences and quotas which are the hallmark of the administration today.

There is one particular branch of industrial development to which I would like to refer. That is what is known as the Director General of Technical Development, known in industrial circles as DGTD. DGTD is an nightmare to all industrialists and I also happen to be concerned with industry ever since I retired in 1958. The corridors of DGTD hum with the activities of commission agents, middlemen, sometimes even pretty women, and those who fish in troubled waters. The DGTD is presided over by a gentleman who is a good son of a great father. We all have very great respect for his father. As you all know, he has a reputation for ability and integrity and, if I may also add, for being too good or too soft. But the trouble is with the people down below. They are invested with too much of power. They are vested with power to make or mar an industry, to sanction or deny foreign exchange to an industry, to vote for or veto an industrial licence. The natural result is arrogance, conceit and lack of humility in that organisation. Anyway, I do not want to say anything harsh about that organisation, but

[Shri C. C. Desai]

the fact today is that there is so much of recession or so little of industrial activity in the country that you do not have to go to DGTD. I know for a fact that very often the officers there do not have more than two hours work a day in their office with the result that they spin out their time in devising pin-pricks with which to hurt the industrialists who go before them. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to take advantage of this situation, this industrial recession and to cut or to solace the DGTD even by half. Even then you will get better efficiency, better despatch and, if I may say so, a little better or a little more humility.

Now, Sir, as regards over-licensing, the bane of over-licensing and the lure of public sector, I know of several cases where there is no need to go into the public sector and yet the dogma which our friends opposite believe in make them go into this particular field. I will give you only one instance. The other day we heard on the floor of this House from the Minister of State for Agriculture that they have a plan for a Rs. 25 crore tractor project in the public sector with probably the technical assistance or rupee-payment facility from one of the socialist countries—I believe, Czechoslovakia. We have in this country at least two very good, very competent, very efficient tractor factories. Perhaps there are three—one near Delhi, Escorts, another in Baroda and another one in Bangalore. They can produce whatever type of tractor, whatever kind of tractor the Government requires, the Food Ministry wants. It is not necessary, unless you want to waste the funds raised at the cost of the public tax-payer, to go into this factory. Sometimes, it is said that it is all rupee-payment. Rupee-payment is not charity. Rupee-payment is in fact more expensive because those countries which give facility for rupee-payment add a premium to the price

because they know that rupee-payment is a so-called attraction to the Government of India. Therefore, you pay much more in rupee-payment. Secondly, the goods you sell to rupee-payment countries are sold to other countries cutting out our own exports in those markets. So rupee-payment is no attraction.

There is another case, of the surgical instruments factory—it is very difficult to pronounce the correct name of the place—in Madras. That factory is in a terrible condition. They are producing outmoded, obsolete instruments. Even those articles they are not able to sell. I can repeat instances of this kind. The other day my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya said in Bangalore that the Government of India had invested Rs. 2,400 crores in the public sector. He said further that this investment was bringing a net loss, not any profit, of Rs. 500 crores per annum. That figure is a little mistaken. What he actually meant or he should have meant was Rs. 500 crores cumulative loss. Even so many of these concerns are running at a loss every year. Only the other day there was the example of Durgapur steel plant. It ran at a loss of Rs. 13 crores in 1965-66. Similarly, the Coal Mining Machinery factory in Durgapur makes some of the finest machine tools in the country. But it is working at a heavy loss; it is doing practically nothing. Similar is the position in other factories. I have just mentioned the case of Durgapur Steel. Then, whether you take the Heavy Engineering at Ranchi or the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal, or the Synthetic Drug Plant at Hyderabad the position is the same.

The other day the Deputy Prime Minister said that out of 40 public sector companies 31 are making a profit. Since he said so, I made a certain amount of research and the figures I am going to give are from the Government Audit Report for Commercial Undertakings. The

1965-66 prepared by the Comptroller and Audit-General. It says that 88 concerns in the public sector with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,187.9 crores earned during the fiscal year 1965-66 a profit of no more than 0.8 per cent. Now, which company, which industrialist, which private sector organisation, which investor, would be satisfied with this return? In fact, they would be having sleepless nights if they find themselves in a situation in which the profit works out to 0.8 per cent. when today any investment can get a return by dividend or interest of not less than 8 to 10 per cent. Even this modest profit was rendered possible by showing these concerns concessions like loans, tax concessions, concealed or assured market, higher price as in the case of Hindustan Teleprinters, Indian Telephones, Hindustan Cables and so on, because there the consumer is only one, namely, the Government. Therefore, the factory loads the price and the consumer, namely Govt pays it and thus the enterprise shows what we call, an artificial profit. Even then, the total comes to a very small figure. The Deputy Prime Minister at that time made a distinction between factories under construction or in the early stages and running factories. I have now got the figures for running concerns in which the profit hardly works out to 1.1 per cent of their paid up capital. This has also been taken up from the Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. So, I submit that when the Deputy Prime Minister stated the other day that a majority of public sector projects were making a profit, he was indulging in what I may call *suppressio veri suggestio falsi*. At this rate, one of these days Government will have to agree to moratorium on the debts accumulated by the public sector.

Now, one word about industrial unrest. The debate on Labour and Employment has just ended, when we heard a lot about labour unrest, labour complaints, labour agitation and gheraos and all these things. Now,

who is the casualty, who is the aggrieved party in all these conflicts. The consumer is the casualty in the conflict between capital and labour, between one section and another section, and yet his interests are never looked after by Government. We in the Swatantra Party are particularly more consumer-minded than anything else, and that is why I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister particularly to the suggestion that he should see that the controls and credit squeeze are so organised or so arranged that the cost of production would ultimately enable the goods to reach the consumer by being within his reach or within his means.

At one time, at least for some time, even the government which now condemns gheraos and which refers to gheraos as illegal and illegitimate; sat pretty, and did not take notice of it. But when their own Ministers, when their own government officers, when their own government officers, became the victim of gheraos, then they woke up and now you have a situation in which the Central Government and most of the State Governments condemn gherao as illegitimate and illegal. Here I submit that we in the Swatantra Party are not against either social justice, or equality or opportunity or proper treatment and legitimate wages and other amenities to labour. What we object to is incitement to illegitimate practices on the part of certain persons or certain parties.

Now, before I come to the company management of company affairs, you will say that I have referred to the difficulties, to the minus side as it were, of industrial development but, what is the positive side, the constructive side. We believe in cooperation rather than in criticism, in construction rather than in destruction. As I said, the difference in our philosophy is basic. They believe in controls, they believe in Statelism, they believe in public sector undertakings; we believe in free enter-

[Shri C. C. Desai]

prise and free trade. Even at this stage, the beginning of the recession, I do not think that one or two good monsoons are going to cure the recession. That is escapism; that is wishful thinking. No less a person than Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Minister of Planning, has said, the other day, that this is a basic situation which is not likely to improve by one or two good monsoons. There may be a certain amount of improvement but the recession is not going to be lifted merely because we may have one or two good monsoons. If you take curative steps even now, these will help to lift the recession. Have decontrol wherever possible except in foreign exchange; make fiscal and taxation adjustments for increased production; step up Government purchases and do a certain amount of stock-piling to keep the engineering industries alive. This should be done not only by the Government but also by some of the big spending Departments like the Railways and the Public Works Department

What you require is grand strategy with a purpose and direction, something like New Deal of President Roosevelt in 1931 when the United States was passing through a state of unprecedented recession. That is what is required.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I have to control time.

Shri C. C. Desai: What the Minister should do is to think of policies, bold and imaginative rather than halting, half-hearted and, if I may say so, half-witted policies which characterise the thinking and the actions of the present Government. Let it not be said that Government acted too little, too late.

Coming to the company affairs, we have got the most complicated company law in the world. I have come across people whom are experts in company law but even they despair

at the provisions of the company law that we have in this country. We are asking for more and more returns, more and more paper work; we do not give enough time to the company management to look into production which is really the basis of the progress and the prosperity of the country. We are asking people to submit more and more papers. There are two or three suggestions which I would like to make. If you must have an amendment of the company law, when you sanction the remuneration of the managing directors, you must mention that this is the total remuneration because the present practice is that apart from the remuneration that he gets, he gets other fees and commissions with the result that the purpose of regulating the remuneration is defeated

Then, the solicitors should not be allowed to become directors of companies in which their firms are giving legal advice. The same system, the same restriction is prevalent in the case of auditors.

One more suggestion is that these directors who are above 75 years of age should be debarred from serving the company board. The proposal was brought forward by Shri T. T. Krishnamachary in the last Parliament. I have heard certain unsavoury reports about its withdrawals at the last stage. Anyway, at the age of 75, the man is not in a position to function and, therefore, he should be allowed to retire. It is not to depend merely on share-holders because these annual general meetings pass resolutions automatically.

With these words I suggest that what the Minister should do is to concentrate his attention on production, on more and more production, and that is the only way to progress and prosperity.

15 hrs.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Poddappalli): The public sector industries have been

described by some members who are opposed to public sector industries...

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi): My name was first in the list...

Shri M. B. Krishna: by some members who are opposed to public sector industries from the very beginning as though these industries have come into existence when the whole ground was ready and they have been given all kinds of helpful treatment which are denied to other private concerns. This is totally wrong. If I can give only one instance. There is the HMT factory, about which today every Member would have only praise. This factory, when it was started, had a lot of difficulties: it had to compete with various private industries which had been in existence for 10, 15 or 20 years with all kinds of concessions like tariff concessions, and so on, and finally, the HMT had to switch over to something else because they wanted the private sector industries also to thrive and manufacture the machines which were originally designed for them. Therefore, it is very wrong to think that all the public sector industries have been given a special treatment which is denied to private industries. That is not at all true.

My learned friend, Mr. C. C. Desai, has said that the public sector industries are not being able to give a good account of themselves and that they are always running in loss. He quoted the Deputy Prime Minister's statement. Most of these industries have come into existence with the advice of very learned people who have been in the Government; earlier like Mr. C. C. Desai; not only that, they have managed ..

Shri S. Kandappan: That is his charge?

Shri M. B. Krishna: There are many other things.

As I was saying, they have managed these things for quite a long time because the public sector industries did not have the managerial skill.

Till the Government was able to set up a proper institute to train them, I would like to say, that these industries have been manned by those people who have advised the Government to plan these industries.

In most of these industries, there is a lot of surplus capacity. Production is not upto the capacity, even though the production target has been designed much in advance. For instance, the Heavy Electricals. It is said that there is a lot of production capacity which is not properly utilised. Again with regard to the Project construction part also, it was not completed in time. Even though we have a lot of collaboration with foreign countries to construct the factories, etc., we are not able to complete them in time. The one which has been constructed in Hyderabad has been delayed by six or seven months. Later on, the completion period was also extended and thereby the factory has lost about one year and two months. This is also going to affect the cost of production.

These are the inherent difficulties which the public sector industries are now suffering. They are being solved and very soon, we will be able to see that these public sector industries are fulfilling the objectives for which they have been designed. The public sector industries have also to meet certain social objectives which the Government has in view. For instance, the HMT, which had been started with a capital of Rs. 18 crores has multiplied; there are about six sister units and it has spent nearly Rs. 3½ crores for labour welfare programmes, housing and various other things, which can never be done by the private industries. Even in a country like England they are trying to have some of the selected industries under public control. They have already got a number of industries under public control. But even now they are thinking of bringing most of the selected industries under public control. Therefore, in this country, if we are thinking of

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

expanding the public sector industries. There is nothing wrong with it and we shall have to go ahead with this programme.

It is very important in our country that we should not allow any factory, whether in the private or in the public sector to keep its machinery and men idle. The planning will have to be properly done. In most of the public sector industries also, the planning had not been done properly and research and survey had not been properly conducted when the factory comes into operation.

We shall have to give credit to this Ministry in one regard. Ever since the present Minister has taken charge of this portfolio, he has gone quite far and he has been able to constitute certain committees. For instance, the Hazari Committee's report was before the other House, the country and the public and Parliament was in a position to understand how some of these industries have functioned. Even though some Members have complained here that Government have been imposing a lot of control, restriction and so on, still there are certain private industrialists who have been able to get away with all these things and they have been able to violate all the Government instructions. Therefore, it only strengthens this view that wherever it is necessary Government will have to exercise proper control. I am glad this Ministry has placed this report before the House and has also been quick enough to constitute the committee. The committee seems to be an impartial one, and I hope that it will be able to give its report very soon. But in the meantime, Government should not hesitate to take action against all those industrialists who have committed breach and who have violated all the established regulations. Government should be quite prompt in taking action against them and they should not wait till the expert committee submits its report.

Now, I would come to a point which

is very dear to me. In my own State, in Hyderabad, there are many industries which had been started by the Government. When we talk about expansion of public sector industries, we shall be doing a great disservice to our own argument and philosophy if we allow some of the industries started by the State Government to be transferred to the private industrialists whose record was not good according to Prof. Hazari. Hyderabad was one of the first States to start some of the very important industries like the Sursilk, the Sargur Paper Mills, the Allwyn Metal Works and so on. But these industries have been handed over to private management. They may have managed these concerns very effectively and efficiently. But if we allow this to be continued, we shall be defecting our own policy of having nationalised industries in this country. Therefore, my humble appeal would be that the hon. Minister will have to look into this and he should try to help the State Government to take over these industries under the State management. When it is said that Government have got the machinery to handle these things and to control these industries, effectively, there is no reason why we should allow the State Governments to give all these very precious concerns to the private industries to manage.

Recently, an industry titled the Republic Forge has been started. Very valuable machinery has been imported from foreign countries and they are lying at the ports and they have not yet been cleared. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked the Government of India to come to their assistance. I do not know what the Government of India have told them. But if the Government of India are really keen to have some of the basic industries under them, then these industries started by the State Government originally should be taken over by the Central Government.

directly or they should assist the State Government to manage them on their behalf.

The Commerce Minister was saying the other day that there are some sick textile mills which Government wanted to take under their management. This is also a duty which rests with the Government of India. When thousands of workers are going to be thrown out, it is the duty of Government to see that they are all protected, employed and looked after. I suppose the Commerce Ministry has got a scheme to rehabilitate all these sick textile units for which they need about Rs. 40 crores. I do not see any reason why the Finance Ministry or the Government of India should refuse to sanction this money.

In order to have full capacity production, you must have efficient labour. Labour is drawn into the factories from the rural areas. They cannot be expected to know all the techniques and cannot do their best, as their counterparts in foreign countries can do, because their education is limited and their environment is peculiar. Therefore, in service training must be emphasised in every factory, whether it is private or public.

This country depends mostly on agriculture. So agro-industries are among the most important industries which have to be developed in this country. We see that the employment potential, even in household industries such as cottage and village industries is greater than that in the medium and large scale industries. Therefore, Government have to make it a point that these household industries are developed in the same way as is done in Japan. Japan is able to compete in the world markets by supplying cheap and quality goods because most of the products are manufactured in rural areas. On the other hand, if anything has to be produced here, it will be produced exclusively by large or medium-

scale industries; nothing comes from village and cottage industries. In Japan they have experimented with this type of industries successfully. They get cheap labour in the rural areas; hence their products become very cheap.

In this country, even today labour is very cheap. If at this moment, we are not able to compete in the world markets, we cannot do it at any other time. So this aspect has to be emphasised.

Planning, research and survey must be constantly undertaken in all industries, whether public or private. The Government of India should not hesitate to finance research. In America, even in the case of a hotel which may be a small establishment, they make constant surveys about the past performance and find out what they have to do in the future. But in India even for a machine made in HMT, which is supposed to be the best in the developing countries, we cannot capture the Asian and African markets. The snag lies in the collaboration agreements with various countries. There is the clause which does not allow you to sell your products outside. They have specified certain areas where your products cannot be sold. For instance, the collaboration for electrical goods manufactures which we have entered into with Canada and the UK has stipulated in the agreement that in African and Asian countries till 1970 you cannot sell your goods. If these collaboration agreements are not altered, we will not be able to sell our products, even though they may be one of the best in the world. So this has also to be looked into.

श्री कानेश्वर सिंह : (अगरिया)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सब से पहले जो प्राइवेट कंपनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को खन्दा दिया जाता है उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत ही बड़ी प्रथा है और बहुत खतरनाक भी है।

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

देश के लिए। इससे बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों को खरीद लेते हैं और सरकार की नीति को अपने मन के भ्रूताधिक मोड़ लेते हैं। एक उदाहरण मैं आपको दूंगा। 1962 से लेकर 1966 तक कांग्रेस पार्टी को 1 करोड़, 96 हजार 365 रुपये चन्दा के मिले हैं। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि जनमत के नाम पर गठित होने वाली सरकार की नीति पूँजीपति अपने अनुकूल बना कर गंदे गंदे काम करवाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस गन्दी प्रथा को जो कि जनमत के लिए घातक है एक बिल द्वारा, एक कानून द्वारा समाप्त करे। इस के अविश्वस्य समाप्त न होने पर राजनीतिक स्थिति देश की क्या होगी यह मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ, आज के दिन।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्तार में हिन्दुस्तान अकेला देश है जहाँ पर मैनैजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम प्रचलित है। दुनिया के और किसी भी देश में यह सिस्टम प्रचलित नहीं है। पहले इस देश में मैनैजिरियल स्किल की कमी के कारण यह प्रथा थी। परन्तु ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादी लोगों के यहाँ से भले जाने के बाद भी पूँजीपति उसी प्रणाली पर चल रहे हैं और सारे देश का मोषण कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कई बार सोचा भी है परन्तु ये जो उद्योग-पति हैं, ये मार्क मछली से कम नहीं हैं। ये बराबर सरकार पर दबाव डालते रहे हैं कि इस प्रथा को वह समाप्त न करे, ये बराबर मैनैजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम के खत्म होने में, इसका उन्मूलन होने के रास्ते में बाधक बनते रहे हैं, बाधक सिद्ध होते रहे हैं। परन्तु मैं सन्नतता हूँ कि यह मैनैजिंग एजेंसी ज्यादा दिन तक चल नहीं सकती है। इसका खत्म होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं अब आपको इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग पाबिलिटी के बारे में कुछ बताऊँगा। 1956 में एक इंडस्ट्रियल पाबिलिटी रेजील्यूशन बना था।

उस रेजील्यूशन में एक प्रावजन यह भी था कि भारत में एकाधिकार को न बढ़ने दिया जाए। परन्तु यह बड़ा और इसका पर्याप्तक डा० हजारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में किया। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक जगह बताया है।

"The build up of the momentum started in 1959, and the breakthrough came in 1960. There has been no looking back since then."

यह बिड़ला जी के लिए है। बिड़ला जी को बड़ावा देने का काम आज शुरू नहीं हुआ है। यह नेहरू जी के समय में हुआ था। नेहरू जी को हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट भाई प्रॉसेसिव मानते हैं। उन्हीं के समय में यह काम शुरू हुआ था। आज केरल की कम्प्यूनिस्ट सरकार के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, वह भी उनको बड़ावा दे रहे हैं, उनको खत्म नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऐसी प्रवस्था में कैसे यह समाप्त लिया जाए कि ये लोग बिड़ला जी के रास्ते में बाधक हैं। मैं कहीं नहीं देखता हूँ कि ये लोग उनके रास्ते में बाधा डाल रहे हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल पाबिलिटी इस देश की बनाने में बिड़ला जी का सब से बड़ा हाथ रहा है। ये लोग देख लेते थे कि किस उद्योग में कितना मांस तैयार होना है और कितनी क्षमता का लाइसेंस दिया जाना है और इसको देख कर सारा लाइसेंस ले लेते थे और खुद उस को लेकर किसी दूसरे उद्योगपति को उस क्षेत्र में नहीं धाने देते थे। इसका नतीजा यह होता था कि कोई कम्पटीशन उनकी प्रोडक्ट का मार्केट में नहीं होता है। डा० हजारी ने इसके लिए भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है।

thus tend to pre-empt licensing capacity in many industries".

इसकी वजह से पचास करोड़ के इस देश के उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरत है खराब बस्तु बना और अधिक-

उन बात उस पर उठाना, यही बिड़ला जी को धरनी मान रहा है। वह कोई भी चीज हाथ से नहीं जाने देते थे।

एक बात धीर में कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ मंत्रियों का नाम इस सदन में था चुका है कि उनका संबंध बिड़ला जी से था। बहुत आसानी से उन लोगों ने, उन मंत्रियों ने अपनी सफाई दे दी है और वह उस में से निकल चुके हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम कुछ नहीं जानते हैं, बिड़ला जी की वे रोल पर हम नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिर के इन लोगों का नाम आया और उस लोगों का ही नहीं आया और भी मंत्रियों का आया जिसमें वे लोग निकल नहीं पायेंगे और यह नहीं कह पायेंगे कि बिड़ला से इन्होंने पैसा नहीं पाया। एक नहीं कई उदाहरण आपके सामने पायेंगे।

एक और बात मैं कहूँगा। सभी तीन आदिमियों की एक समिति गठित की गई है। वह यह देखगी कि हजारी रिपोर्ट बिड़ला के लिए कहां तक झंझी है या झरारा है। उसके बारे में बिड़ला जी के लोगों का यह कहना है— मैं बड़े रिपोर्ट करूँगा—वे जो लोग हैं व तो मैंने जेबल है। सभस में नहीं आता है कि सरकार किस विभाग में जा रही है? हजारी रिपोर्ट जो कहती है उसका कोई असर नहीं। 1965 में मोनोपोली इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट में जो कहा था कि मोनोपोली हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी है, एकाधिकार बढ़ रहा है और हजारी रिपोर्ट उसकी पुष्टी करती है, उसका भी कोई असर नहीं। इस सब के बावजूद वे लोग कहते हैं कि वे मैंने जेबल हैं। क्या यह एक मजाक है जो देख के साब किया जा रहा है?

बिड़ला को लाइसेंस कैसे मिलता था, सबबाबाब के कारण मैं आप के सामने उसका केवल एक उदाहरण दूँगा। यह जो उद्योगपति बार्क है बिड़ला, उन्होंने मोपेड के लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदनपत्र दिया। वह इस के लिए कैबल चूकी मोटर कारपोरेशन, बापाब, के

साथ कोलेबोरेशन चाहते थे, लेकिन सेमरी के अनुसार, जो कनसल्टिंग इंजीनियरों और बिजाइनर्स हैं, इस इंडस्ट्री में किसी फारेन कोलेबोरेशन की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इस के बावजूद भारत सरकार ने भूतपूर्व उद्योग मंत्री ने हस्तक्षेप कर के लाइसेंस की मजूरी दे दी।

श्री एबी राव(पुरी) उस मंत्री का नाम बताइये।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उन का नाम सब को जानूँ है। अब वह नहीं है। मैं उन का नाम छिपा भी कैसे सकता हूँ? वह है श्री डी० संजीवैया। उनके लिए बिड़ला ने बीस जेपे भेजी। बिड़ला के लाइजा आफिसर, श्री ए० धार० ए० राव

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information at random. He should say these things if he has any definite proof; otherwise it is very bad. The person concerned is not here to defend himself and it is unfair to make allegations when a person is not here to defend himself

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी इलैक्शन लड़ कर आए हैं और मैं भी इलैक्शन लड़ कर आया हूँ। आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि अगर मेरी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी में मेरे प्रतिद्वन्दी द्वारा चालीस जीपें लाई जाये तो मैं उतनी जीपे कहां से लाऊँगा? मेरी, इतनी क्षमता कहां है? यह सत्य है।

मैं कह रहा था कि श्री राव को कांग्रेस ने अपना टिकट दबाने नहीं दिया, क्योंकि कांग्रेस अपना बही खाता साफ रखना चाहती थी और वह बिड़ला चाहती थी कि हम ने बिड़ला के धादनी को टिकट नहीं दिया है और उन जीपों से हमारा कुछ भी मतलब नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह (अपरा) यह राव कौन हैं?

जी कार्नेलियर सिंह : ए० आई० सी० सी० आफिस में जा कर देख लीजिए । इस उदाहरण से पता चल सकता है कि फारेन कोलैबोरेशन में कितनी बोगस बाजी चलती है ।

जहाँ एक कम्पनी ला विभाग का संबंध है, इस में आज तक जितने भी मंत्री आए हैं, वे, एक देश की जनता की प्राण में धूल झाँकते आए हैं । समयोभाव के कारण मैं आप के सामने तीन कम्पनियों के उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ ।

काश्मीर सिरेमिक्स के बारे में तीसरी लोक सभा की पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है । इन कम्पनी ने वादा किया था कि 1963 में यह प्लांट कमीशन किया जायेगा परन्तु इस कम्पनी के मालिक श्रीमंथन प्यारेलास जिन को हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा जानता है, इस फैक्टरी को खालू करने के बजाये परमिट, कोटा, लाइसेंस का सब प्राल बेच कर खा गए । मंत्री महोदय ये इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की ? कुछ भी नहीं । कम्पनी ला मंत्रालय सिर्फ नाम के लिए हैं । उस के द्वारा किसी के विरुद्ध भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ।

दूसरा उदाहरण दिल्ली की लिबर्टी फ़िनांस कम्पनी का है । इस कम्पनी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और कम्पनी के विरुद्ध हार्द कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बावजूब आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है । कम्पनी ने जितना भी रुपया डिपॉजिटर्ब का प्राया था उस का नौ प्रतिशत रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया में जमा होना चाहिए लेकिन वह जमा नहीं हुआ उस के लिए वित्त मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय गुनाहगार और रेतपांसीबल है । कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और वित्त मंत्रालय ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

हा सब कारों को बड़ा दे में [] मंत्रालय का भी हाव है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हार्द कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद भी

कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया तब विभिन्न कर्मिशनर क्या कर रहे थे ? क्या वह दिल्ली में बैठ कर सो रहे थे ? मुझे पता नहीं है कि इस कम्पनी के विषय में किसी मंत्री ने रुपया लिया है वा नहीं लेकिन मुझे पता है कि आफिशल लिबिक्वटर ने प्रथम जीस ह्वार रुपया लिया है ।

जहाँ तक बम्बई प्राक्सीजन कम्पनी का प्रश्न है यह एक बहुत ही मजेदार कांड है और एक बड़ी ही घनहोनी सो बात है । इसमें भारतीय पूजी पति और कम्मुनिस्ट राष्ट्र, पूर्वी जर्मनी के सगम का प्रश्न है । पूजीपति रूसिया पूर्वी जर्मनी में प्राक्सीजन मर्नडरों का प्रायात करते थे और डिफाउट करने के लिए हमेशा मूल्य ज्यादा दिखाते थे । जब ग्रेयर-होल्डरों ने शिकायत की तो उन्होंने अपना बड़ी खाता ठीक किया और जिस मूल्य पर दूसरी कम्पनिया बेचती थी, उसी मूल्य पर उन्होंने भी बेचना शुरू किया । लेकिन इस कांड के पीछे तथ्य क्या है ? यह भारत के पूजीपति रूसिया और पूर्वी जर्मनी की कम्मुनिस्ट सरकार के बीच एक अपवित्र सन्धि है, जो कि भारत के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है । यह भोवर इनवायर्सिंग आफ इम्पोर्ट्स और मैनिपुलेशन आफ बुक एकाउंट्स का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस केस की जांच करके सारे मामले को इस सदन के सामने क्यों नहीं लाते हैं ? क्या उस को पूर्वी जर्मनी से डर लगता है ?

कुछ दिनों पहले मैंने गृह-मंत्री से यह पूछा था कि क्या रूस और के० जी० वी० का रुपया भारतीय राजनीतिक दलों को मिलता है । इस त उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस को इन्क्वायरी की जा रही है । जब इस बारे में आफिशल डाकुमेन्ट भीषूव हैं तो फिर एन्क्वायरी करने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? आफिशर, वह एन्क्वायरी करने में सक्षम क्यों लग रहा है ? इस प्रकार आफशीव उद्योगकर्तियों की कल-मंड के कम्पनिस्ट राष्ट्रों से यह पैसा क्यों है

कम्युनिस्टों को मिलता है। इस से प्रकट होता है कि ये पूँजीपति अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए कम्युनिस्ट क्या यदि राजस भी आ जाये, तो उस का भी साथ देंगे। मैं कोई कोरी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह बुरा फ्राँ एकाउंट्स में है। अगर आप आज़ादें तो मैं यह हाईकोर्ट की जजमेंट और दूसरे कागजात सभा-मटल पर रख दूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For information, he can give it to the office; but not lay it on the Table. Please conclude now.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : वह तो मैं भेज दूँगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी जर्मनी और बर्बई आक्सिजन कम्पनी के इस कुकाड के बारे में, जिसमें करोड़ों रुपया इस देश में धारा है और जिस का कोई शिक्षा-जोबा नहीं है, उन की सरकार की क्या नीति है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Sir, what about me? I have given my name much earlier. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat. I am supposed to conduct the proceedings. I have called Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai.

श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी : (धर्मडी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश को समुन्नत बनाने के लिए उद्योग ही एक ऐसा साधन है, जिसके द्वारा जनता में समृद्धि लाई जा सकती है। हमारी सरकार का उद्देश्य विकसित समाज प्रवर्द्धन कोलासिस्ट पैटर्न आक्र सोसायटी है, जिस की प्रवर्द्धन-विज्ञान सहकारिता है। कभी कभी हम सहकारी खेती की बात करते हैं। आज मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान सर्वप्रथम ध्यान केन्द्र इंडस्ट्री, विद्युत्-उद्योग को-ऑपरेटिव इंडस्ट्री, श्री और प्राधिकृत कर्मा और

बाद में लाइसेंस इंडस्ट्री आक्र इंडिया के बारे में कुछ कहूँगा।

हमें देखना यह है कि सहकारिता और समाजवाद के आदर्श को कायम रखते हुए हम ने उद्योग-वर्गों में कितनी प्रगति की है। समय सोचा होने के कारण मैं चन्द उन व्यवसायों की ही चर्चा करूँगा, जिन में सरकार का पूर्ण सहयोग होते हुए भी जो निरन्तर तनज्जुली की गार में ही गिरते जा रहे हैं। यदि हम ने समय रहते इस और ध्यान न दिया, तो समाज से बढती हुई जागरूकता सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा घमाघंघ घाघली को अधिक दिन सहन न कर सकेगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान चमड़े और जूतों के उद्योग और व्यवसाय की और प्राधिकृत करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में एलैबन्व एनिबसरी नवम्बर, 1956-57 है, जो एम०टी० सी० की ओर से प्रकाशित हुआ है। इस में चमड़ा-उद्योग के बारे में मुगल साम्राज्य से लेकर अब तक के भारत की तस्वीर खींची गई है। यह वास्तविकता है कि हमारा जितना अधिक एक्सपोर्ट इस धंधे में होता है, उतना अधिक एक्सपोर्ट आयद और व्यवसाय या उद्योग में नहीं होता होगा। लेकिन इस का काम जिन लोगों के जरिये से होता है, उन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

10 लाख जूतों के जाड़े, जिनमें फ्रांसिटी मूच शामिल नहीं हैं, इस देश से रूस को जाते हैं और ये जूते वे लोग बनाते हैं जिनको इसका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है, जिनका यह धन्धा नहीं है, पेशा नहीं है, मगर सरकारी अधिकारों से मिलजुब कर यह धन्धा हासिल कर लेते हैं और इस तरह से कारीगरों के खून और पसीने की कमाई पर वे लोग खुद मालामाल होते हैं और उन को बहुत कम पैसा देते हैं। ऐसी जितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, मैं आपको उन के नाम पढ़ कर बताये देता हूँ—

[श्री विद्याधर काजवेजी]

1. भारत कला केन्द्र प्रा० लि० है—
जिन्होंने 2 लाख 50 हजार जोड़े बनवाये ।
इन का काम चमड़े का नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ
धीर काम करते हैं ।

2. नाबल्डी शूज प्राइवेट लि०—ये
भी 2 लाख 50 हजार जोड़े देते हैं—लेकिन
इन का भी यह झगडा नहीं है ।

3. आगरा चर्म कला केन्द्र प्रा० लि०—
ये 40 हजार जोड़े बना कर देते हैं—लेकिन
उस में से चौथाई खुद बनाते हैं और
बाकी दूसरों से बनवाते हैं या खरीदकर देते
हैं ।

4. एरोप्लेन शू फैक्टरी—ये 80,000
जोड़े बना कर देते हैं—ये भी चौथाई काम
करते हैं ।

5. धार० डी० रामनाथ कं०—इन्होंने
20,000 पेयर्स बना कर दिये हैं, लेकिन इन
का अपना कारखाना नहीं है, दूसरे कारखाने-
दारों से, जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है, बनवा
कर देते हैं ।

6. पंजाब एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन लि०—
ये भी 40,000 पेयर्स दूसरों से बनवा कर
देते हैं ।

मैं आप देखिये कि 10 लाख पेयर्स
रशिया को जाता है, इनमें से 6 लाख, 80
हजार जोड़ों का आर्डर केवल उपरोक्त 6
फर्मों को दिया जाता है जब 3 लाख, 20
हजार जोड़ों का आर्डर लगभग 350 चरसू
तथा फुटीर उद्योगों में बिभाजित किया जाता
है । इस में मिस्री शू शामिल नहीं हैं ।
इन के बारे में लोगों ने शिकायत की । इस के
बाद स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से जो पत्र
आया है, वह पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

No. STC/CG/TECH/17/67.

Dated. 17 August, 1966.

The President,

All India Footwear Manufacturers
Federation, Agra.

Dear Sir,

In the meeting held on 3rd August,
1964 attended by the delegation of
the footwear trade led by the Presi-
dent of the All-India Footwear Manu-
facturers' Association in Agra, the
Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Mr.
N. R. Verma and senior officers of
STC; details of the scheme for recog-
nition of the footwear export trade
were explained in detail. Your dele-
gation confirmed that this scheme
when put into operation will not only
improve both the quality and deli-
very schedule of the export orders
for footwear, but also will help the
fabricators to plan production and
eliminate the middlemen ...

यह एक चीज सुनने के लायक है—

Under the said scheme, the benefit
of the export orders is allowed to
actual fabricators."

and so on.

Sd/ K. N. BALL,

Joint Divisional Manager.

लेकिन यह होने के बाद भी उन लोगों
को काम नहीं मिला । मैं एक मिसाल और
आपको देना चाहता हूँ । इसी दिल्ली में एक
उद्यमी राम एम्ब सज का कारखाना है,
जो पीड़ियों से यह काम करता है । पहले उनका
कारखाना साहीर में था तथा जिसने 60
लाख रुपये के मिस्री के शू बना कर भारत
सरकार को दिये । लेकिन त्रिबिन्धन शुरू
बनाने के लिये उन को नाकामिल करार दिया
गया, जब उन्होंने इस का आर्डर माया से
बह उन को नहीं दिया गया ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of
order, Sir. According to the Direc-
tions of the Speaker, hon. members
cannot represent the grievances of
a particular firm or individual. He
has condemned other firms and is re-

presenting the case of a particular Delhi firm. This is a bad precedent.

श्री कुल्लव शम्भू कश्यप : उन से विशेष सहाय होगा ।

श्री बिद्याधर बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह मिसाल दी है कि काम करने वाले की काम नहीं मिलता है । अगर मैं कोई नाम नहीं बतलाऊं तो इस से काम नहीं चलता है । मैंने तो इस वकत एक मिसाल दी है, और भी कई मिसालें दे सकता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not supposed to plead for a particular firm. You can speak about the general policy and point out the difficulties faced by the footwear trade.

श्री बिद्याधर बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो सदन को जानकारी कराने के लिये ऐसा किया था । मेरे कहने का मतलब सिर्फ यही है कि जो इस का वास्तविक काम करते हैं, उन को काम नहीं मिलता है और जो वास्तविक काम नहीं करते हैं, उन को काम का आर्डर मिल जाता है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं भी जलों के शहर कानपुर से आता हूँ ।

Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: I would request the hon. Member to keep silent. When his turn comes he may speak anything. He cannot interrupt me like this.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं एक दूसरी मिसाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । दिल्ली में एक संस्था है, जिसे सरकार भी अच्छी तरह से जानती है—काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज एम्पॉरियम—नाम बड़ा सुन्दर है, ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ शोपिंग जैसा होगा और उच्च में शोपिंग में रहने वाले लोगों की बगल

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हुई चीजें विकती होंगी । लेकिन वह जो एक बहुत बड़ा एयर-कन्डिशन्ड एम्पॉरियम है, जिसमें काटेज वाली का जाना तो दूर, हम भी नहीं जा पाते होंगे । इतनी ज्यादा कीमत पर वहाँ चीजें विकती हैं कि शायद आपकी भी हिम्मत उन को खरीदने की न हो । वहाँ पर यूरोपियन, एंग्लो-इण्डियन, एम्बोसीज के लोग काटेज का नाम मुनकर भाते हैं, काटेज इण्डस्ट्री की चीजें वहाँ पर मिलती होंगी, ऐसा समझ कर भाते हैं और बहुत बड़ी कीमतों पर चीजों को खरीदते हैं । इन के सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ी मजेदार कहानी है—इनकी सेल 60 हजार रुपये पर-से की है, सेल को खुल कर खरी ली है कि इनका मुनाफा भी बढ़ा पारो होगा, लेकिन निरन्तर 60 हजार रुपये रोच की सेल के यह घाटे में चलता है । घाटे में क्यों चलता है ? इस को पहले सरकार ने चलाया था, फिर सरकार ने इस को इन काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज वाला को दे दिया । सेल ती बहुत बड़ी दिखाई देता है, लेकिन इन का माल खरीदने के लिये 250 रु० से 350 रु० स्केलवाली लड़किया एरोप्लेन से उड़ कर बम्बई जाती हैं, और बहुत बड़े होटलों में ठहरती हैं इन को कोई तजुर्बा नहीं है, जितने का माल नहीं होता, उतना तो उनके भ्राने जाने और ठहरने पर खर्च होता है । यह सब खर्चा हम में जोड़ा जाता है । हर साल इन के यहाँ शार्टेज निरन्तर है—वह शार्टेज नया है, मिनजुन कर चारी होती है । उन चोरों को पकड़ा भी जाता है, लेकिन आज तक किसी को सजा नहीं दी गई । . . . व्यवधान . . . इतनी बड़ा जहा पर शार्टेज हो, इतनी बड़ा सेल हूँ और जिसमें गवर्नमेन्ट का रुपया लगा हो, तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जा सहकारिता के आधार पर चल रहा है, अगर इन लोगों का प्रोब नहीं किया जाता है, तो इस का कभी सुधार नहीं होगा । वहाँ एल०सी० जैन, एन० एन० दत्ता आर० कल्याणसुन्दरम और प्रेम बेरी का एक सिन्डीकेट बना हुआ है, जो इस सब के लिये जिम्मेदार है, जिनकी बगल से इतना बड़ा

[श्री बिश्वाचर बाजपेयी]

मुकसान होता है। अगर वेग में सहकारिता की इस प्रकार की मिसालें वेग की जायगी तो सहकारिता के जरिये हम कोई लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे और कोषापरेटिव आधार पर इण्डस्ट्रीयल संस्थायें बसाने के नाकाबिल रहेंगे।

अब जिस इण्डस्ट्री की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ—वह है फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री। फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री हमारे मुल्क की एक बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है। जिस गवर्नमेन्ट की पालिसी सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की हो, वहा इस तरह से पानी की तरह रुपया बहे—अभी एक फिल्म निकली है जिस पर चार करोड़ कुछ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है—'गुनाहों के देवता' यह नाम मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप ने उसे देखा है ?

श्री बिश्वाचर बाजपेयी : मैंने अभी देखा नहीं है, देखने का अवसर नहीं मिला। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो अच्छे गायर है अगर उन्हें कभी वहा मौका मिल गया और उन की रोजी फिल्म में लग गई तो वह कोई मामूली सी बेर भी लिखे हैं जैसे कि "इस चन्पी मे बड़े बड़े गुन" तो उन को उस पर एक लाख रुपया मिल जाता है, लेकिन भाबन लाल चतुर्वेदी जैसे कवि जो कि आज भी किराये के मकान में रहते हैं और यह भी उन से छीना जा रहा है, उन की तरफ जनता का ध्यान नहीं जा सकता है। अगर वह एक साइन भी लिख देते हैं तो हिस्ट्री बनती है, जिस को जब तक दुनिया काबल रहेगी और पढ़ेंगे, लेकिन उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता। वहाँ पानी की तरह रुपया बरबाद होता है, पिक्चर देखने

वालों की इतनी भीड़ होती है कि बालूब होता है मानो वेग में गरीबी है ही नहीं।, बस लगते हैं, जेबें कटती हैं और आपस में कम्पटीशन होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो समय मुझे दिलाया उसके लिये उन का धन्यवाद।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. Ramani.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Sir, this is my chance. As a matter of fact, I should have been called earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get your time.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I will get my time; that is true. But my party is the second in the opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party is important and you are also important. But, because you were not here earlier, I called another Member. After all, it is a question of 8 minutes.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय: मैं तो वा पिछली डिमान्ड के समय पर।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When his turn came, he was not present.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : यह बात सही है। मुझे इस पर भी ऐतराज नहीं है अगर उन्हें बोलने दिया जाये। लेकिन हुमेबा मेरा टन स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के बाद आता है। कल श्री कछवाय यहाँ प बेर। लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन को तीसरे या चौथे नम्बर पर बुलाया गया था। यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं शायंता करता हूँ कि जब यह माननीय सदस्य बोल लें तब मेरी पार्टी को बुलावें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes there are some practical difficulties. For instance, Shri Kameshwar Singh is running temperature and he has some difficulty. So, he was given a chance early. After all, you will get your chance.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: That is all right.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कश्यप : परसों क्या हुआ था ? परसों भी यही हुआ था ।

Shri K. Ramaani (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: in the beginning I would like to read from the Report of the Ministry some sentences.

"The rate of growth in industrial production slowed down in 1966. This was mainly due to the severe drought which affected the output of some of the industrial raw materials and a worsening foreign exchange position which resulted in lower output of industries depending upon the availability of imported raw materials."

Now, it has become a fashion with the Government to put everything down as attributable to the failure of the monsoon or some other causes beyond their control. If during the last 20 years, they have not allowed the development of capitalism and monopoly and collaboration by Indian industries with foreign capitalists the position of our industry would have been very much different. Today our industry is in a state of crisis. Though the government may use some other term like recession or slump, the position is that the industry is in a crisis and in a mess. If they want to correct this policy, then they will have to change basically the industrial policy of the Government.

Here I want to quote from the Government's own policy, enshrined in our Constitution, in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 29(c) says:

"that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

Have they actually gone into the meaning and objective of this article? Have they worked out a policy which is in consonance with the spirit of this article? If they have done it, let the hon. Minister say so during the course of his reply.

Then I want to quote from another Government document, namely, the Third Five Year Plan, where the above objectives were reiterated and it was stated:

"...developing along Socialist lines will secure rapid economic growth and expansion of employment, reduction of disparities in income and wealth, prevention of concentration of economic power and creation of the values and attitudes of a free and equal society.....".

"The tendency towards concentration of economic power has to be countered in a variety of ways, firstly through the extension of the public sector...secondly, through widening opportunities for new entrants."

Underline the words 'new entrants'. Further it says:

"thirdly, through effective exercise of Government's powers of control and regulation and use of appropriate fiscal measures."

Government must think several times before they come forward and say about the indiscipline that is taking place in the industry. When the workers come forward and demand for wages and they conduct gheraos, etc., they are being attacked. Government must first ask themselves whether they have implemented the policy statement which they have made in their Third Five Year Plan. They must think about that first.

[Shri K. Ramani]

I say that they have completely gone away from that. I would like to quote from the Monopolies Commission Report so many figures. But I have no time to quote all these things. I would quote one or two things only. At the same time, I would like to say that the Government has not given us facts and figures after 1960 as to what is the real growth of monopoly and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. If they had given sufficient figures, we could have seen the biggest tragedy of the situation.

In 1950-51 the number of companies with an investment of below Rs. 5 lakhs were 26,785 and in 1960-61, the number got reduced to 22,363, that is, by about 4,400 units. Either they would have gone out of existence or would have been swallowed by bigger companies. Then, in 1951-52, the number of companies invested with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs and above Rs. 100 lakhs was 228 with a capital investment of Rs. 270.2 crores, and in 1960-61 the number of such companies increased to 424 with a capital investment of Rs. 674.9 crores, an increase in capital investment to the tune of Rs. 404.7 crores. In terms of percentage, in 1950-51, it was 33.4 per cent which became 63.1 per cent in 1960-61. But the total number of this group of companies is 1.4 per cent of the total number of units. So, this 1.4 per cent actually controls more than half the entire industrial establishment in our country. The hon. Member, when he replies to the debate, should tell us whether they are developing a socialist economy or they are developing in the name of industrial development a monopoly economy.

Then, there is another set of companies with a capital investment of above Rs. 100 lakhs and much more. Their number was 80 units in 1950-51 with a capital investment of Rs. 103.6 crores that is, 0.7 per cent and the

number of units was increased to 165 in 1960-61 with a capital investment of Rs. 517 crores. In terms of percentage, in 1951-52 it was 20.1 per cent and in 1961-62 it went upto 40.7 per cent. That is the industrial development.

There are about 2000 collaboration agreements with foreign monopolies. The figures are available only upto 1961. If we get figures upto this date, it would be revealed that there is a huge growth of monopoly. If this is the way in which the industrial development is going on, there is a real crisis, there is a real slump, there is a real difficulty in the economy. The Government must understand that by allowing the monopoly capital to develop, by allowing foreign collaboration to come to stay in the country, they are developing not a national-oriented industry but more and more an American-oriented industry. It is developing in such a way. For all kinds of spare parts, machineries, raw materials and other things, we have to depend on foreign companies.

Then I want to say something about asbestos cement products. In their report, in Chapter XI, the Government have given something I want to know from the Minister whether this is true or some other thing is true. This is what they have said in their report:

"The production of asbestos cement products, including roofing sheets and pipes is expected to decrease from 4,20,461 tonnes in 1965 to 2,94,830 tonnes in 1966. This anticipated fall in production is due to the reduced allocation of foreign exchange during 1965-66 required for the import of the essential raw materials, i.e., asbestos fibre."

This is their version.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will conclude.

Shri K. Ramani: This is a very important problem. I will finish in one or two minutes.

I want to say this. In my constituency, in Coimbatore district, there is a big company—some eight companies are there and some of them are foreign-owned; this is a developing industry—and I am quoting from a letter from the Manager of this company, the Asbestos Cement Limited:

“Until the end of the financial year 1965-66, Government used to purchase from us asbestos-cement products to the extent of nearly 75 to 80 per cent of our production. With the beginning of the financial year 1966-67, the Government demand gradually began to fall and for some months now, the offtake on government account is very very meagre indeed....

* * * *

“Due to a recession in the industrial activity and lack of offtake on government account, our stocks began to accumulate and towards the end of September 1966, it became evident that curtailment of production was unavoidable. There was, therefore, a total closure for a period of four weeks from the 18th October to the 12th of November, 1966. The factory resumed production with effect from the 14th November. During the end of April 1967, it was found that accumulations of pipes and moulded goods articles had assumed such alarming proportions that an immediate curtailment of production was considered necessary. Accordingly, production was curtailed in these departments with effect from 8th May, 1967.”

The company says that their present accumulations are about Rs. 65 lakhs worth of asbestos.

I want to know from the Minister whether the report that they have written here is correct; they have put everything on fibre importation. But here, the company says that with fibre they produced so much and the Government themselves were taking away the production, purchasing the production from the factory, but now they refuse to take.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has exceeded his time. He will conclude

Shri K. Ramani: I want to say something about the textile industry. There is a crisis there. In Coimbatore, which is a big industrial sector with 85 textile mills, 7 mills are completely closed, not for one year or six months but for 2½ years; from 3 months to 2½ years, 7 mills are closed; 6,500 workers are unemployed; more than 2,40,000 spindles are lying idle; more than 1,000 looms are idle. They say, industrial development. Is this industrial development?

When the workers actually demanded their existence, some wages, some relief, they were not given anything. For two years they had to be in the streets. They were working in the mills for 20 or 30 years. They cannot die like this. This kind of industrial development ultimately gives them only poverty. Ultimately when they went to the management and asked them to open the mills, they refused because they have got enough money, they have accumulated enough money. When these workers went there, they were ejected by the Police. Then they refused to go, they resisted and asked the management to open the mills. You may call it as ‘gherao’, something violent or something undemocratic. Then what kind of struggle can they adopt? They cannot advocate this kind of struggle: ‘starve, starve, starve and die’, this non-violent way of death. So, what they do will not be wrong, it will be correct, according to their language.

[Shri K. Ramani]

Therefore, the entire policy of Government is that they depend upon monopoly capital. At the same time, we find that the middle-sized industries, the small-scale industries, the foundry industry, the tea industry, the sugar industry and other industries which are not monopolistic, which are not able to control the entire management, which are not able to influence Government through some Ministers and which are not able to find collaborators abroad cannot develop. That is the nature of industrial development during the last twenty years. Instead of the healthy development which ought to have been there, there has been a complete crisis; the entire economy is in crisis, the industry is in crisis; we see crisis everywhere, export crisis, import crisis, economic crisis and ultimately crisis in the Government also. This is the policy of Government.

Therefore, I oppose these Demands for Grants and press my cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri S. R. Damani.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I understand that my name is first on the list but I have not been called.

Shri C. C. Desai: On a point of order. Where is the Deputy Minister in this Ministry? Is he fishing in troubled waters in Bhopal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister in charge is here and the hon. Minister of State is also present here.

Shri C. C. Desai: I was asking about Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, the Deputy Minister. All of them should be here to listen to the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri C. C. Desai need not bring in Bhopal now. I think he is too much obsessed with Bhopal today.

Shri Ranga (Srikulam): The whole House is obsessed with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri S. R. Damani.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will I get a chance to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he shouts like this again, he would not get an opportunity as long as we are here in the Chair. We are regulating the proceedings here.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I was told that my name was first on the list.

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur): I have very carefully listened to the speech made by our very honourable friend and one-time administrator who knows well about the existing economy, but I find that he has tried to place before the House one-sided and distorted picture of the industrial development in the country and especially in regard to the public sector undertakings. I was expecting that in view of his experience he would offer some concrete suggestions for remedying the shortcomings in the functioning of the public sector about which he had complained and also in regard to the private sector, but I am disappointed that he has not made any concrete suggestions.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair]

But he has merely pointed out some defects which he has found out here and there. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the public sector undertakings are doing very well and have done very well, as, for instance, the Hindustan Machine-tools, the Hindustan Antibiotics, the Hindustan Cables and the Indian Telephone Industries. What are the main reasons for the so-called failure of the public sector undertakings? The main reason is the trouble created by some Members of the Opposition who are controlling the trade unions. They create troubles

and do not allow the undertakings to function smoothly.

Let me give one example. Today, we read in the papers that in Durgapur, on account of inter-union rivalry, the production has gone down by 50 per cent. When the production is lower, naturally profit would be lower. They create a lot of troubles and then put the blame on Government saying that they are not functioning properly. Where is the justification for this?

16 hrs.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to prepare a white paper giving facts and figures about the loss of production that has occurred due to non-cooperation of the Unions, in not allowing rationalisation, and loss of production that the country has suffered in the public sector undertakings on account of the various obstacles created by them. Then the country will know what is the exact position. There are some troubles, technical troubles, which are there everywhere. But they are apart from the troubles created by the non-cooperation of the Unions.

Now I would quote the opinions of some international authorities and economists about our industrial development in the last decade. For example, the World Bank has said:

"Within last decade, there has been considerable development in India of manufacturing firms capable of producing sizeable quantities of capital equipment such as industrial and electrical machinery, construction equipment etc."

The German Reconstruction and Loan Corporation in their study team report say:

"During the last ten years, the iron and steel industry has contributed substantially to changing the 'basic structure of India's industrial production'. The third

quotation is from the report of a Canadian delegation which visited India sometime back:

"India could be used as a base for manufacture of certain production like casting, foreign, canned fruit, syrup and pulp-making and he like many other items which can be exported to Canada".

This is the opinion of world experts who speak in appreciation of the progress we have made.

In ten years, let us see how much increase has taken place in production of various items. In steel, our production in 1951 was only one million tonnes; today it is 4-1/2 times more; it is 4.5 million tonnes. In aluminium, we have increased the production from 4,000 tonnes in 1951 to 65,000 tonnes today—16 times increase. In machine tools, as against Rs. 30 lakhs worth production in 1950-51, we are now producing goods worth Rs. 29.50 crores—In railway wagons as against 2,900, we now produce 23,700. Electric motors: as against 1 lakh, it is now 17 lakhs. Cement 27, lakh tonnes before, now 106 lakh tonnes—4 times. Paper: 1,16,000 tonnes in 1950-51; now, 5,60,000 tonnes—5 times increase.

This is the extent of the progress made in the last ten or twelve years. I have quoted only a few items. There are thousands of items in respect of which we were dependent on imports before, but now we are not only self-sufficient but can export also. So on the whole, Government have been successful as far as production of industries is concerned. We have advanced very fast in this direction. It is a fact that in the last three or four years there has been a slight slowing down in the establishment of industries. That is bound to be, and the main reasons are these. One is the Chinese and Pakistani aggression. Secondly, failure of crops in the last two successive years. Naturally that has affected our economy, and therefore, some slowing down in the establishment of industries has come, but

[Shri S. R. Damani]

it is a healthy thing. The increase in production has not gone down, it is going up, but the pace at which was going up has been reduced, but there is progress and industrial production is going up. We expect this monsoon will be better and the economy will be revived. We have got the base, the industries are there, therefore it will not be difficult. The raw material is there, steel is there, all things are there. So, when the economy improves, our industrial production will improve.

Regarding the policy adopted by the Government in delicensing some of the industries up to Rs. 25 lakhs, I think it is an approach in right decision. Those who would like to establish new industries will not have to spend time in securing licences. It can be done very smoothly, easily, without any difficulty. Only they have to register with the Director-General of Technical Development for Statistical purposes.

I think the Government should expand it further and delicense more industries, so that they can come up in a shorter period. One thing is important to remember that those who are putting their money in new industries will themselves take care to see which industry in which place and in what time will be profitable, and only after ascertaining that they will establish the industries. Therefore, to give them freedom to establish industries is a wise thing, and I think the hon. Minister should give further facilities which will help the development of industries further.

I want to make one or two important suggestions. Some of our industries require a lot of modernisation, for instance textile industry, jute industry and many other consumer industries. Our engineering industry has got idle capacity. They have the capacity to manufacture capital goods for our consumer industries. If some arrangement is made so that

our industry is modernised and our engineering industry which is running at present below the rated capacity will fully utilised its capacity, since we are also surplus in steel and are thinking of exporting, all these purposes will be served. The consumer industry will be modernised, the engineering industry which is running below capacity will get full work and steel can be exported. Therefore, I think some scheme should be worked out so that in this period of slackness our industries can be modernised that would be beneficial and help reduce the cost of production.

There are consumer industries which are short of raw materials like cotton. Their production can be increased by employing tractors etc. I think that by all these means, our production will improve and our industries will show better results, if our Opposition Members give good co-operation. Our public sector undertakings also can show much better results, if this is done. With these words, I support the demands.

Shri S. Kandegga (Mettur): Madam Chairman, when we are discussing this very important ministry, I would first like to make a few observations about company affairs. Everything here seems to be mysterious. Today the Government set up a tribunal; tomorrow it is abolished. We do not know the reasons neither for the setting up, nor for the abolition.

Another point that arises is donations by companies for election purposes. So long as this is permitted I doubt if Government would be in a position to set things right. Many times from this side of the House, we have demanded that the Government should see to it that this practice is stopped. Yesterday, or the day before, a question was put to the Home Minister and he replied that he would take the advice of the Election Commission in this matter. I do not know why the Government is trying to

prevaricate and evade the issue. Government should consider this matter seriously, in consultation with the other parties if that is necessary, and arrive at certain healthy conclusions.

The first and foremost duty of this ministry is to see that all regions are developed properly so that no region lags behind. In saying so I am having in mind not only disparities of a State compared to another State but also disparities between different regions even within a State. While certain areas in a State are developed, other areas suffer. A comprehensive survey should be made to see that there is balanced development and concentration does not take place at any particular region. Over-concentration of population in urban centres is a curse of modern industrialisation. Mr. Krishna of the Congress Party rightly drew the attention of the Minister to this matter; even western countries are realising this evil. There may be cases where it is not possible to start industries in areas other than industrial belts; we have to depend on certain accessories which are available in an industrial belt. But in many cases, Government can and should start industries in rural areas. They have made no headway in this respect in spite of their policy to industrialise rural India. The industrial estates that are set up in so many places in district and taluk headquarters can be increased and it would be a good idea to try them increasingly in rural areas. Particularly where there is electrification, it would help much in giving employment to those people in the rural areas and it will check the tendency of the rural people moving into the urban areas.

With regard to the monopolistic tendencies—of course we are going to discuss next week the Hazare report and the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and so on—I would like to make one observation. There are many reasons, and many failures on the part of the Government that resulted in the growth of monopoly. But one thing I feel is that in spite of

the Government's professed policy of encouraging new entrepreneurs in the field, we do not find many new people coming forward to set up any industries. It may be that we lack risk-taking entrepreneurs in the country. I think the Government should evolve some policy to encourage new entrants in the field and that will be a healthy check on these monopolistic tendencies. That would be a constructive thing to do.

With regard to industries, there are certain sectors which I think the Government would do better to enter into sooner than later. I have in mind the tractor industries. The Government seems to think that we have got adequate capacity to meet the demands for tractors by the end of the fourth Plan. I beg to differ from it. Their evaluation is not correct. Day by day, the demand for tractors is going up and I strongly feel that there are only a few private entrepreneurs or industrialists in the field. Now, we are heavily dependent on the import of tractors from foreign countries. It is a vital sector. In many places, particularly in my State, in certain pockets, there is a dearth of labour on the agricultural side. So, unless we industrialise the agricultural front, I am afraid we cannot produce as much as we hope to in the near future. So, I think the Government should take up this matter very seriously and every State should have at least one tractor factory and have other accessories such as power-tillers and so on. Also, they should realise that there are many tractors lying idle for want of spare parts. In this connection, I would like to suggest that the Government, if possible in collaboration with the States and if they are capable, of their own accord, should set up service stations or service-cum-sales depots in all districts, particularly where there is intensive cultivation. One of the hardships the farmers are facing is that they have to take their tractors even up to 200 miles away for getting them repaired. If such is the position, I do not think anybody, even those who

[Shri S. Kandappan]

have got a little money, would venture to purchase tractors. So, the Government should try to see that they give servicing facilities in the nearest possible areas in all districts.

There is another field where there is necessity for the Government to enter into; I am referring to the automobile industry. Much has been said about it; there are hon. Members who have many times raised this issue on the floor of this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha and outside. They have said that the quality of cars is going down and the prices are going up. Now, the Government has set up a committee to find out whether the quality has really suffered and if so in what aspects and for what reasons the quality has gone down and so on. I would urge the Government that unless they go in for this small car project they will not be able to solve this problem. So, they should see that at the earliest possible opportunity they set up a small car manufacturing factory in the public sector in all earnestness

One other matter to which I would like to refer, before I conclude, is with regard to the policy of regulating this licensing business. The Government takes strong objection whenever we refer to the public sector undertakings as not being profitable. But they should see that they yield more profits than they do now. In cases where no profit is yielded, they should make them yield some profit.

I can give an example where the Government has miserably failed to make a public sector undertaking yield some profit. The Surgical Instruments Factory was set up near Madras and it has recently gone into production. We find from the papers that there large stocks of unsold products are accumulating in that factory. It is strange that a factory recently set up should face such a crisis. When we go into it, we find that the

prices of the products are fixed in such a way that they are not competitive with those made by private entrepreneurs in the field. I do not know why Government should fix the prices at an exorbitant level.

Shri C. C. Desai: It is due to their high cost of production.

Shri S. Kandappan: There are other reasons also. There is something fishy about it. After the Government decided to set up this project, it seems they have issued fresh licences. Government must have got statistics regarding the demand in the market. After all, for surgical instruments, there cannot be ever-increasing possibilities of marketing. When there is such a glut in the market, I do not understand why Government thought it fit to issue licences for private people to enter into this field. It seems these private people are competing with this factory, with the result they are facing the possibility of retrenchment there. I have read in the papers that the factory is thinking of switching over to the production of some other commodities I do not know whether it is true; it is for the Minister to confirm or refute it. These are things which they can well regulate, but by not taking proper action at the proper time, they have made these public enterprises to yield a loss. I would earnestly plead with the minister to take some serious measures to see that this sector delivers the goods we expect from it.

Monopolistic tendencies can be curtailed without impeding the growth of industries only when the Government regulates the licensing policy, not simply by decontrolling or overcontrolling certain sectors, to the neglect of others.

It may look far-fetched, but by way of an example, I may refer to one thing. I have read about it in the papers and I had a talk with the people in the State also. It seems

sometime back, an application for a licence was made by the Industries Department of the Madras Government—not the present DMK Government, but the previous Congress Government—for setting up a plant at Salem, to which no reply has been received so far. Probably the Minister may say that it is wide off the mark and they are not concerned with the steel plant and all that. But still, when an application is made to the Industry Ministry here, which is in charge of issuing the licences, by a Government at the State, is it not proper and fair that the Minister here should give some reply to it? I tried to pinpoint this matter by putting a short-notice question, but it was rejected. Government have got any number of printed forms saying that it is unable to accept the question and we are informed accordingly. They should explain their position and give the reasons why they are not able to consider the request of the State Government for a licence.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): Madam Chairman, this Ministry has been created, as we all know, for the orderly development of industries in the country. What I understand by 'orderly development' is, first of all, development of industries should be consistent with our constitutional commitments. What are those commitments? One of the commitments is to see that concentration of wealth is discouraged. Secondly the Constitution has ensured that every person should get the right to live. These are the two aspects which any of our industrial policy should not forget. The Ministry should not forget these two constitutional aspects. They have very important facts to tell, because when we say industry it is not merely a question of production of material things. It is also a question of employment to the people. When I say employment to the people, it has a relevancy to the people throughout the world. That in its turn will of necessity have a bearing on the regional balance of industries in our country. Therefore, these are two im-

portant factors which the policy-makers should bear in mind.

When I say these things, I wish to submit that, unfortunately, hitherto we have been, by and large, neglecting these two vital aspects. That has resulted in concentrating more and more on capital goods industries rather than on the agrarian economy. That is why today we have been bearing so much about recession. There is a recession. Why is there a recession? What is the reason for it?

I can tell you, Madam Chairman, the recession they are talking about is not a recession in the total economy. There is no recession in the consumer goods. If there is a recession there, if there is a recession in the real sense of the term, where is the necessity for inflation, where is the necessity for a wage freeze, where is the necessity for the consumers to pay so much? I am afraid, in the very name of recession we have been asked to adopt a wage freeze. Therefore, recession has resulted because of certain heavy industries. There is a slump in the heavy industries because of the cut in the plan, because of a cut in the railway budget. That has resulted in very localised heavy industries. Therefore, I do not think there is a recession so far as consumer goods are concerned.

If you look at it you will find that we ought to have started first from the agrarian economy. The problem in our country is of a great magnitude. We have been told that 75 per cent of our people have been living on agriculture. I can tell you that 75 per cent of our people have been living on agriculture not of their own volition but because of lack of other opportunities. You should give them opportunities and relieve them from the pressure on land.

How can that be done? That can be done only when you concentrate on industries which have an agricultural orientation. Unfortunately, we have not done it. That is the reason why today we have been facing this particular problem. I do not

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

know the magnitude of this problem. Perhaps we have already got into it and we do not know how to get out of it. As I said, already there is a talk about recession. It may have an adverse effect in the totality of things, but I do not think it will have a boomerang effect. This is a fact which the Ministry should take care of.

This leads me to the second point and that is about federal justice in the concurrent field. When I say federal justice, as my hon. friend, Shri Kandappan and many others have said, there is the question of regional balance. When I say regional balance, certainly I am not parochial, certainly I am mindful of economic compulsion. We have to take into account the factors of production, the availability of raw material and the necessity to concentrate on the production near to the consuming centre.

But, unfortunately, look at the industrial map of this country. You will see that certain industries were concentrated in certain localities. The reason is, whoever has got the longer hand to reach Delhi gets all the industries. There is no justice, though complete justice is very essential to keep our federal polity in all its rigidity, because we have been living in this country in a federal polity. It is a delicate mechanism and if you incultate in it a sense of injustice, a sense of suspicion, it will boomerang. So, we have to bear in mind that justice has to be done to all the areas. And when I say justice being done, I do not mean wasteful expenditure to maintain parity between areas. Whenever and wherever there is scope and possibility to bring about an industry, you do it. But, unfortunately, it is not done.

In this connection, I would like to touch my own State. So far as Andhra is concerned, it has a large amount of potential and scope. As I have mentioned earlier, this is essentially an agricultural State and you could have

done quite a lot to improve that State, but, so far as the agro-economy has been concerned, nothing has been done to improve it. We have started so many fertilizer factories in the public sector. Yet, the Government have not thought it fit to locate even one fertilizer factory in the public sector in Andhra. Why? I will give another instance Andhra has a coastal belt of 600 miles and it has large potential for fisheries, both marine and inland waters. Yet, nothing has been done in this regard till today. You can develop many such industries in Andhra. For example, you can develop vegetable oil, coconut oil and many other things. But, nothing has been done so far. If Andhra had been deficient, so far as industrial capacity is concerned, I would not have minded it if no industries were set up in Andhra. But Andhra has vast resources which have not been exploited. Not only have they not been exploited, they have been completely ignored.

I will give just one illustration. Take Kothagudam which is one of the best coal-yielding areas in the country. It can give quite a lot of power to Andhra. But it has not been tapped. Not only that, the Kothagudam coal has been taken right up to Madras to have project at Neyveli, at the cost of the Central Government. I have no grudge against the setting up of projects in other States; let me make it very clear. But if that project had been in Kothagudam, it would have been economical because then there would have been no necessity to transport coal all the way to Neyveli, and there would have been a power station at Kothagudam, benefiting Andhra. But this has not been done.

Similarly, there is the denial of the steel factory at Visakhapatnam. When I refer to that steel factory, I do not say that we will agitate for it. But you have to look at the problem in the correct perspective. Nobody had asked for the steel plant earlier. It was investigated and a favourable re-

ply camp. But, due to certain interventions—everybody knows what those interventions are—it has been shelved. Even for the shelving of it different reasons have been given at different times. First, it was stated “no, we do not want to have integrated factories; we have to make it piece meal; one at Salem and another at Hospet.” I do not know why they have to mention the location also if their only objection was to integrated plants. Thereafter, another reason was given, and that is paucity of funds. Now the third reason given is, what is called, slump in the market. It is no good giving different reasons at different times.

I am not saying this merely because I come from Andhra State. I would say the same thing if it relates to a project in Orissa or some other State. You have to look at every problem and project from the correct perspective. You have to ensure that no State, no people get a feeling or sense of injustice. Once they get it, once you give scope for a sense of injustice, I am sure it is very difficult for us to function as a nation.

Therefore, my submission is, in the process of our industrial development, the Ministry has to take care of these important factors. We have to see that more and more industries are geared to agriculture. We should have more and more agro-based industries. We have to see, first of all that the peasants become richer. Let the rural people become prosperous. Then they can absorb any amount of capital goods, terylene clothes and luxury items. First their necessities must be satisfied. When you are not able to supply them coarse cloth, you are spending crores of rupees on terylene and superfine cloth, which is the very negation of what is mentioned in our Constitution.

Therefore, the minimum the State has to do is to start in every State a cotton industry in the public sector. Such an industry should cater to the needs of the lower income groups. The production and price of such a factory should be geared to meet the

needs of the lower income group. You supply them consumer goods at cheaper rates. We can be competitors to the Birlas. It is no use condemning the Birlas. You produce the consumer goods and supply them at cheaper rates.

Then, there is a talk of wage freeze. In the absence of the controls, there is no question of thinking in terms of wage freeze. You give them at reasonable prices. That is within your power. I can assure you that it is not difficult to give coarse cloth, cheaper cloth, a common man at a very reasonable rate. But you are not doing it. You are only controlling food, not other consumer goods. My friends from the Swatantra Party have been talking about controls. I may tell them that so far as controls are concerned, ours is the most free economy in the world, freer than even American economy where there are regulations at every stage of production, supply and price policy. Here, there is absolutely no control. There was a little increase in excise duty on cigarettes and all of a sudden, the price of Gold Flake went up from Rs. 1-30 p. to Rs. 1-50 p. Where is the control I do not mind if this difference of 20 p. goes to the public exchequer. But that is not so. Therefore, there is no control here. There should be control at all the integrated stages from production to distribution at the consumers' level.

Mr. Chairman: Hon Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the Head of Department of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1.”
[Utility of licensing of industries by Government (1)]

Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Patna): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100"

[Need to check the heavy expen-
diture on secretariat and its offi-
cers (3)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs
100"

[Need to develop small scale in-
dustries (4)]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial De-
velopment be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to implement the project of
the precision instrument Factory
at rathassery at Palghat (6)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Need to establish the Plate and
Vessels Project sponsored by
FACT with foreign collaboration
(7)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100".

[Necessity of expanding the HMT
unit at Kalamassery, Alwayas (8)]

"That the demand under the
head Departm net of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100"

[Need for setting up an export ori-
ented spinning mill in Cochin,
Kerala (9)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs
100."

[Need for granting project sanction
and loan provision for the expan-
sion of the Travancore Titanium
Products (10)]

"That the demand under the

head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Necessity of setting up an Electro-
nic Unit in Kerala (11)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial De-
velopment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for establishing a fabrication
shop for fertilisers and chemicals in
Kerala (12)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Need for issuing licence for a scooter
manufacturing unit in Kerala with
indigenous materials (13)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Need for the issue of a licence for a
Titanium Complex in Kerala (14)]

Shri C. C. Desai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Fixation of faulty targets by Direc-
torate General of Technical Deve-
lopment and Planning Commission
resulting in excessive licensing
(20)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Unsatisfactory performance of the
public sector in which investment is
a dead loss (21)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Ned for location of public sector un-
dertakings in Gujarat (22)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Industrial
Development be reduced by Rs.
100."

[Need for location of a heavy machine tools factory under public sector in Bhanuagar (23)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the position of engineering industry in the country especially the automobile industry (24)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the provision in the Industrial policy Resolution restricting trade and distribution to Indian capital and knowhow. (25)].

Shri Shinkre (Panjim): I beg to move:

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

[Concession of licences to establish industries without proper study of local conditions. (30)].

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

[Failure of small scale industries in Goa. (31)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to pay special attention towards the development of small scale industries. (33)].

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

[Failure in the Industrial development of the country. (36)].

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

[Failure to stop the closure of small industries in Bihar like cycle industry. (37)].

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

[Need to expand small industries in Bihar. (38)].

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

[Failure to pay adequate attention towards the development of small scale industries. (39)].

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

[Need to lay a net-work of small scale industries in the country (40)].

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

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

[Need to give grant-in-aid to existing small scale industries in Goa and incentive to persons desiring the establishment of new industries. (52)].

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

[Survey of resources and potentialities of Goa with a view to establishing heavy and small scale industries there. (53)].

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

[Need for scientific approach to salt manufacture in Goa and Du. (54)].

Shri Kameshwar Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial

[Shri Kameshwar Singh]
Development be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Payment of charges to the lawyers
engaged to present cases in connection
with the enquiry into the Sahu
Jain group of companies and other
companies. (55)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to
move:

"That the demand under the
head Department of Company
Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Excessive expenditure on high Offi-
cials (57)]

"That the demand under the
head Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check the increasing mono-
poly in the country. (60)].

Shri K. Ramani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to check development of mono-
poly in our economic system (61)]

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to check growth of capitalism
in our country. (62)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to
move.

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for effective control on joint
stock companies. (67)].

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check irregularities in the
accounts of joint stock companies.
(68)].

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Hereditary control of capitalists over
joint stock companies (69)].

Shri K. Ramani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the system of manag-
ing agencies. (70)].

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the measures re-
commended by the Commission of
Enquiry on monopoly development.
(71)].

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to stop the drain of wealth
produced in our country in the
name of interest and profit by the
foreign monopoly companies (72)].

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to stop economic crisis and con-
sequent closures of small scale in-
dustries (73)]

"That the demand under the
head Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Department of Company
Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to prevent the closure of Tex-
tool Engineering Company at Coim-
batore. (74)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to
move:

"That the Demand under the
head Capital Outlay of the Min-
istry of Industrial Development
and Company Affairs be reduced

to Re. 1."

{Failure to nationalise basic industries. (78)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

{Failure to pay proper attention towards industrial development of Bihar. (79)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

{Failure to check industrialists from increasing the prices of their products. (80)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

{Failure to check increasing monopolies in the country. (81)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

{Allowing monopolistic capitalists to loot the public freely (82)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

{Dependence on U.S.A. for country's industrial development. (83)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

{Need to industrialise the country with the help of socialist countries. (84)].

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Shri Kameshwar Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Establishment of Fabrication-shop for the manufacture of fertilizer and chemical equipment. (86)].

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Need for establishment of heavy industries in Goa in public sector. (87)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Need for establishment of an industrial estate in Goa under direct supervision and financing from Central Government. (88)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to industrialise the country. (89)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to nationalise big industries in the country. (90)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dependence on imperialist countries for industrial development of the country. (91)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get help regularly from socialist countries for industrialisation of the country. (92)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up basic industries on a large scale. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to put Bihar on the industrial map of the country. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start small as well as big industries in North Bihar. (95)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further step up the production of HMT watches. (96)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Min-

istry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rapid development of photographic industry in the country. (97)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expansion of cement industry in the country. (98)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand paper mills in order to make the country self-sufficient in paper. (99)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish industries for the educated unemployed. (100)].

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise foreign industries. (101)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to put an end to bureaucracy in Public Sector Undertakings. (102)].

Shri K. Kesavaiah: Sir, I beg to move:

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

[Failure to give necessary protection to minor engineering companies from the competition of major ones. (106)].

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

[Failure to reopen the closed India Electric Works, Calcutta. (107)].

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

[Failure to establish and develop small car manufacturing industry. (108)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the practice of private companies preparing bogus balance sheets. (109)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to root-out corruption in the licensing system. (110)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial (Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up more factories to improve pulp production to feed all viscose companies in our country. (111)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action to prevent the crisis in the foundry industry. (112)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Machine Building Plant in Coimbatore District, Madras State in public sector. (113)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Cotton Textile Machine Production Plant in Coimbatore District, Madras State in public sector. (114)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up more cement companies in the public sector in order to increase the cement production and to reduce the consumer price. (115)].

Shri C. Janardhanan (Trichur): I beg to move:

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

[Deviation from Industrial Policy Resolution. (116)].

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

[Failure to remove regional imbalance in industrial development. (117)].

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

[Failure in stopping the growth of monopoly. (118)].

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

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

[Failure of the licensing policy in checking concentration of industrial wealth in a few hands. (119)].

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

[Failure to provide sufficient incentives to small scale industries. (120)].

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

[Need to provide machines and equipment for small scale industries on hire purchase. (123)].

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

[Need to explore possibilities of import substitution to the maximum. (124)].

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

[Need to improve the quality of newsprint manufactured in the NEPA Mills (125)]

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

[Need to expedite the construction of precision instruments factory at Palghat. (126)]

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

[Need to establish more public sector industries in industrially backward States like Kerala. (127)].

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

[Need to expedite the expansion programme in HMT factory at Kalamasseri. (128)].

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

[Need to increase Central assistance for the expansion of the titanium factory at Trivandrum. (129)].

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

[Need to make proper and speedy utilisation of credit offered from friendly countries. (130)].

Mr. Chairman: The cut motions are also now before the House.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar) I think, you will not mind if I take two or three minutes more because the ladies are by nature generous.

Mr. Chairman: You are allotted 12 minutes; you can take two minutes more

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: 15 minutes.

सभापति महोदय, इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में मेरे सामने बड़े हुए मित्रों ने जो तस्वीर खींची है, वास्तव में स्थिति उससे बिल्कुल उल्टी है। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद जितना इन्डस्ट्री के ग्रन्थर प्राज गतिरोध है और रिसेशन है शायद क्या नहीं हुआ है। बहुत सी मिले बन्द हो रही हैं, प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है, स्टॉक इकट्ठा होता जा रहा है, मजदूर निकाले जा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, प्रायः प्रत्येक स्टेटिसटिक देखा तो प्रायःको मान्य होगा कि तस्वीर का कौन सा सही रूख है। मैं प्रायःको केवल बैस्ट बगल के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। 1 जनवरी 1967 से 15 मार्च 1967 तक 23,000 मजदूरों को जे प्रायः का नोटिस

दिया गया है और 1000 मजदूरों को निकाल दिया गया है और 700 मजदूर इस लिए बेकार हो गए हैं क्योंकि घाट कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं। इसी तरीके से बम्बई के अन्दर भी जून 1967 तक लगभग तीन हजार मजदूरों को से आफ का नोटिस दिया गया है। जहाँ तक नार्थन रोजन का मम्बन्ध है करीब चार हजार इंजिनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट ऐसी हैं जो कभी भी बन्द हो सकती हैं। उनकी अवस्था बहुत खराब है। इसी प्रकार से जो प्राइडल कंपैटेटी है वह बहती जा रही है। यहाँ तक कि जो फाउंड्री इंस्टीट्यूट हैं उनकी कंपैटेटी का केवल 25 परसेंट से लेकर 35 परसेंट तक ही बूज होता है। जो स्ट्रक्चरल फ्रेमिकेशन और रेलवे की जो बैंगज बनाने की कंपैटेटी है उन में से साठ परसेंट प्राइडल है।

इसी प्रकार की स्थिति शूगर के अन्दर है क 57 टैफ्टाइलज के अन्दर है। मैं शूगर प्रोडक्शन के आकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1965 में शूगर का का प्रोडक्शन 35.37 लाख टन हुआ था। 1966 के अन्दर यह गिर कर केवल 22 लाख टन रह गया। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि लगभग 38 परसेंट का फाल हो गया प्रोडक्शन में। टारगेट था कि 37 लाख टन शूगर पैदा होना चाहिये लेकिन उस की जगह सिर्फ 22 लाख टन ही प्रोडक्शन हुआ। अगर यही स्थिति चलती रही तो मुझे डर है कि अगले साल शूगर की प्रोडक्शन केवल 15 लाख टन ही रह जायेगी।

इसी प्रकार टैक्स्टाइल मशीनरी इंस्टीट्यूट में भी प्रोडक्शन 43 परसेंट कम हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल फैक्टरी में जिस का बहुत जिज किया जाता है जनवारी 1967 में करीब डार्ड करोड़ रुपये का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ था। अब मैंने सुना है कि कुछ स्टॉक बेच दिया गया है। वहाँ पर पैदावार भी कम होती चली जा रही है।

कहा जाता है कि बारिश न होने की वजह से यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता कि बारिश भी उस का एक कारण होगा लेकिन सब कुछ बारिश की वजह से ही हुआ है यह मैं नहीं मानता। पिछले बीस सालों के दौरान में सरकार की जो गलत आर्थिक नीति और इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रही है उस का क्यूमुलेटिव इफेक्ट पिछले दो चार सालों में नजर आ रहा है। तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इंडस्ट्रियल आउटपुट सरकार की आशा से बहुत कम हुई है। डी-वैल्यू एशन के बाद उसका फालो-अप एक्शन कितने दिन बाद लिया गया? सरकार की फिस्कल मानिटरी टक्सेशन लाइसिसिंग और क्रेडिट पालिसीज इन तरह की है कि हमारे देश को पैदावार आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है यह सब पालिसीज पैदावार में टकावट डालती हैं उस को जकड़ती हैं।

सरकार हमेशा समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है और अपने आप को समता का समर्थक बताती है लेकिन मानोपलीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से लोगों की आख खुल गई है और उन को इस सरकार की असलियत का पता चल गया है। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि देश के 75 बिजिनस हाउसिज की 1536 कम्पनियां हैं और इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुआ कुल 5542 करोड़ रुपये के पब-अप कैपिटल में से 2605 करोड़ रुपया यानी 46 परसेंट और एसेटस का 44 परसेंट इन 75 बिजिनस हाउसिज का है।

हजारी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया कि श्री बिड़ला ने पिछले नौ साढ़े नौ सालों में किस प्रकार से कितना पैसा इकट्ठा किया है। क्या यही इस सरकार का समाजवाद है? सरकार ने अब एक्सपर्टस की एक कमेटी बिठाई है जो यह एक्वायरी करेगी कि यह एक्यूमुलेशन आफ वेल्थ क्यों हुआ है क्या इस में फेवरिटीज तो नहीं बरती गई है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कहां गलती है और हमारी पालिसीज के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन

[श्री कंबर जाल गुप्त]

में कहाँ गलती हुई है। वास्तव में लोगों की धारणाओं में बल लीकने के लिए धीर उन को छोड़ा देने के लिए सरकार ने यह कमेटी बनाई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की या पार्लिसीज की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की गलती नहीं है बल्कि यह खुद पार्लिसीज की गलती है। अगर एक प्राइम कोस की या दो बार छः महीने की बात होती तो यह समय में आ सकती थी। लेकिन दस साल तक यह सब कुछ होता रहा एक ही फर्म की 75 कनसर्न्स को लाइसेंस दिये जाते रहे और मिनिस्टर साहब और यह सरकार सोती रही। मेरा ख्याल है कि वे सोते नहीं रहे बल्कि जागते रहे और उन लोगों की जब भरते रहे। हम सरकार ने अपने पोलिटिकल इन्स्ट्रेंट की पूर्ति के लिए यह सब कुछ किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह माग करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी बिलाने के बजाय इस सारे मामले की जुडिसियल एन्क्वारी कराई जाए, जिस से यह भी देखा जाये कि यह जो मानोपली क्रीएट की गई, यह जो एड्युमुलेशन प्राफ वेल्थ हुआ, ये जो लाइसेंस बगैरह दिये गये, क्या इन के पीछे पोलिटिकल रीजन्स थी और क्या इस में मिनिस्टर का हाथ था या नहीं। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अगर जुडिसियल एन्क्वारी कराई जाये, तो हमारे सामने जो लोग बैठे हैं, ये या इन के साथी करीब करीब सभी मंत्री लोग, मुलजिम के कटहरे में कतार बांध कर खड़े हो जायेंगे उस में बिड़सा का नम्बर आए या न आए, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। उस ने अपने हितों और स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए सत्ताच्छ दल के कुछ लोगों के पक्ष में अपने इनफ्लुएन्स का त्तमाल किया। जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर का चुनाव हो रहा था, तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि मैंने सुना है कि बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर को

बदल सकते हैं। क्या वे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स बिना किसी कारण ही सत्ताच्छ दल के लिए अपना पैसा खर्च करते हैं ?

इस संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (उप-राज सूभाग सिंह) : माननीय क्लर्क का यह चार्ज बिल्कुल गलत है कि सभी मंत्री इस में शामिल हैं।

श्री कंबर जाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय तो नहीं हैं। वह तो करीब प्राइमरी है। मैं तो केवल इंडस्ट्रीय मिनिस्टर की बात कह रहा हूँ।

इस लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस मामले की जुडिसियल एन्क्वारी कराये, तो भूध का भूध पानी का पानी हो जायगा। प्राइम जकरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी बेसिक एप्रोच को बदले, अपनी पार्लिसीज को बदले और उस को री-ओरियेंट और रीक्रेगन करे। जब तक सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी तब तक वह चाहे सभाजवाद की माला जपती रहे, लेकिन उस से गरीबों को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस वक्त तो उसकी पार्लिसीज यह है कि राम नाम की माला जपो और पाप करते जाओ ? सरकार की यह सोचना चाहिए कि बड़े लोगों से कैसे बचा जा सकता है, छोटे छोटे लोग कैसे धागे धा सकते हैं। अगर लार्सेंसिंग [मणाली की काम्प्लीकेशनन्स, पेचीवमिओ], को बंद किया जायेगा, तभी सही मालों में इंडस्ट्री का डेवलपमेंट होगा।

सरकार की इंडस्ट्रियल पार्लिसीज, प्लानिंग पार्लिसीज और लार्सेंसिंग पार्लिसीज भाउट-भाफ-वेट हो चुकी है। उन से हमारे देश का इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने भी यही कहा है और हजारी रिपोर्ट में भी यही कहा गया है।

जहाँ तक फार्म कोलेक्टिविज्म का सम्बन्ध है मैं मानता हूँ कि बाहरी देशों के सहयोग से हमें बहुत लाभ हुआ है हमें टैक्सिज्म

नो-हाऊ मिलता है, पैसा धीरे मशीनरी मिलती है। हर एक देश को मुक में बाहरी देशों की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है, मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ऐसा किस हद तक किया जाना चाहिए। आज फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन का इतना फ़्रेज ही गया है कि बिस्कुट, लिपस्टिक और दूसरी छोटी-मोटी चीजों के बनाने के लिए फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन हासिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। और ये बिबेसी लोग क्या करते हैं? आप को यह जान कर घ्राश्चर्य होगा कि कई बिबेसी कम्पनियां अपनी प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स में ऐसी ऐसी मशीनरी का सुझाव देती हैं, जो साल में केवल छः घंटे चलती हैं, लेकिन जिसकी कीमत दस, पंद्रह, बीस लाख रुपये होती है, लेकिन वह मशीनरी ख़रीदी जाती है, क्योंकि बाहर के प्रादनियों ने कहा है। मैं इस बारे में इन्स्टेंस क्यों कर सकता हूँ।

इसके अलावा फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेंटज अपनी प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट को देर से देते हैं, ताकि उनकी सारी आउट-बेटिड मशीनरी हिन्दुस्तान में बनी जाये। आज हिन्दुस्तान एक तरह से आउट-बेटिड और आउट-मोडिड मशीनरी का डम्पिंग-ग्राउंड बन गया है। इस सीमा तक बिबेसी पर निर्भर करना हमारे देश के विकास के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। हमारे देश का टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ बढ़ नहीं सकता है, उसमें इन्विशिएटिव नहीं आ सकता है, वह डेवेलप नहा कर सकता है, जब तक कि सरकार उस को प्रवसर न देगी। हमारे लोग बाहर से सीख कर आते हैं, लेकिन वे यहाँ बेकार रहते हैं।

मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने बोबारा स्टील प्लांट के लिए प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट मंगाई, जिस पर पालीस मिलियन रुपया खर्च हुआ। वह रिपोर्ट ठीक और उपयुक्त है या नहीं, वह तो देखने की बात है। आज हमें इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कि आज तक कितना

रुपया बाहर से आया है, कितना रुपया लगा है और कितने कैसिज में फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन किया गया है, आदि। इतना खतरनाक खेल घाय खेल रहे हैं, कि देश को मुलामी की जंजीरों में बंधारा बांधना चाहते हैं। मैं फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जितने फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन की जरूरत है, उतना कीजिये, बाकी को ख़त्म कर दीजिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जो इस बात की एन्वयरी करे कि आज तक जो फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन हुआ है, उससे कितना लाभ हुआ है और कितना नुकसान हुआ है और किस तरीके से हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता फ़ारेन-कोलेबोरेशन को ख़त्म कर सकते हैं और कम से कम कर सकते हैं। इनके लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदया, एक चीज मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो पब्लिक सेक्टर का नाम सुनते ही, उनके मुंह में हंसी आ जाती है, खुशी होती है, कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का नाम सुनते ही उनके मुंह पर उदासी छा जाती है। लेकिन मैं दोनों प्रकार के लोगों को गलत समझता हूँ। कुछ बात जगहों पर पब्लिक सेक्टर की भी जरूरत है खास तौर से बेसिक इन्डस्ट्रीज में जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर नहीं जा सकता, वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर को जाना चाहिये। कुछ लोगों के हाथों में ऐसी इन्वस्टीज नहीं सीपी जा सकती जैसे—डिफेन्स का सवाल है, देश की कम्प्यूनिकेशन का सवाल है, कल को कहीं उनके दिमाग बदल जायें तो देश की रक्षा ख़तरे में पड़ जाये। इसलिये हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर की भी जरूरत है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर ठीक तरह से बिबेव नहीं कर रहा है और जितनी धारणी भारत में पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, उतनी और कहीं भी नहीं है।

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31-3-66 को थीं। इनका पेड-अप कटि

[श्री कंचर लाल गुप्ता]

1187 करोड़ रुपये का है, लेकिन इनके अन्दर जो नफ़ा आया है—वह केवल 10 करोड़ रुपये हैं, जो लगभग एक परसेन्ट से भी कम है। जहाँ पर 15 परसेन्ट नफ़ा होना चाहिये, वहाँ आप एक परसेन्ट से कम नफ़ा लेते हैं। इसका एक कारण है—बैंकें ये लोग अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में गड़बड़ नहीं कर सकते, वहाँ पर पू०पी०एस०सी० है, लेकिन जितने इन-एफिशियेन्ट आफिसर्स और गलत आफिसर्स हैं, इन सब को पब्लिक सेक्टर में भुसा दिया जाता है, डबल तनक्वाह देकर वहाँ भुसा दिया जाता है। समापति महोदय, अगर इसकी एन्वयरी हो तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जैसे फूड कारपोरेशन है—एक चेन लगा रखी है, पहले जो फूड के मिनिस्टर थे, उनके रिश्तेदारों की एक चेन बंधी हुई है। इसी तरह से जो कोई भी मिनिस्टर किसी अण्डर-टर्कम का होगा—आप निकाल कर देख लीजिये—एक लम्बी कतार उनके रिश्तेदारों की, कोई दामाद है, कोई भाजा है, कोई भतीजा है, कोई अन्य रिश्तेदार है—इस प्रकार जितने इन-एफिशियेन्ट लोग हैं, जो काम नहीं कर सकते, उनका कई-कई गुना तनक्वाह देकर वहाँ लिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनमें एफिशियेन्ट लोगों को भेजिये, इसके लिये कोई मशीनरी बेवसेप कीजिये और वह मशीनरी यह छाटे की कौन कौन तयबेकार लोग हैं, उनको इनीशियेटिव दीजिये, कुछ कमीशन दीजिये ताकि वे ज्यादा अच्छा काम करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी लेबर है, जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, नफे का कुछ हिस्सा उनको मिलना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों के अन्दर काम करने का उत्साह आये और जो इन-एफिशियेन्सी वहाँ पर छाई हुई है, वह खत्म हो।

16.58 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

मैं एक चीज और कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे में है। यह समझना है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के ऊपर

जितनी पाराम्पिया है, वे बहुत ज्यादा है। इससे इन्वस्ट्री डेवेलप नहीं हो सकती। उनके ऊपर टैक्सेज का रेट इतना ज्यादा है कि उससे कभी भी कैपिटल कारनेशन नहीं हो सकता, कभी भी वे प्रागे इन्वस्टमेन्ट नहीं कर सकते। आप उनको इनीशियेटिव दीजिये, उनका उत्साह बढ़ाइये। आपको टैक्सेज के रेट कम करने पड़ेंगे, कैपिटल कारनेशन के लिये उनका उत्साह बढ़ाना होगा, आप उनको बैंक की क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज दीजिये, रा-मैटी-रियल उनको सप्लाय करना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर वे दुनिया के मुकाबले में खड़े हो सकते हैं, अन्यथा खड़े नहीं हो सकते।

एक बात मैं अपने इन्वस्ट्रीयलिस्ट भाइयों को भी कहना चाहता हूँ—उन लोगों को भी सोचना चाहिये कि केवल कम्युनिज्म के खिलाफ बातें किया करे या वह इच्छा रखते हुए कि साम्यवाद देश में न आये, वे लोगों को लूटते जायें, उनका रवैया केवल नफ़ा कमाना हो, तो इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। उन्हें सोचना पड़ेगा कि देश के अन्दर ये जो चाणो-माणो बैठे हैं, उनको अगर रोकना है तो एक ही तरीका है कि मजदूरों के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध ठीक रखें, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसके अन्दर भागीदार बनायें, तभी यह चीज एक सकती है, वरना आपको समझना चाहिये कि प्राज हवा का एक क्या है, उनको अपना हिस्सेदार नहीं बनायेंगे, उनके साथ अपना व्यवहार ठीक नहीं रखेंगे, तब उसका एक ही नतीजा होगा कि कम्युनिज्म इन कम्युनिस्टों की कोशिशों से नहीं आयेगा, बल्कि आप लोगों के व्यवहार से देश में साम्यवाद आयेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय अपनी तथाम इन्वस्ट्रीयलिस्टों को रिवाइज करे, उसको रिप्लिस्टिक बनायें। गुगुर को डिफेंड करे, रेलवे के लिये 30 हजार कैम्प का जो

कार्टर आपने टोक दिया है, उसके बिना देश की इन्वीनियरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज चल नहीं सकती और इस से ब्राइनेट सेक्टर को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

घन्ट में मैं स्थान स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसकी तरफ सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिये ताकि छोटे छोटे कारखानेदार ऊपर उठ सकें और उन्नति कर सकें।

16.55 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY ON NEWSPRINT

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): I should like to make the following statement.

To give further relief to the newspaper industry the Government have decided to abolish with immediate effect the excise duty of Rs 50 per metric tonne on Nepa newsprint and the countervailing duty of a similar amount on imported newsprint.

16.55½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEVELOPMENTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in deference to the wishes. . .

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज (इम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जो मामला अभी आप ले रहे हैं, यह एबजर्नमेंट मोशन के नोटिस के ऊपर ले रहे हैं। हम यह चाहेंगे कि जिनके नाम से एबजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया गया है,

उनकी ओर से यह मामला उठाने दिया जाय और एबजर्नमेंट के रूप में ही इसको लें।

Mr. Speaker: I will come to it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In deference to the wishes of the House, I got in touch with the Governor of Madhya Pradesh to ascertain the facts. I received the following message from him:

"Following the defection of 36 Members of the Congress Party in the Assembly, there was an allegation of intimidation and wrongful detention of Members of the Assembly. Two of the signatories to the defection stated that they signed under duress. In view of the state of general tension and abnormality, the Chief Minister requested the Governor to consider proroguing the House for the present. After full consideration of the letter of the Chief Minister and the attendant circumstances, assessing the requirements of correct Parliamentary practice, the Assembly session for the present was prorogued in the interest of proper functioning of the Parliamentary democracy..." (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : वहाँ के राज्यपाल क्या मुख्य मंत्री के गुलाम हैं या कांग्रेस के गुलाम हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: We have got a long way to go. This is not the way.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कपीज) : क्या आपकी राय में अब बहुत दिन तक विधान सभा बहा खत्म रहेगी ? लांग-वे-टु-गो वा या मतलब है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह प्रजातंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है।

पहले एबजर्नमेंट मोशन लिया जाये, उसके बाद स्टेटमेंट होना चाहिये।