

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	6,14,51,000	64,33,000	30,72,57,000	3,21,66,000 .
5	Forest . . .	1,76,62,000	13,33,000	8,83,12,000	66,67,000
6	Department of Food .	62,11,78,000	3,91,38,000	310,46,92,000	19,56,92,000
7	Department of Rural Development .	11,75,02,000	1,17,56,000	58,75,09,000	5,87,80,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . .	1,26,000	..	6,27,000	
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . .	7,58,44,000	..	37,92,19,000	..
10	Department of Irrigation	2,24,71,000	1,13,08,000	11,23,54,000	5,65,42,000 .

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 60 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies for which six hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut-motions may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President 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, 1977 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 60 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies."

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
60	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	56,66,000	.	2,83,31,000	
61	Industries	3,71,89,000	24,60,59,000	18,09,47,000	123,02,93,000
62	Village and Small Industries	5,45,50,000	5,61,16,000	27,32,48,000	28,05,79,000
63	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	1,12,19,000	4,67,27,000	5,60,98,000	23,36,33,000

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir the report of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies gives a very distorted and one sided picture about the situation prevailing in our industry. The speech of the Minister on various occasions smacks also of complacency in regard to industrial development. The assessment of the Ministry however does not tally with the speech of the Finance Minister while introducing the budget as well as the statement made by several other ministers including Mr T A Pai who admitted that there was a big phenomenon in our economy today which was known as fall in demand. In reality it only means that we have entered the recessionary phase of our economy and the wheels of the industry are likely to move a bit slowly in the days to come. A phenomenon of so-called surplus production is being observed in several sectors of industry and the hon Minister is not realising or perhaps he does not want to admit in public that the economy is facing an acute crisis which it is not easy to overcome. This phenomenon is not an accidental one. It is the result of the policies pursued by the government over a period of years. If the same policies are continued in future, the situation is likely

to worsen. The government can ignore this aspect only at great peril. The whole report does not make a comprehensive survey of the closed units throughout the country rendering thousands of workers jobless. Even though some closed units are taken over by the government they have taken only a part of the employees who were on duty earlier thus adding to the serious problem of unemployment in our country. We know that thousands of workers are laid off in different industries especially in the automobile industry in Hindustan Motors textile and engineering industry. When you are creating new industries you are also displacing a large number of old small-scale units resulting in waste of our industrial capacity. Another problem which the government has not taken seriously is the question of unutilised capacity. When you boast so much about the continuously higher rate of growth you totally ignore the considerably higher unutilised capacity prevailing in industries. It is estimated that the unutilised capacity is responsible for the loss of industrial production to the tune of Rs 800 crores per year.

The Government has failed to take adequate steps to ensure that the un-

utilised capacity is fully utilised within the shortest possible time. The new industries are coming up while the unutilised capacity also continues to grow. This shows the chaotic condition in our planning which is primarily responsible for the unplanned development of our industry. There is no wonder that the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised, though the plan period is already running now. One wonders what will be the utility of the plan when it is not finalised at all? We have already entered a phase of unplanned economy. One of the major causes of the unplanned industrial growth is the policy of taking turn-key projects from western capitalist countries. These plants of larger size are not always suitable to Indian conditions. The superior technology is imposed in backward conditions which leads to frequent break-down of plants and growing dependence on foreign countries for spare-parts and intermediary goods. The Government failed to take into account this aspect and now we are faced with a dilemma. Mr. Subramaniam in his budget speech emphasised that small-scale plants had developed in China but he failed to explain why so far we could not develop our own industrial technology and become self-sufficient in that respect. Even now if we adopt a path of genuine self-reliance, it may be possible to save the economy from further deterioration. But the report of the Ministry is totally unconcerned about it. We continue to depend more and more on foreign aid and spare-parts, though it is possible to develop indigenous technology. Today multi-national corporations start a plant in the country and produce something and give the mark of 'made in India', then the Government considers it to be Indian production. If they are in a position to export their products and earn profits we take pride that our exports are increasing. But in reality the grip of these multi-national corporations is increasing day by day with the result that the country's genuine national economy suffers a very serious set-back. Despite occasional empty warnings to these multi-

national corporations, the Government has not pressurised to stop the loot by these corporations of the natural resources and cheap labour in India. The dilatory tactics adopted by the Government of India to implement the recommendations of Hathi Committee on drug industries, is still fresh in our minds. Though more than a year has passed the Government is still studying it and foreign drug cartels are allowed to mint money at the cost of the Indian consumer. Has the Government made any study as to how much these multi-national corporations control production in our economy today, and how much exports these multi-national corporations are controlling. A study of these problems may prove to be useful from the point of view of genuine self-reliance of the country. Recently, the profitability of these multi-national corporations has increased phenomenally and their exports of profits in a disguised way have grown up considerably.

The foreign banks have yet to be nationalised and they are allowed to help multi-national corporations to export profits in a concealed manner. But the government does not want to take any steps to check the loot by those foreign agencies because this will affect the aid-givers in Washington, London, Bonn, Tokyo and others. If you take drastic steps against these international cartels, they will in return retaliate and squeeze the economy. Therefore, you continue to talk radical things against these foreign capitalists only in words while you do not take any step towards them. The foreign cartels understand this and take the warnings lightheartedly. After all, 8000 crores of rupees worth foreign aid which we have received is bound to have its impact on your economic policy. In this connection, I submit that these multi-national corporations should be nationalised immediately.

Despite your talk of building socialism, the private sector continues to prosper and earn huge profits. The public sector has reached the so-called

[Shri Krishna Chandra Haldar]

commanding viable heights only but have not yet become economically viable. The earning from public sector are only a small portion of the foreign debt payment liabilities of the Government of India. These are the realities we get from the dismal picture of the performance of this Ministry during the last one year. Today in most of the sectors of economy the market is shrinking because the purchasing power has gone down considerably. The people below the poverty line continue to increase by leaps and bounds every day. The number of present unemployment is swelling with the result that the registered unemployment in the urban areas has gone up to 94 lakhs, an all-time high figure. With such a ghastly picture of our situation, how can you expect the domestic market to increase by introducing mechanisation, modernisation, automation and other job-saving devices? You have brought down the employment potential of the industry with the result that job opportunities are dwindling. All these factors combined to reduce the internal consumption of commodities produced in India.

The situation in rural areas is particularly disturbing with fall in prices of agricultural commodities and the poor peasant is practically ruined and is compelled to resort to distress sale of his produce at a very low rate and even at an uneconomic rate. This pauperisation of the rural poor had adversely affected the domestic consumption and today we find that though production has not gone up substantially, the prices are coming down. Therefore, the fall in price should not be considered as a sign of prosperity—it is a sign of growing recession and fall in demand due to growing pauperisation of the most of the population.

Therefore, we see a spectacle of everything surplus in the country though the per capita consumption of these items is among the lowest in the world. Even 7 million tonnes of steel

is considered to be surplus while in China 30 million tonnes is considered to be inadequate. Less than 100 million tonnes of coal is considered to be surplus in India while in China even 400 million tonnes of coal is considered to be insufficient. I am pointing it out to you that the optimism shown by you is an optimism of poverty and will not lead to any further development of our economic resources. With declining construction activity, there is no demand for steel in the country. The engineering industry is also in the grip of a serious crisis. In Howrah alone out of 1200 engineering units about 400 have been closed down.

Sir, you know that the density of population in West Bengal and particularly in the eastern region is the highest in the country and unemployment problem is also the highest. So, I demand that concrete steps should be taken to save the small scale industry in the country and particularly in the eastern region.

You are talking about export of everything. Even potatoes, onions, bananas, mangoes, sugar and similar other items are being exported whose consumption should be increased in the country. Everything is unnecessary when the profit motive for the capitalist is the supreme goal. But you should also keep in mind that the capitalist countries in the world are joining a severe recession and market for Indian goods in this country will be limited. Even the goods of the third world countries have well competed with Indian goods and cut throat competition is also likely to emerge sooner or later. And, therefore, if you are really serious about the development of independent industries within the country, you must give stress on internal market instead of merely striving for export.

Before I conclude, I would like to emphasise that in the long run, you will never be able to achieve sustained economic growth if you continue the anti-labour policy. Today, industrial relations are being spoiled by the employers and the Government. The public sector employees have been

made a special target of attack for some time. You may carry forward this policy by intimidatory tactics, by using MISA and gangsters against workers, by victimising trade union leaders and retrenching militant workers but in the long run this policy is bound to fail. I would, therefore, suggest that this policy should be reversed, if you are really serious of building up an independent economy for India.

With these words, I oppose the grants.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up an defective public distribution system for supplying all essential requirements to common people at controlled rates (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to open fair price shops in villages for the supply of articles of essential items to rural poor at cheap rates (6)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make our industries self-sufficient and competent to meet the needs of the people (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to supply all requisite raw materials for the small scale industries (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the development of ancillary industries to cater to the needs of big and key industries (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for building up infra-structure for industrial development in backward areas (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps for building up more agro-industries (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build up more efficient management cadres for big and medium industries (20)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of public sector undertakings (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have workers' representatives on the various Boards of public undertakings (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give financial assistance to Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Kanpur (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to have public distribution system at all levels (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for diversification of production in some of the public undertakings (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

[Functioning of multi-national corporations in India (26)]

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA
(Manjeri): I beg to move:

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

[Necessity of approving the Kerala Government's Scheme for Coir outside the plan (27)]

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I would have very much liked that this Ministry, at the present point of time, should have been given better allocation because of the tall order that this Ministry has to carry out.

The main guideline for this Ministry is the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 which was modified and expanded by the Resolution of 1956. Before I go on to that, I would straightaway submit that in the new context of things and the present tempo that has been generated in the country, the urge of the people for removal of poverty and the balanced development of all the regions of the country, it is, perhaps, necessary that this Industrial Policy Resolution should be further re-stated.

I congratulate the Ministry for the good work that it has done since it was re-organised on 11th October, 1974.

Even before the promulgation of the Emergency and the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister launched on 1st July last year, the various measures that this Ministry had initiated and implemented, had resulted in an appreciable improvement in the industrial growth of the country. From the figures that we have in the Annual Report as also in the Performance Budgets of the three departments of this Ministry, one can very easily see the accelerated rate of improvement, in the situation which was rather dismal during the pre-Emergency period. The rate of growth of industrial production in the economy was as low as

0.21 per cent in 1973-74. In 1974-75, it rose to 2.5 per cent. And during the year 1975-76 it will be nearly 5 per cent. But I am referring to the earlier year where some of the measures taken, had shown some improvement. I am quite sure that if these measures are sincerely taken up and implemented, it will be possible to go a long way in the actual and full implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution. And that is why I had suggested that this Ministry would require a greater allocation than what has been provided, in the budget before us.

It is pertinent, I would submit, to diagnose why our economy was at a low ebb before the Emergency. For any kind of economic development, we require peace and a congenial climate—which was totally absent. And in the words of the Prime Minister, if I may quote:

"A campaign of law-breaking, paralyzing national activity and inciting our security forces to indiscipline and disobedience, would have led to economic chaos and collapse; and our country would have become vulnerable to fissiparous tendencies and external danger."

And later on, she says:

"The Emergency provides us a new opportunity to go ahead with our economic tasks."

Here, I am concerned with the economic tasks relevant to this Ministry. It is also necessary to-day to maintain the discipline that has been generated, if we really want to remove poverty. For the removal of poverty, this Ministry will have to play its role. This Ministry will have to take the initiative, because it will have to play pivotal role and give correct directions to the economy. Even in regard to agriculture, it is the industry which has to come in, in a big way to modernize it. Unless we modernize agriculture—I would call it industrializing agriculture—it will be difficult to attain the production that would be necessary for our country to sustain and feed its

population, as also to supply agricultural raw materials to feed the industry, to a large extent. I would, therefore, submit that it is within the purview of the Industrial Policy Resolution itself that this Ministry has to play a very pivotal role. I am not satisfied—if I may submit with all humility—with the performance, commendable though it is, in the present context. In the context of the low ebb which it has reached, it has definitely made an appreciable improvement, but I am not satisfied with what it has done so far.

If we analyse the Industrial Policy Resolution, its goal and the obligations under it of this Ministry and the Government as a whole, both at the Centre and in the States, and we try to see what is actually happening in the country, we will have to come to this inevitable conclusion that we have yet a long way to go. That is why I am submitting that this—Industrial Policy Resolution may have to be re-stated with a view to focus concentrated attention on the means whereby the resources and other things that are necessary for this Ministry to deliver the goods will be made available.

This Resolution is still the basis of our industrial policy in this country it has not been modified. Parliament approved it. Its main object is that we must establish a socialist pattern of society in a democratic way, which is popularly termed democratic socialism. What is socialism? It is removal of the disparities between man and man, region and region, class and class, community and community. Therefore, if we see the standards of economic life of the people, for example, in the Northeastern region ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of this philosophising, why not say something about the performance of this Ministry?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: To achieve that goal this Ministry has to play a pivotal role.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't think they ever dispute that.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Therefore, I am saying greater attention

has to be paid to it so that we can do it within the shortest possible time.

This Ministry, as I said, deserves congratulation because of the very appreciable results it has achieved within the short span of one year after the emergency. I will not go into the figures, they are there in the various Reports.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ten minutes have gone in philosophising.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: I am sorry I did not know the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am just guiding you.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: I am thankful to you. That is why I am not going into details.

Therefore, I hope I will not be misunderstood when I say two things at the same time, that I congratulate the Ministry and yet I am not satisfied with its performance. I want it to go in a bigger way.

Before I conclude, I have to draw the attention of the Ministry to two projects that are pending in our region which has been looked upon with great hope. They are the paper and pulp projects at Nowgong and Cachar. From the Report I find that from the date of investment decision taken by the Government, it will take three years to be commissioned. I will ask only one question. When is this decision going to be taken? The land has been acquired, preliminary action has been taken, tenders for certain things have been called for, but we still do not know when the actual implementation of the project will take place. I will be very grateful to the Minister if he can give some indication of it.

The five States and two Union Territories in this region are coming up with a new enthusiasm and new hope for a rapid removal of backwardness. It is within the Industrial Policy Resolution that steps should be taken by the States to remove this backwardness. And here my submission to

[Shri Liladhar Kotki]

Ministry would be that they should take the various proposals given by the Northeastern Council and the component States of that region and the Ministry should take the initiative not merely for technical and industrial matters, but for the entire economic development of the region because even small village industries and co-operatives as a whole come under this Ministry.

Even agricultural credit that was discussed on the other Ministries' demands is pertinent here because the credit is with one Ministry but the other things of co-operation are with the other Ministries. Therefore, these anomalies should be removed.

The last point is regarding textile and that forms a very important item in the 20-point programme. Here again the things are not in one hand or there is no coordination as such.

Therefore, my submission will be that for these vital sectors where so many people are concerned, where the main objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution with which this Ministry is directly responsible are concerned, there should be greater amount of realisation of the situation and I hope, that the Government, as a whole, will attach some importance to it for which I have made by humble submissions.

With these words, I support the demands.

Before I conclude, may I pray:

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः।

सर्वे भवन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भवन्ति पश्यन्तु

मा कश्चिद् दुःखमाप्स्यते ॥

The essence is this: let everybody be happy; let everybody be free from any diseases or ailments or sufferings; let every one see good only in others, not the bad points; let there be good of all and let there be no suffering.

With this prayer, I resume my seat and hope that the Ministry will be able to fulfil this task.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for certain things, for bringing about Packaged Commodities Act, for bringing about Production of items of mass consumption in the public sector, for opening of National Textile Corporation depots in various towns and for efforts being made to break-up monopolies. When I say this, I also have in mind the good job being done in the public undertakings.

Before Mr. Pai took over the public undertakings in this Ministry, sharp criticism was going on throughout the country about the working of the public undertakings and against nationalisation or taking over of any units by the Government, by any corporation. He has proved that the public undertakings have come to stay in our country and if we are really serious about reaching the goal of socialism or creating a socialistic pattern of society, then public undertakings have to grow, the public sector has to grow. It is heartening to learn that all the public undertakings practically under his Ministry have wiped out all the losses and have started earning profit. I do not call it a miracle, but a joint effort made by Mr. Pai and his Ministry and the strenuous, honest and sincere work done by the working class is the cause of this miracle which is generally done in a society.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Over Rs 280 crores loans have been converted into equity and that is why the public undertakings have not paid interest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This particular thing, I will not say.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I am not against public sector, but this is also a fact.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do not fight with me. I am a small fry. I know that there are so many things said. This is a manipulation of the

account. But today nobody can show a finger to the working of the public undertakings like HAL, and SHEL whether it is at Hardwar or at Bhopal or at Rishikesh or whether it is HEC; they are all working satisfactorily, according to the Minister. They have also started over coming teething trouble and have started functioning well.

14.00 hrs.

What about Scooters India Ltd.? It is doing a good job. There was a criticism that scooters will never come out of it. The same thing was said about Shaktiman trucks. The scooters are on the roads today. I am happy that it is before schedule. If this effort goes on jointly by the workers and the management, the time will come when there will be more demand not for the Bajaj scooters but for the scooters manufactured by our own undertaking, Scooters India Ltd.

Much has been said in this House about multi-national corporations. My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukherjee, had moved the Resolution in the House the other day and there was a lot of discussion on that. I know, during the course of conversation with me, the hon. Minister said that he would prefer a national concern, may be a monopoly concern, to a multi-national concern and a small concern which can possibly deliver the goods to a big monopoly concern. If that is his view, there is nothing wrong in it. There are multi-national concerns, like, Hindustan Lever Ltd., Philips and so many others. It is a fact that the time has come when we have to nationalise those concerns.

Take, for example, Hindustan Lever Ltd. They have contributed nothing to our economy or to our country. Hindustan Lever Ltd. formed with a capital of about Rs. 2 crores during 1956 has remitted to Unilever London about Rs. 22 crores and have assets in India to the tune of about Rs. 45 crores. This is a precious loss of foreign exchange. Therefore, we have suggested that such multi-nationals should be either taken over by the Government without any compensation or should be asked to dilute

their equity capital to 60 per cent Indian and 40 per cent foreign as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act immediately, failing which C.O.B. licences should not be issue to them.

I am happy that the hon. Minister is investigating the various aspects of it which were brought to his notice by me and by many of my other friends.

Even in the case of Philips, certain allegations were made by some of my friends and those were brought to his notice. There was an investigation made into them and certain expansion licences, certain expansion programmes were stopped.

Then, it is said that there is a recession in the country. I do not find any cause of recession. The big monopoly houses are not doing their best to make the 20-point economic programme a success. We have asked the workers to tighten their belt and to work more. There are no strikes in the country today. Even on the question of bonus, there may be a minor trouble here and there. But that is nothing. The workers are co-operating. It is the big industry that is not cooperating.

A recent review of the price trends by the Industry Ministry shows that whereas the fall in prices of food articles during the calendar year 1975 has been 11.2 per cent and that of industrial raw materials has been 20.6 per cent, the drop in the prices of manufactured goods has been only 1.4 per cent. The weightage of manufactured goods in the index is 29.4 per cent and, if machinery and transport equipment which form a separate group is included in the manufactured goods group, it comes to 37.3 per cent.

What does it mean? It is the turn of the industry sector to cooperate with the Government in achieving progress and economic stability of the country. They have not done it. The industry can avoid wasteful practices of paying inflated commissions to their agents and charging inflated amounts of personal expenses. The industry

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

should also eliminate non-essential expenditure, such as, putting up palatial bungalows and all that.

The other day, I was mentioning here Mr. Alok Jain. He is a great man, a worthy son of a worthy father, and I have nothing against him personally. He is today not running any industry; all the industries are closed. Jaipur Udyog is closed; a big cement industry in Sawai Madhopur employing nearly 7000 workers, is closed; the Jute Udyog, Kanpur is closed and the Plastic Factor, Calcutta, in West Bengal is closed. This gentleman has a palatial building. Not only has he this palatial building in Sardar Patel Marg, but he has a beautiful car—which we call the Limousine—and a rose garden worth Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs. This rose garden is said to have been made at the instance of a good film artist. Now, a person having a rose garden worth Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs is not paying wages to the workers and is asking the Government again for more money. I am told that Rs. 5 crores have been paid to him, and I don't know whether this money has been properly utilised. I am sure that Mr. Pai, with his experience and with his dynamism would definitely be able to see whether the money will be properly utilised or not—whether the 7,000 workers in Sawai Madhopur will be paid, whether the one and a half lakh workers in Kanpur will be paid, and what will happen to the plastic workers. I would request the Minister to kindly see that the workers are not cheated and that they don't exploit the society as a whole. Not only are they cheating the workers but they are starving their families. They want to kill them with a double-barrel gun, one aiming at the Government for more concessions and the other aiming at the poor workers and compelling them to face starvation. This is exactly what they are doing.

In the context of import technology, I was happy to know one thing about Coko Cola which has a very great

lobby in this country which is difficult to break through. I am told that when they wanted to import certain articles which they use—it is their secret—the Ministry did not permit them to do so. If this is true, I must congratulate the Ministry, including Mr. Pai, for showing a firm hand. For once, the Coko Cola lobby has been defeated, not by the Fanta lobby or the Limca lobby but by the Members of Parliament. I am happy that the Members of Parliament are united on this question that they should not be allowed to import this particular item—whatever it may be.

Then, the contribution of the industrial houses to the present export effort is less than 20 per cent, and the contribution of monopoly houses, which consume a lot of foreign exchange, is less. There should be a go-slow in licensing new capacity to them. I only want to show you how their profits have been increasing. The combined gross profits of 101 top giants (I am calling them only giants and not sharks) amounted to Rs 615.2 crores in 1974-75, recording a substantial rise of 43.7 per cent. Pre-tax profits increased by Rs. 143.6 crores to Rs. 466.2 crores and net profits went up from 176.0 crores to Rs. 248.8 crores, recording a spectacular increase of 41.4 per cent. However, distributed profits did not keep pace with this trend in after-tax profits, presumably because of the statutory restrictions on dividend payments. As a result, the retained profits shows a record rise of 90.0 per cent, to Rs. 172.9 crores in 1974-75.

So, this is the trend of their profits. There is now control on everything and even compulsory sterilisation is being thought of, but there is no control on profits. I think some young man should rise and say that there should be restriction on profits also, like compulsory sterilisation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want sterilisation of profit-making?

AN HON. MEMBER: There should be total sterilisation of the entire country!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May be, but Members of Parliament should do it first.

Now, I was mentioning this only for your information and for the information of the House. I am making a sincere request to the Hon. Minister to kindly see that the industry also plays its role. When the budget was presented in the House, when the tax was reduced from 77 to 60 per cent and when certain concessions were given to big houses, a question was raised by my Hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he was speaking on the Budget, as to what is the guarantee that these people who are given these concessions will also play a role in the successful implementation of the 20-point programme. My information is that they will not. The hon. Minister should apprise this House of how he is going to check the monopoly, how he is going to control the whole thing.

There is a proposal by the Indian Jute Mills Association about block closure of jute mills. About twelve textile mills are closed. I hope, the National Textiles Corporation, which has taken over 103 mills, will take over these twelve mills also.

Then I would like to know what is happening to the various undertakings which have been taken over, whether Government has taken a final decision to nationalise the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burn and Jessop or whether they will continue to remain as 'take-over' only. I have told the hon. Minister very clearly that we will cooperate with them, the working class will definitely cooperate with them. I would like to know whether Government has taken a final decision to nationalise them.

Then I come to the industrial estates which have been built up in various States. But what is the point? A small entrepreneur goes there and spends the entire earnings of his life, even the money got by mortgaging his

property, with a view to starting a small scale industry. He gets a good building for the factory, but there is no electricity at all. There are no concessions given to him. There is absolutely no electricity, with the result that the entire earnings of his life are sunk. I am talking of small entrepreneurs. The big industrial units can afford this luxury. I would request the hon. Minister to call a meeting of the Industry Ministers of the States and tell them about this. I am talking of U.P., Tamil Nadu and other places. Everywhere industrial estates have been built up very nicely like show-pieces.

The small entrepreneurs have spent their entire money, and the whole money is sunk. I would request that some light should be thrown on this, how it should be done, how the State Governments can possibly help these people.

Then I come to the public undertakings...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You started with that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I started with that; I will also end with that... I can go on harping on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will only say that the formation of the various Committees, at the Board level and also at the shop level, with a view to implement the scheme of participation of labour in management should be expedited.

The hon. Minister was perhaps, the first Minister who took the decision that the representative character of a particular Union should be judged after a ballot, and ballot was taken in HMT and fortunately we won and the INTUC lost; in Haridwar, there was a ballot and we won and the INTUC lost; in Bhopal, we were defeated and INTUC got the majority. We accept our defeat. I am, therefore, not saying

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

that this system should be stopped. The hon. Minister started it. Perhaps he did not know that, ultimately, the INTUC would not agree to this. They say, 'No; verification should be there'. Verification is with inflated membership. That does not give the correct picture.

I would request him to select certain good workers, technically qualified, who can understand finance also, as members of the various Boards, whether it is HMT or HSL or BHEL, or any other undertaking. This should be done at the shop level. We are prepared for it; let there be a ballot, and whosoever wins becomes the representative Union.

About one particular unit which has been taken over in Kanpur long ago, the Tanning & Footwear Corporation, the hon. Minister, Shri Maurya, was kind enough to go through its working very closely; he had exhaustive discussions with the officials. Even today I may tell you that, unless some money is given, about Rs. 60 lakhs to one crore, to this unit, it will not be able to function. I will tell you why. They have been told that there is no capital as such; they have to sell the shoes and pay the workers. The cost of the Flex shoes has been reduced by Rs. 7 a pair, just to manipulate the cost of living index.

Do we expect the Managing Director, Executive Director or the General Manager to ask the workers and those contractors who supply the raw hide to wait till he is able to sell the shoes? Do you expect the General Manager or the Executive Director to go and see the Kanpur market? It is not possible. Flex shoes were popular shoes and everybody wanted them. That is why, I would request the hon. Minister Shri Maurya, when he intervenes in the debate, to reply to the points raised by me.

Then, I would also like to know, what is the future of Incbek and National Rubbers. These two units are completely mismanaged and are closed. Is the Government going to take

them over? Whenever we ask them to take over, I know, Shri Pai will say, that he is not the only person, the Cabinet has to take a decision, and I am sure, the Cabinet will take a decision to take these over. In any unit which is taken over, it will be our endeavour and duty to see that that particular unit becomes a shoe-piece for the country.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly reply to my points and I assure him of all co-operation from the workers, but let him also give weightage to the workers and proper status to the workers.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join with my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee who has paid a full-throated complement to the hon. Minister, Shri Pai, for his dynamism and for having given a new impetus to the industrial growth of our country. It is really a phenomenal growth under his able leadership that we were able to record a growth rate of 5 per cent in such a short period. We know, Mr. Pai, who has been heading various organizations and wherever he has been, he has been doing magnificently well and also for the good of the country. He has not only injected dynamism, but has also injected pragmatism consistent with our social objectives. I am confident that under his stewardship, his Ministry will further grow in stature and also in taking such measures as to give impetus to our industrial growth.

Shri Banerjee has been mentioning about the working of the public sector projects. As a matter of fact, the public sector projects were on the red and huge amounts have been invested with no resultant profit and the prophets of dooms and frustration have been going on criticising the working of the public sector projects in order to further the interest of private sector in this country. They have now been silenced.

In spite of the fact that we have made several strides in the industrial growth of this country, the regional

imbalances still remain. The regional imbalances were sought to be removed by encouraging industries to be set up in industrially backward areas and also by offering certain incentives to the entrepreneurs to set up industries in those areas. But I am unhappy and I am sorry to state that they have not been taken full advantage of for various reasons and the incentives that have been offered are often going to the pockets of those big industrialists who are trying to exploit the situation because of lack of facilities provided to the entrepreneurs of that area. The most important factor is about laying a strong foundation for the development of the infra-structure in those areas. That has to be taken up. I know the limitations under which this Ministry suffers it has to take up the assistance and help of the State Governments. I would only say that by his drive and energy, Shri Pai should be able to persuade many of the State Governments to go in for a strong infra-structure in those industrially backward areas and to facilitate the entrepreneurs of those areas to take advantage and start industries. Many difficulties had to be encountered previously by the small entrepreneurs of the local area in obtaining licences and Shri Pai has taken several steps to remove all these impediments and not to make these small entrepreneurs victims of bureaucracy and red-tapism. I am glad a headway has been made in this connection.

I would also like to point out that at one stage, if I remember correct, Shri Pai mentioned about constituting a separate Industrial Development Bank for Backward Areas. I do not know at what stage the matter stands and whether he is pursuing that idea. If it is done, that will give a great help and fillip to industries coming up in those areas.

I might also mention in this connection that in backward areas, especially in our Rayalaseema area—he knows that—there are vast mineral deposits which remains unexploited. These mineral deposits ought to be taken ad-

vantage of and for the benefit of the local people, certain capital intensive industries have to be set up in those areas. But the mobilisation of the required investment is a big problem for setting up of those industries and naturally one has again to seek the assistance of big industrialists. So, I would suggest that wherever there is possibility of mineral-based industries, capital intensive industries coming up, it will be better for the development of that area, to induce the State Governments or the various industrial development corporations of the respective States to go in for joint ventures in such areas so that the mineral wealth that is there hidden for centuries can be exploited to the best advantage of that area.

The second thing is about the agro-based industries. Of course, agro-based industries have to be set up and the growth should be consistent with our social justice. Agro-based industries ought to be set up in such areas where the indigenous raw material is available. For instance, there are several sugar factories that are coming up and also textile units coming up. These have to be given proper institutional credit. In this connection I know that several corporations have been set up. For instance, the National Textile Corporation has been set up and several sick mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. But it should not be a sort of dumping ground for inefficient and losing concerns which have been exploited fully by the erstwhile industrialists who have dumped them into the lap of the government. Such a tendency should be avoided and even the NTC which has taken over the sick textile mills should modernise them and the mills should be nationalised and they should never be given back to the industrialists.

About the paper industry also, I am glad that Paper Development Corporations have been set up and these Paper Development Corporations have been assigned with the task of developing the infra-structure in those areas.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Paper industry is also a capital-intensive industry. But there are certain small units which have come up based on raw materials like bagasse. Such small units must be given proper encouragement and it should be seen that they are set up as extensively as possible.

An important point is about the industrial estates which have been set up in every State. Unfortunately, previously the entrepreneurs who utilised the industrial estates had a bad reputation. These were not set up and based on indigenous materials but were based on the scarce raw materials which they could sell in blackmarket without going in for manufacture of goods by making use of these industrial estates. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to make a thorough survey and come before this House to tell us as to what is the utilisation of the industrial estates in this country and what will be the best method of making its full utilisation. In making the industrial estates advantageous to the small entrepreneurs there should be a co-ordinated effort and a package sort of programme where the small entrepreneur should be given all assistance by the State and the Central Government in setting up a project.

Supply of power is a great problem. He should not be made to run to the Electricity Board or the State Government for supply of power for his small unit. There should be a package programme of giving electricity and water required for the small unit and every effort has to be made to make full utilisation of the unit.

Salt manufacturers in Andhra Pradesh are facing a serious crisis. The problem has come up very recently. Andhra Pradesh has been producing 3 lakh tonnes of salt per year and Naupada area in Andhra Pradesh has been producing 30 per cent of it. These people have been having a traditional market to export salt from Andhra Pradesh to the neighbouring States of Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya

Pradesh and South Bihar. But because there has been an increase in the production of salt in Tuticorin and also Tuticorin provides a long season of production of salt and also the Shipping Corporation found it convenient to get salt from Tuticorin, now I am told that the Railway Administration has taken a decision to stop the export of salt from Andhra Pradesh to these areas by rail. This has created a problem. The Salt industry has come to a standstill. Many manufacturers will be thrown out of employment. There will be several lay-offs and the salt producers at Tuticorin are dumping their salt even in the zones which had been allotted to Andhra Pradesh. They are sending their salt, for instance, to Orissa. In order to save this industry in Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Minister should take steps to remove the restrictions on rail movements and allow these manufacturers to export salt to the areas that are adjacent. After all, Bengal is 400 miles from Andhra Pradesh. Now West Bengal has been removed from the zone of supply from Andhra Pradesh and has been tagged on to Tuticorin where they have to travel 1,000 miles to get salt.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): He is attending to this problem. You may please go to another subject.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am glad that he is attending to this problem.

The meat processing industry is an industry which has to be given encouragement. It has got export potentiality on a large scale. I suggest that this industry should be set up in the public sector. It is necessary that this industry must be given a fillip.

In order to provide certain benefits to the small entrepreneurs, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporations in several States have to be geared up. They must be given sufficient encouragement to enable them to have an auxiliary industry.

I suggest that the industrially backward areas which have already been identified must be given proper attention. Unless this is done we will not be able to remove regional imbalances in the country. I wish to bring this to his kind notice. Even in a State like Karnataka which is considered to be an industrially advanced State what we find it, and this has appeared in the newspapers,—the incentives that are offered are not being fully utilised. People are not moving to backward areas and backward areas remain where they are. I would therefore suggest to the hon. Minister that he should see to it that these regional imbalances are narrowed down and that industries are set up there and local entrepreneurship given proper encouragement and facilities. With these words I thank you once again.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan): The Ministry of Industries is in overall charge of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act. The Act (as it exists today) covers only those industrial undertakings which employ more than 50 or 100 workers depending upon the use or non-use of power and certain undertakings which invest more than Rs. 10 lakhs in plant and machinery. The definition of factories was initially adapted from the Indian Factories Act but the Factories Act was amended so as to cover any unit having more than 10 or 20 workers depending upon the use or non-use of power. But the definition under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act was never amended. As a result, there have been mushroom growths of foreign companies who have been coming through the back-door and exploiting the situation to their own advantage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to amend the IDR Act and if so, whether he will bring this Bill before the House during this session.

There is another aspect which I wish to refer to and this is regarding loan licence arrangements. Under this arrangement units without installing any machinery or employing workers

less than 50 or 100, depending upon the use or non-use of power, come in. They try to get their products manufactured through another unit, both of them not coming within the scope of the IDR Act. The major beneficiary of this are the foreign firms. Also, there may be to certain other provisions of the IDR Act which may be evaded or overlooked by these companies. I would like to know whether the Government has conducted any study in this matter. If so, what are the conclusions arrived at? If not, it is high time that Government should undertake such study immediately so that it can come to a right conclusion and make necessary changes in the Act and the rules made thereunder.

My third important point is this. A uniform procedure has not been adopted in the matters of granting permission letters and C.O.B. licences to different industries, particularly, in the foreign sectors of drug industries.

Therefore, undue advantage is given to some of the industries. In this matter also, the major beneficiary is the foreign sector. The Hathji Committee felt that permission letters and C.O.B. licences given are illegal as they have no legal backing at all. Therefore, the Central Authority should review the grant of permission letters and C.O.B. licences so that they can go on a firm footing and mistakes can also be rectified and a firm decision can also be taken for the future policy.

There is no doubt that Government, in their policy announcements, from time to time, have been giving several special concessions for the growth of the industries in the backward areas as also in remote areas. But, the approach has not been uniform and the treatment given is different from State to State. Therefore, the growth has not been so rapid as is required or anticipated so as to keep pace with the growth in the development of industries in the country. Government should consider setting up an agency

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

which could coordinate the efforts for the development of industries in various areas of our country.

Another important point is in regard to the constitution of a licensing committee. This Committee has been functioning under the provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules made thereunder. This Committee consists mainly of vested interests with the Secretary of the Ministry of Industry as its Chairman.

I would like to suggest that the Chairmanship of the Licensing Committee should rotate yearly among the Secretaries of different ministries concerned. Coca Cola Export Corporation was established in this country under mysterious circumstances. The details regarding that—whether it was legal or not—have not been furnished, despite the fact that I and many of my colleagues had repeatedly asked for that in this House as well as in the meetings of the Consultative Committee. I had also asked for the composition of the Coca Cola Export Corporation. That information has not been supplied upto now. This may not be necessary for the Public but, it may be necessary for this House or Government because Government has to take a decision to grant an industrial licence for expansion depending upon the composition and the scope of manufacture in this country. This is one important aspect which Government cannot overlook.

In this Coca Cola Export Corporation, 126 persons are employed and the outgo of foreign exchange is Rs. 128 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh of foreign exchange is being incurred on each person employed by this Coca Cola Export Corporation. How can a poor country like ours afford to spend so much of foreign exchange on such a non-priority item like the Coca Cola which is a luxurious thing?

Sir, according to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act with the change in brand name, the

article becomes a 'new article' under Section 3(d) (d) of the Act. In the cigarette industry although units were licensed to produce a specific brand only, yet they have been producing other brands thereby violating the provisions of the Industrial (Development and Regulations) Act. This has enabled monopolising the licences and concentration of power in a few hands in the cigarette industry. Over and above this our country is losing valuable foreign exchange.

A centralised procedure for the issue of industrial licences and letters of intent is presently in force. This system has resulted in issue of wrong letters of intent and mis-representation of the minutes of the licensing committee, directly or indirectly, delaying the projects. Therefore, for a similar item, either all the proposals under consideration at a particular time should be linked together or none of them should be linked, and all considered separately.

Lastly, Sir, full details are given by the companies in the industrial licence application as S.I.A. is not conversant with the nature of industries with which the other Ministries are concerned. In the case of C.E. Fulforel it has never submitted full details in their industrial licence application and the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals processed their application without full details. This should be enquired into.

Since my time is over, I will only make a few suggestions and then sit down. Indian entrepreneurs not covered under MRTP and FERA should be freely allowed to set up industries in backward areas declared by the Central Government, irrespective of products having import contents of more than 5 per cent.

Such units in the backward areas should be allowed land, power and water at subsidised rates by the State Government. The central and state financial institutions should be directed to allocate assistance up to 80 per

cent of the total requirement of the project including working capital at a rate ranging between 5 and 7 per cent depending upon the core and non-core sectors of industry.

Firms other than those covered by MRTP and those covered under FERA should be allowed to diversify their products to the extent of 25 per cent of the installed capacities for newer products having import content of more than 5 per cent so that they have freedom in the product-mix and are in a position to remove obsolete items from their existing range. This would help in fuller utilisation of industrial capacities, which are hitherto lying idle between 30 to 50 per cent.

Foreign firms having more than 50 per cent equity (direct and indirect) were required to obtain COB licences as per notifications of 1970 and 1973, irrespective of their investment in fixed assets. However, certain firms have not obtained COB licences because their employment is less than 50 where power is being used and less than 100 where no power is being used. The clause relating to employment of labour may be suitably amended to bring foreign firms in the purview of I(DR) Act.

Foreign firms having installed capacities exceeding approved capacities in respect of bulk drugs should be regularised only on fulfilling the conditions attached to the approvals granted while granting the permission for manufacture. No excessive capacity should be regularised in the case of formulations which don't require any sophisticated technology for manufacture and these could be easily taken up by firms having foreign equity of less than 26 per cent. This would avoid build-up of assets and reserves on unauthorised productions.

The Hathi Committee has held permission letters and COB licences issued as illegal. Therefore, the Ministry of Industry should declare the production excluding bulk drugs achieved under these licences as unauthorised and see that amounts of assets created

on account of this unauthorised production and repatriation made by foreign firms are refunded.

Dumex was purchased by Pfizers in Panama (USA). This is not a change of name but change of ownership. All such cases of foreign firms should be reviewed and necessary action taken.

Definitions of a 'factory' and 'worker' are different under the Factories Act and the I(DR) Act. According to FERA, foreign firms are those having more than 40 per cent foreign equity while according to the I(DR) Act, firms with more than 50 per cent foreign equity are foreign. Such conflicting matters should be reviewed and made uniform. This is necessary to check activities of multi-nationals.

Most of the proposals of Indian firms for manufacture of formulations having import content of more than 5 per cent in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry have been rejected by the Licensing Committee during the last 4 years on one pretext or the other. The Hathi Committee has found that permission letters and COB licences were issued to foreign firms for a number of similar items. I would suggest that all proposals of Indian firms for formulations rejected during the last 4 years should be reviewed and approved as Government have not made any policy announcement not giving formulations to Indian firms.

COB licences to Indian firms may be given on the basis of installed capacities, as certified by the concerned sponsoring authority, as has been done in the case of Messrs. May and Baker for the manufacture of Metro-nidazol etc.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): सब से पहले तो मैं आपका काम मानता हूँ और सब सब आपकी मेहरबानी भी चाहता हूँ —

अप्यस्य सहीद्वः क्वी ? I am a lenient to everybody.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं माननीय पाई साहब, उन के साथी मंत्रियों और उन के विभाग को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके उद्योग विभाग की रिपोर्ट इस प्रकार की मैं ने अपने जीवन में पहली बार देखी है। पाई साहब ने जिस ईमानदारी, लगन और राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से काम किया है वह बड़ा सराहनीय है। उनका प्राधार मैं किन शब्दों में प्रकट करूँ ये शब्द मुझको मिल नहीं पा रहे हैं, मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

यह मानना होगा कि एग्रिकलचर उत्पादन हमारी राष्ट्रीय धाया की ज्वनी है। लेकिन उस के बाद दूसरा नम्बर, राष्ट्रीय धाया में इंडस्ट्री का ही आता है। बहुत से उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन में एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है जैसे चाय है, मूट है, चीनी है, रबड़ है। कपड़ा बनाने के लिए कपास की जरूरत पड़ती है, तेल के लिए आयल सीड्स की जरूरत होती है, शूगर के लिए गन्ने की जरूरत होती है। लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज़ भी हैं जो एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स पर प्राधारित नहीं हैं। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारा एग्रिकलचरल उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ है इसलिए औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी अच्छा हुआ है। लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रीज़ हमारी एग्रिकलचर के ऊपर प्राधारित नहीं हैं उस में भी उन्होंने कमाल कर दिखाया है। उत्पादन ही उनका नहीं बढ़ा है प्रोडक्टिविटी भी उन में आई है। दोनों को देखा जाना चाहिये। उत्पादन को भी देखना चाहिये और साथ साथ क्वालिटी को भी देखना चाहिये। किन्तु प्रोडक्टिविटी बड़ी चीज है। उत्पादन का प्राय डेर व.ग.वें, बाहेजितना सुधार कर लें लेकिन अगर खर्चा बढ़ाते जाँगे तो वह उत्पादन किसी काम का नहीं है। सब से ज्यादा महत्व प्रोडक्टिविटी का है। मैं नयक मिर्च की बात नहीं कर

रहा हूँ। जनरल बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं प्रासकीय उद्योगों को भी देखा है और निजी उद्योगों को भी देखा है, प्राप्तर जा कर देखा है, और जो ज्ञान मैंने प्राप्त किया है उस के प्राधार पर मैं वह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। 1973-74-में हमारा विकास रेट 0.2 था जो 1974-75 में 2.0 प्रतिशत हुआ। और 1975-76 में 5 प्रतिशत हो गया। उसको प्राय क्या कहेंगे ? जो मेरे विरोधी साथी बोल रहे थे, उन्हें विचार करना चाहिये, लेकिन उन के मगब ही नहीं है वे कहाँ से विचार करेंगे ? उस के लिये तो हृदय और मगब दोनों का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये।

मैं इस के साथ-साथ यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एमरजीसी के पहले के और बाद के कुल 10 महीने के अन्दर भारी उद्योग में 35 परसेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ना, भारत हेवी इन्ड्रिक्टल्स में 38 परसेंट और हेवी इन्जीनियरिंग में 44 परसेंट तथा हाथ में बांधने वाली चीज़ी के कारखाने में 28 परसेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ जाना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। आपने प्रतिरिक्त पूंजी नहीं लगाई है और न उसका एक्स्प्लान हो किया है, और बिना इस के इस प्रकार से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा देना, साधारण बात नहीं है, ऐसा करने के लिये तो चाहना वालों को भी दूसरा जन्म लेना पड़ेगा। यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यह माननीय मंत्री जी की ईमानदारी व लगन तथा मन्त्रियों द्वारा उनका साथ दिये जाने की वजह से ही सम्भव हुआ है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो क्षमिकों ने साथ दिया है, उसको मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा मैं और मंत्री जी हो नहीं कर रहे हैं, उसकी प्रशंसन से प्राथम मिनिस्टर ने भी बार-बार की है कि हमारी इकॉनमी को सुधारे-

रने के लिए मजदूरों ने बड़ा साथ दिया है। (व्यवधान) श्रीमन्, जिसका मस्तिष्क चलता है, हाथ-पैर चलते हैं वह बोल भी सकता है, मंत्री जी को कड़वे शब्द भी कह सकता है, लेकिन जिसके हाथ-पैर नहीं चलते, शरीर को लकवा मार गया हो, तो वह क्या करेगा और कहेगा? माननीय सदस्य को अपनी जगह बिराजे रहना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग््री-कल्चरल उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में फिर भी उत्पादन घटा है। यह भी मेरे पास प्रमाण है। मैं टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का ही जिक्र करता हूँ। इस इंडस्ट्री में 1974 के मुकाबले 1975 में 33 करोड़ 75 लाख 9 हजार मीटर कपड़ा कम पदा हुआ। हमारी टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री कृषि पर आघातित है। पिछले साल काटन इतना पदा हुआ कि उसकी कीमतें घट कर आधी रह गईं। लेकिन उसका उत्पादन क्यों घटा? उस साल की बात छोड़िये, सन् 1975 के जून के एक महीने में ही यह उत्पादन जनवरी, 1976 से 6 करोड़ 20 लाख मीटर घटा। पहले हमें उस समय शर्म आती थी जब ये डंडीमार लोग जो तोल-मोल और बोल में भागते रहते थे और हम से कहते थे कि क्यों कौसा राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, क्या हाल है सरकारी इंडस्ट्री का। हमें जबाब देना कठिन पड़ जाता था, हालांकि मेरे जैसा प्रादमी तो जबाब देता था। लेकिन आज हम उन डंडीमारों से ही नहीं, दुनिया के सामने कह सकते हैं कि हम ने कितनी तरक्की की है।

हमें एक बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिये। इसका बहुत ज्यादा श्रेय आपके साथ-साथ एमरजेंसी को भी है। अगर एमरजेंसी कायम रही, मैं एक घंटा महीने की बात नहीं करता हूँ बल्कि कुछ वर्षों तक की बात

करता हूँ तो दुनिया की जो बड़ी ताकतें हैं अमरीका और रशिया, उन के बीच हमारा भारत भी होगा और हम कह सकते हैं कि हम भी कुछ कर रहे हैं, कर सकते हैं। एमरजेंसी का मतलब क्या है? एमरजेंसी उन के लिए खराब है जो हराम और बेइमानी का खाते हैं, मेहनत वालों और ईमानदारों के लिये तो एमरजेंसी देश के लिए बरदान है।

कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनका भी आपके विचार करना होगा। मैं वह प्रादमी हूँ जो हिम्मत के साथ मजदूरों से कहता हूँ कि हराम का मत खामो, मेहनत और ईमानदारी से खामो। (व्यवधान) जितना मैं श्रमिकों में बोल लेता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य नहीं बोल सकेंगे।

मैं आप से एक बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि बिना अतिरिक्त पैसा लगाये और बिना एक्सपेंशन किंसे हमारा उत्पादन अभी और भी बढ़ सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों में ही जो मेनटेनेंस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय भी यह कुबूल करेंगे कि अगर शुरू से ही मेनटेनेंस पर ध्यान दिया गया होता, तो आज हमारा उत्पादन और भी अधिक होता।

इस के साथ साथ यह भी सवाल है कि बहुत सी इंडस्ट्री : में मशीनरें बहुत पुरानी हो गई हैं और उस को बदलने की जरूरत है। मशीनरी जितनी पुरानी होती ज़रियगी, उतनी ही उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता घटती जायगी। कुछ मशीनरी हमें इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है और कुछ हमारे देश में ही बनती है। लेकिन जिन मशीन को हमें जितनी तादाद में प्रति वर्ष बदलना है, उतनी मशीनें बनाने की क्षमता हमारे देश में अभी नहीं है। आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण हम वे मशीनें विदेशों

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

से प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं अंजी महोदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि हमें अपने देश में हर एक सैक्टर में प्रत्येक उद्योग के लिए मशीनों का निर्माण करना चाहिए, ताकि पुरानी मशीनों को अनुपात में समय पर बदला जा सके और हमारा उत्पादन बराबर बढ़ता रहे।

हमने प्राइवेटिटी पर भी ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया है। कान्ट्रोल के लिए एक विभाग भले ही है, लेकिन वास्तव में कान्ट्रोल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। एक झण्डा उद्योगपति, और मेरे जैसा मजदूरों में काम करने वाला प्रादमी, यह देखता है कि उद्योग में रा मेटोरियल, बेजिज और सैरिरोज प्रमूअल एंड पावर, त्रैमिकल, स्टोरेज और जेनेरल एक्सप्लॉजिवाडि का परसेंटेज क्या है। उन फिगरों को सामने रख कर हम देखेंगे कि हमने कहा कितना पाया है और कहा कितना खोया है। हर एक उद्योग में यह अध्ययन करने को जरूरत है। जो व्यक्ति उद्योग को चलाता है, वह देख सकता है कि कहा हमारी क्या कमजोरियाँ हैं और हम को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Member may please try to conclude now.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : अभी तो यह मेरी भूमिका है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not trying to stop you. There is a large number of speakers in the list. Even the Ministers of State, I have been told, should not take more than 20 minutes because there is a limitation of time. You have taken 18 minutes and now I am giving you 15 minutes in all.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं अभी खत्म कर देता हूँ।

रा मेटोरियल को प्राइवेट चटती जा रही है, लेकिन मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कास्ट बढ़ रही है। इस को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाये ? मैं ने इस बारे में कुछ फिगरों देखे हैं। रा मेटोरियल इन्डेक्स 1973-74 में 299.2 था, जब कि दिसम्बर, 1975 में वह 255.6 हो गया, यानी घट गया। जहाँ तक मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कास्ट का सम्बन्ध है, 1973-74 में वह 205.6 था, लेकिन दिसम्बर, 1975 से वह 253.3 हो गया। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जनवरी, 1975 के बाद रा मेटोरियल की कास्ट कम हो रही है और मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कास्ट बढ़ती जा रही है।

इन दिनों लेबर कास्ट भी कम हुई है। 4.33 परसेंट मिनिमम बोनास खत्म हो गया। डीयरनेस एलाउंस कास्ट फ्रांज लिविंग, बाजार भाव, वे हिस्ताब से मिलता है। बाजार भाव के नीचे जाने से मेरे यहाँ टैक्सटाइल में डायरिस एनाउंस जनवरी, 1975 से अप्रैल, 1976 में 50 रुपये प्रति-बर्कर प्रति माह कम हो गया है।

तो मैं आप से यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि वेंच एंड सलरी भी अभी कम हुई हैं, रा मेटोरियल भी कम हुआ है। किन्तु मनुफैक्चरिंग कास्ट और जनरल एक्सपेंसेज ज्यादा बढ़े रहे हैं।

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, come to your conclusion.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : ठीक है। अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मेरे पास बहुत से विचार हैं और काफी ऐसी चीजें हैं लेकिन समय के अभाव में मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। फिर कभी मौका आएगा तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी बातों का हृदय से समर्पण करता हूँ।

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD in the Chair.]

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): Sir, in a country such as ours which is short of monetary resources but is surplus in man-power, one would expect that until full employment is achieved, any sane government would concentrate on labour-intensive techniques rather than on capital-intensive ones. It is no secret that in the earlier stages of the Indian economy, most of the experts who were advising us, whether from the World Bank or from development agencies of USA or Russia, kept on telling us that we should first build an infrastructure which involves intensive investment of capital and then move on to build a consumer economy which would provide employment for our man-power. Today everyone of them admits that they made a mistake in giving us this advice. They are today talking of simpler technologies and larger utilisation of man-power for the development of what are called developing countries. But even when we know, that the advice we took was against our interest, and they have also realised that it was wrong still it is we who, insist that we are still doing the right thing, and continue on this collision course, which means continuing poverty in our villages, continuing unemployment for our millions, and slums in our cities.

What is our industrial policy? Look at your fiscal incentives. Whether it is the Income-tax Act, the Wealth-tax Act or any other, they are all slanted in favour of utilisation of capital, and purchase of machines. There is not a single incentive in any Indian fiscal law today for the utilisation of man-power. If this is not an economic crime, I do not know what is.

In a stage in our growth in the fifties and sixties, when we required the largest turnover of capital, which was a scarce resource, for the creation of growth, we removed money from quick turnover through taxation, and

put it in the bottomless pit of long gestation in the capital intensive industries that we built in the public sector. We have neglected agriculture and continue to do so, to the extent that the percentage of our capital budget that is going into agriculture is diminishing from year to year. In regard to this year itself, when the Finance Minister had several hundred crores which last year he used for purchase of fertilisers and which this year he did not need for that purpose, instead of using it for intensive agricultural development he gave Rs. 15 crores to it, and put the other hundreds of crores into heavy industry. Why in these circumstances, are we surprised that we have unemployment in our villages, slums in our cities, cycles of plenty and starvation in food, and growing unemployment? All of a sudden, the government wakes up and says, since economic growth has not kept pace with population growth, the answer is a drastic change in the population policy and this fascist idea of compulsory sterilisation.

Why are you going in the wrong direction? Why don't we first look at what are the economic policies which we can reverse to provide employment, before we suddenly put a stopper in everybody's reproductive machine?

It is not a secret that the World-Bank and the development agencies, specially in the United States, have been pressurising us for years towards compulsory sterilisation, and we are now giving in to that pressure. We are selling our interest to them.

I want to ask of Mr. Pai one question. If we bring down as drastically as they are suggesting, the growth of our population, are we not mortgaging the generations to come in this country to their capital-intensive technology? If we are, then why are we doing it? There is no reason for us to do it.

Our strength is man-power. There are techniques today which will enable us to fully utilise this manpower, and to fully keep the growth in our

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

population fed and better developed from year to year, without any drastic measures, and within our own competence, and without reliance on this capital intensive technology. Why don't we use them instead of giving in to that pressure?

We gave in to that pressure when it was the question of devaluation. That was a mistake. Let us not make a second one now. If the control of slums requires such a drastic measure, then let us ask the United States to start with their ghettos and their slums, and show us the way, before they ask us to do it in ours.

If it is production with employment that we want, and this is what we need, because there is no sense in having mere production when three-quarters of our people do not have the purchasing power, then I say that this Government must seriously think of a ban on all import of machinery except, machinery meant for defence or export production. If it is a question of self-reliance that we want, and the Government says it does I say that it is time to ban all foreign Collaboration except exclusively for export or where we need it for defence. If our objective is to make our villages self-sufficient, then it is time for Government to think of a ban on expansion of production of consumer goods by machine where it is possible to produce these goods by manpower. And to give you three examples, I would say, shoes, garments and pottery.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi):
Gandhian way!

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:
Yes, we must go forward with Gandhiji. There is nobody else in this country who can take us forward. Unless we go in for a moratorium on capital-intensive investment. I feel that there is no need of any further population growth in India. The unemployed millions that exist today will sweep us all out of this Hall, and out of any kind of Government.

If this Government is serious about the widespread industrial and economic prosperity, there is only one possible way to do it and my friend, Shri Dhamankar is perfectly right when he says that the answer was given to us by Gandhiji, when in one talisman he said that if the policy is good for the poor man, accept it; if it is not, throw it away.

And as for industry it was very clear and I think everybody is coming to this thinking today—that it is only the concentration on cottage industry—dispersed through the villages of India, with small and large scale industries developed only to complement the cottage industries, it is only this that can keep this country moving forward at a pace where every citizen is assured every day of a better life.

But this Government has forgotten Mahatma Gandhi. Whom it is following now, is quite clear, from the fascist measures that are now being thought of.

MR CHAIRMAN Now Mr. Narain Chand Parashar. Every Member has got ten minutes. I will ring the bell at the end of the 9th minute; and finally at the end of the last minute.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. At the very outset, I may state that I do not agree with the observation made by the friend from the opposite side, Mr. Sequeira, that the policy of population control is a fascist technique. I think, on the other hand, that fascists have always sought to whip up their numbers; and Hitler's famous slogan was that the Germans were the fittest to rule over the world; and as such, he wanted living room for them in the world, so that Germans can expand. So, they wanted to expand. What the Government here is following, is not fascist technique. On the other hand, the effort is to bring within control, the entire population of the nation, so as to make it possible

for us to live on our own natural resources and to stand on our own feet. I say, with all the emphasis at my command, that it is one of the wisest measures taken by the Government, viz. to stress the importance of this new approach, which will make us utilize our resources better and in a more planned manner. With these words, I come to the Demands presented by the Minister to this House.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I did not say anything about population control. I was talking about compulsory sterilization.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is compulsory sterilization? Let the hon. Member just look at what he had said. Anyway, while I am happy with the progress made and indicated by the Minister in his Report, I am also a bit unhappy over what has not been said, because like the dumb millions, the backward areas of the country have been forgotten in this Report, to a large extent. I would just refer to one of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee of this House, which had struck at the root of the problem. What is the cause of the backwardness of 233 districts out of a total 350 districts in this country? When a larger number of districts are backward and a few cities have become proud to claim that they are making industrial progress, it is time for us to pause and think. It is time that each Ministry, and much more so the Ministry of Industry, takes into its hands the task of the industrial development of these backward areas. The Estimates Committee had rightly said that it is the absence of infra-structure which is responsible for the backwardness of these districts. I read from its 69th report. The recommendation is 2.22, at page 23. It says:

"The Committee note that the absence of infra-structure of facilities is the main reason for the backwardness of large areas in the country. The Committee are convinced that until and unless suit-

able measures are taken for provision of communications, power, roads and other basic facilities necessary for economic progress, it would not be possible to make any substantial progress in the development of backward areas. They are convinced after a study of the progress made in advanced States that the development of infra-structure is an essential prerequisite to any industrial growth."

With this idea in mind, may I draw the Minister's attention to the figures that are available to us? What are the figures for backward areas? I says here:

"In quantitative terms, out of a total Fifth Plan outlay of Rs 140.95 crores, Rs. 35.00 crores have been provided for "Development of Backward Areas", Rs. 45.00 crores for Rural Industries Projects, Rs. 120 crores for setting up branch institutes in backward areas. Small scale industries have been recognised as a positive tool for the industrialisation of the backward areas."

So, out of a total of Rs. 1.40 crores, it is about Rs. 70 crores or 80 crores for the backward areas. Considering the population of the backward areas, considering the number of backward areas, considering the number of States in which there are backward areas, the industrial projects have been concentrated in a few States. These States, mainly in the plains are enjoying all the infra-structure facilities bestowed upon them by a Government, which was not national in character, which wanted to develop certain areas and neglect others. As you know, the people of those areas engaged themselves in fighting for freedom, or joining the army or things of that type. Since that Government deliberately followed a policy of neglect of certain areas, these areas have remained mostly neglected. I would stress on the Minister to take up this problem in right earnest, in collaboration with the Planning Commission if

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

it is possible, and without collaboration with the Planning Commission, if collaboration with the Planning Commission is not possible. I am saying this because we know the way of working of the Planning Commission. A Committee for Development Strategy for Backward Areas was set up as far back as 14th October, 1972, and the hon. Members of the Planning Commission have not found any leisure to submit their report of that Committee so far, though four years have passed. So, we have no hope in the Planning Commission. It is for the Ministry of Industrial Development to decide whether they regard the observations of the Estimates Committee as valid enough that the provision of infra-structure is the primary prerequisite for the industrialisation of the backward areas.

With this object in view, I had put one question, Unstarred Question No 1781 dated 7th August 1974 with regard to the setting up of the infra-structure whether the Government have recommended the creation of the infra-structure like the railway lines, for the industrial development of any hilly or backward areas in the country, and the reply of the Minister was that the Working Group had taken into consideration these things and that the Himachal Pradesh had suggested the taking up of three railway lines, including the one from Nangal to Talwara/Sansarpur Terrace. But unfortunately, when another question was put to the Minister on the 14th April, 1976, Unstarred question No. 2415, it was stated that in the provision of the infra-structure the sanctioning of the new railway lines was not considered by the Working Group.

Now we come to the conclusion that Himachal Pradesh is backward just like Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura Mizoram are backward, because there is no railway line in those areas, the Industrial Development Ministry asked a working Group of the Planning

Commission to work out the details about the provision of the infra-structure but ultimately it boils down to this that it was not considered at all. Now we do not want money. Away with the concessional finance, away with your licensing policy. Give us the infra-structure so that these areas, which are backward areas and regions of this country, are able to stand on their own feet.

Now you issue licences and quotas to established industries so that they may set up their units in backward areas. What happens? People with money, with capital from outside, have one board showing they have an office in a backward area, and another unit in their own State, which is an industrialised State. The result is they eat away all the quota issued even to the backward areas and the backward States remain where they were. They take away all the raw materials from those States and transfer them to the units in their own States. What is the result? These backward areas are denuded of the raw materials they are exhausted of their rich minerals and the poor people of those areas have to go to cities in the neighbouring States as labourers, thus adding to the slums. I say that you do away with this kind of policy and have in its place a rational policy of industrialisation of the backward areas by the provisions of infra-structure, if you are really serious about this. If you are not serious, then of course, I have nothing to say.

Now I would come to some specific points. Our State can be the cement State of India. I am saying this on the basis of facts and figures. One factory has been set up by the Cement Corporation of India at Raj Ban in Sirmur district and another has been sanctioned in Bilaspur. Here I would read one reply given by Shri Maurya, who is very keen about the development of backward areas. The reply says:

"The State Government have reported that limestone deposits are

estimated at 18 million tonnes and 3 million tonnes respectively at Kangra and Champa district of Himachal Pradesh."

These are areas which are represented by my hon. friend Shri Vikram Mahajan. Now, what is the difficulty in extracting cement?

The only difficulty is the communication gap. When we ask the industrialists to set up any project they say there is no road and so they cannot do it. The deposits in Champa district cannot be extracted because the roads are not there and the railway line is not adequate.

The State Government persuaded a very famous industrial house to set up a factory at Samloti. But since there was no broad-gauge railway line in that area, they set up that project at Pathankot, which has got a broad-gauge railway head.

The result of this is that factories are not set up where raw materials are available but only in those areas where the infra-structure, mainly transport, is available. So, I would suggest the provision of infra-structure in the backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. I would also suggest the setting up of a few forest-based industries in Himachal Pradesh, which is a forest State, specially in Hamirpur.

Here I want to ask a question. Have the Ministry of Industries taken any action against those industries which have been given certain units in backward areas, but which have refused to set up such units in backward areas and have gone on adding to their industries in the advanced States? What is the action? I want to refer to an answer to a question of mine given by Mr. B. P. Maurya saying that Messrs Ballarpur Industries Ltd. were given an industrial licence for setting up a newsprint project at Neilla in Himachal Pradesh with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum. But that firm has been dilly-dallying. They are trying to push it backwards

by writing one letter or another, and their latest excuse is that they want all the timber resources or raw materials in the State to be committed to them so that they can produce. This is not a wise policy, if any condition is not honoured by an industrial house it must be punished and some of its licences in the advance States should be cancelled. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into the industrialisation of backward areas more seriously from the point of view of provision of the necessary infrastructure and by taking suitable action against recalcitrant industrialists.

I congratulate the hon. Minister and his colleagues, Mr. Maurya and Mr. Sharma for the good work they are doing.

श्री सैयद इमदुद्दौल्ला खाण (वाराणसी):

सभापति महोदय, मैंने कुछ देर पहले श्री टी० ए० पाई साहब का एक जुमला पढ़ा था जोकि शायद मेरी समझ में नहीं आया और इसलिए उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यू० एन० ने मल्टी-नेशनलस के विवेक करने के बारे में जो कोई आफ कन्डक्ट इवोल्व करने के लिए रिक्मेंडेशन की है, उसको यह सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

इम सिलसिले में मुझे एक छोटी सी कहानी याद आती है। वह कहानी इस तरह है। ईरान में एक बहुत अच्छे परहेजगार आदमी थे जोकि हर वक्त नमाज पढ़ा करते थे, जब देखो तो नमाज में हैं। उनके पास एक बिल्ली पली हुई थी और वह बिल्ली भी शिजदा किया करती थी और उन की नकल करती थी। इसलिए ईरान में यह मशहूर हो गया कि आबिद साहब की बिल्ली भी नमाज पढ़ती है। इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक शेर द्वाकिज साहब का याद आता है, जोकि इस तरह से है :

[श्री सैयद अहमद धारा]

ऐ कबके खुश खराम के खुश भी रबिबनाज बुरा कशो कि गुवाँए प्राबिद नमाज कई ॥

इसका मतलब यह है कि ए बकौर तू अपने चलने पर नाज ही न कर ताजा और काम्प्लासेट मत हो कि बिल्ली नमाज पढती है। बिल्ली आबिद बिल्ली है और तू बकौर है।

सवाल यह है कि ये जो मल्टीनेशनल्स हैं, उन की कारिस्तानी उन की कारगुजारी हम आये दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते रहते हैं और हम क्या उनसे यह तबकको करेंगे कि अच्छी तरह से बिहेव करेंगे। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह गैर मुमकिन है। आप भी खुद इम के बारे में जानते होंगे।

बात यह है कि यह बात मुझे इस-लिए भी कहनी पड़ी कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री भोख अम्बुल्ला अभी थोड़े दिन हुए बम्बई गए थे और वहाँ पर उन को डाटा बर्नरह ने ग्रेड कार्पेट बैलकम दिया। उन्होंने बंहा पर उन लोगों से कहा कि आप हमारे यहाँ तशरीफ लाइए और सरमाया लाइए और हम पर इनायत कीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ पर इम्पीरियलिस्ट साजिश की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती। इस लिए किसी भी सूरत से मल्टीनेशनल्स के लिए वहाँ जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं रहना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा मुल्क बड़ा अजीब है और वह अपनी ताकत से अपने पैरों पर खड़ा है और दूसरों को जबाब दे सकता है। इसकी भी बयूहात है। एक तो हमारी नान एलाइनमेंट पालिसी है

और दूसरा हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर है जिस ने एक इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर हमें दिया है।

हम अपने अजीब मुल्क में फरक के साथ कह सकते हैं हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर अच्छा काम कर रहा है। उसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिए। उसमें हमारा 7,261 करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट है। वह 16 लाख आदमियों को एम्पलायमेंट दे रहा है। 312 करोड़ रु० का उससे प्रॉफिट होता है। हमारा ज्यादा तबज्जह पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ होनी चाहिए।

मैंने प्रेसीडेंट ग्राफ इंडिया की एक तकरीर सुनी थी। यह टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स के बारे में थी। हमारे यहाँ 40 परसेंट लोग बिलो पावर्टी लेवल हैं उनके लिए हमारी टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स को कपडा बनाना चाहिए। मैं आपसे अर्ज करता हूँ कि जो प्रसेशियल कमोडिटीज हैं उन्हें हम अधिक तादाद में बनाएं जिससे हम किसी के मोहताज न रहें। ऐसी बातों की तरफ हमें ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिए।

जनाब प्रसेशियल चीजों को अगर हम डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करें तो इससे ब्लैक मार्केटिंग नहीं होगी। होर्डिंग नहीं होगी और प्रोफिटियरिंग नहीं होगी। एक रिपोर्ट में फरमाया गया है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में हम लोगों का लार्जर मेजर में पार्टिसिपेशन लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बेहतर हो सके। जब आप लार्जर मेजर में लोगों का पार्टिसिपेशन सीक कर रहे हैं तो इसके भावने यह है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में पब्लिक नहीं है। अगर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का फायदा नहीं है तो आप कोमोप्रेटिव इंग

से कोत्रिए। कंज्युमर को प्रापरेडिव के इंग से कोत्रिए। वरु करेवे तो लोगों का काफी पार्टिसिपेशन होगा।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एच०एम० टी० को बिजिट किया। वहाँ पाई साहब भी मौजूद थे। जैसा कि मुझे मालूम है बंगलौर के एच०एम० टी० कारखाने में तीन लाख साठ हजार षड़ियां प्राप बनायेंगे और दूसरे कारखानों में दो लाख षड़ियां बनायेंगे। प्रापका कश्मीर में तीन लाख का टारगेट था। 72 हजार षड़ियां बन गई हैं। प्रापने मुल्क में पांच मिलियन षड़ियों की डिमांड है। हमारी षड़ियां अच्छी हैं। यनास्टेड स्टेड्स से आर्डर आते हैं। प्रापका षड़ियों का एक्स्पॉर्ट बहुत हो सकता है। इस के बावजूद वरुह समझ में नहीं आती कि प्राप कश्मीर में इस कारखाने को बढ़ावा क्यों न दें। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा है कि हम कश्मीर में ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं जिस से फिजा खराब हो। इसलिये षड़ियां बनाने का प्रबन्ध वहाँ ठीक है। यह कारखाना मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में है। एयरपोर्ट इसके इस कदर करीब है कि अगर कोई हवाई जहाज हमला करने आये तो पांच मिनट में यह फीकट्री खत्म हो जाय। यह हमारी एयरकोर्स की एफिशियेंसी थी कि हमलावर जहाज एयरपोर्ट के नजदीक नहीं आ सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इनको यह चाहिये कि निशात, शालिमार में इस कारखाने को और बढ़ावा दें वहाँ पहाड़ी दामन हैं और हवाई हमला वहाँ नहीं हो सकता है।

हमारे पास पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। उस में कहा गया है कि कागज और ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस किया जाय चूँकि 1978 में दुनिया के लेवल पर कागज की बहुत कमी होगी।

प्रापको चाहिए था कि प्राप शार्टेज को एंटीसिपेट करते और कागज की फीकट्रीमा जहाँ लग सकती थी लगते। प्रापको कागज प्रोड्यूस करना चाहिये। मैं डिटेल में नहीं जा रहा हूँ क्योंकि टाइम नहीं है। मैं दरबनास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर में जो काले फर है उसको हम खोगे जलाते हैं। उसका प्राप कागज बनाने में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। कागज प्राप को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है। वहाँ पर लोगों के पास इस को जलाने के अलावा और कुछ जलाने के लिए नहीं है। गैस वहाँ नहीं है, कोयला वहाँ नहीं है। लिग्नाइट है उसको प्राप निकालते नहीं हैं। वह वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इस को जलाया जा रहा है प्रापको चाहिए था कि इसका इस्तेमाल कर प्राप वहाँ कागज की फीकट्री लगाते। अब भी मेरी दरबनास्त है कि प्राप वहाँ कागज की फीकट्री लगाएं।

जानमान जो कि चाइना बोर्डर पर है वहाँ पर जो स्लोप्स हमारी तरफ है उन पर घास हरी नहीं रही है क्योंकि उसकी हरा रखने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। और चीन की तरफ घास हरी है क्योंकि वे उसकी पैरवी करते हैं, उसको देखभाल करते हैं। इस कारण हमारी तरफ परमीना गोड्स कम हो गई है और हम को कम रेशम मिलता है। हमारे अफसरों को भी जाना चाहिये और उसकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये। जब तक चीन के साथ हमारी लड़ाई नहीं हुई थी तब तक बूल हमको वहाँ से मिल जाती थी और हमारी पास्चर्व को बं हरा करके रखते थे। अब ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है ताकि पशमीना गोड्स से हमें ऊन मिल सके। इस तरफ प्राप ध्यान दें ताकि कश्मीर की पशमीने की दस्तकारी को चालू रखा जा सके।

شری سید احمد آغا (بازو مولا):

سہاہتی مہودے - میں نے کچھ دیر پہلے شری تی اے پائی صاحب کا ایک جملہ پڑھا تھا - جو کہ شاید مہری مسجہ میں نہیں آیا - اور اس لئے اس کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - یہ لین نے ملٹی نیشنلز کے ہیڈکوارٹر کے لئے جو کورٹ آف کلفڈکٹ ایولٹو کرنے کے لئے جو جو ریکنسٹریشنز کی ہیں اس کو یہ سپورٹ کر رہے ہیں -

اس سلسلے میں مجھے ایک چھوٹی سی کہانی یاد آتی ہے - وہ کہانی اس طرح ہے - ایران میں ایک بہت اچھے پڑھنے والے آدمی تھے - جو کہ ہر وقت نماز پڑھا کرتے تھے - جب دیکھو تو نماز میں ہیں - ان کے پاس ایک بلی چلی ہوئی تھی - اور وہ بلی بھی مسجد کا گھبراہٹ کرتی تھی - اور ان کی نقل کرتی تھی - اس لئے ایران میں یہ مشہور ہو گیا کہ عابد صاحب کی بلی بھی نماز پڑھا کرتی ہے - اس سلسلے میں مجھے ایک شعر حائز صاحب کا یاد آتا ہے - جو کہ اس طرح ہے -

اے کھک خوش خرام کہ خوشی
سی روی نماز
غرا مہو کہ گریہ عابد نماز کرد -

میں کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اے چکرو تو اچھے چلنے پر ناز نہ کر اور کلیسٹریکٹ مت ہو - بلی نماز پڑھتی ہے - بلی آخر بلی ہے اور تو چکرو ہے -

سوال یہ ہے کہ جو ملٹی نیشنلز میں ان کی کارستانی - ان کی کارگزاری ہم آئے دن اخباروں میں پڑھتے دہتے ہیں - ہم کہا ان سے یہ تو تمہ کوئی کہ وہ اچھی طرح سے ہیڈکوارٹر کریں گے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ شعر ممکن ہے - آپ بھی خود اس کے بارے میں جاننے ہونگے -

بات یہ ہے کہ یہ بات مجھے اس لئے بلی کہی بڑی کہ ہمارے چوہا مسٹر صاحب شری شیخ عبداللہ ابوی تھوڑے دن ہوئے بدھنی گئے تھے - اور وہاں پر ان کو تاتا وغیرہ کی طرف سے ریڈ کارپسٹ چھانک دیا گیا - انہوں نے وہاں پر ان لوگوں سے کہا کہ آپ ہمارے یہاں تشریف لائیں - اور سرمایہ لائیں - اور ہم پر بھی علیحدت کھینچیں - میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کبھی ایک ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں پر ایمپورلسٹک سلجھ کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی ہے اسلئے کسی بھی ایمپورلسٹک کو وہاں جانے کا کوئی راستہ نہیں دینا چاہئے -

ہوسری ہاتھ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - کہ ہمارا ملک بڑا عظیم ہے اور وہ اپنی طاقت سے اپنے پھروں پر کہوا ہے - اور دوسروں کو جواب دے سکتا ہے - اس کی دو وجوہات ہیں - ایک تو ہماری نان اینڈ نیٹ پالیسی ہے اور دوسرا ہمارا پبلک سیکٹر ہے - جس نے ایک انفراسٹرکچر ہمیں دیا ہے - ہم اپنے عظیم ملک میں فخر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارا پبلک سیکٹر اچھا کام کر رہا ہے - اس کی طرف ہمیں زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے - اس میں ہمارا ۷۲۶۱ کروڑ کا ویسٹمنٹ ہے - وہ ۱۶ لاکھ آدمیوں کو ایمپلائمنٹ دے رہا ہے - ۳۱۲ کروڑ روپے کا اس سے پروفٹ ہو رہا ہے - ہماری زیادہ توجہ پبلک سیکٹر کی طرف ہونی چاہئے -

ہمیں نے پریزینڈنٹ آف انڈیا کی ایک تقریر سنی تھی - یہ ٹیسٹائل ملز کے بارے میں تھی - ہمارے یہاں ۳۰ پرسنٹ لوگ بھلو پاروٹی لوہل ہیں - ان کے لئے ہماری ٹیسٹائل ملز کو کہوا بلانا چاہئے - ہمیں آپ سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ جو اینڈھیل کمیونٹی ہیں انہیں ہم اندھک تعداد میں بلانوں جس سے ہم کسی کے محتاج نہ رہیں - اسی باتوں کی طرف ہمیں زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے -

جناب - اینڈھیل چھوڑو کو اگر ہم ڈسٹریبیوٹ کرہیں تو اس سے بامک مارکیٹنگ نہیں ہو گی - ہورڈنگ نہیں ہوگی - اور پروفٹنگ نہیں ہوگی - ایک ڈسٹریبیوٹ میں فروما کہا ہے کہ پبلک ڈسٹریبیوٹ میں لوگوں کا لورز مینجرو میں پارٹیسپیشن لانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں - تاکہ پبلک ڈسٹریبیوٹ سسٹم بہتر ہو سکے - اگر آپ لورز مینجرو میں لوگوں کا پارٹیسپیشن سہک کر رہے ہیں - تو اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ پبلک ڈسٹریبیوٹ سسٹم میں پبلک نہیں ہے - اگر پبلک ڈسٹریبیوٹ سسٹم کا فائدہ نہیں ہے تو آپ کو اپریٹو ڈھنگ سے کیجئے - کلڈیور کو اپریٹو ڈھنگ سے کیجئے - وہ کریٹکے تو لوگوں کا کافی پارٹیسپیشن ہوگا -

اس کے علاوہ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری پرائم منسٹرو نے ایچ ایم ٹی کو رجسٹر کیا - وہاں پائی بھی موجود تھی - جوسا کہ مجھے معلوم ہے - بلکلور کے ایچ ایم ٹی کارخانے میں دو لاکھ کھریاں بنائیتے - آپ کا گھنرو میں تین لاکھ کا ٹارگٹ تھا - ۷۲ ہزار کھریاں بن گئیں ہیں - اپنے ملک میں پانچ ملین کھریوں کی ڈیمانڈ ہے - ہماری کھریاں اچھی ہیں - یونائیٹڈ سٹیم سے آرڈر آئے ہیں - آپ کا

شری سید احمد آغا (باوا مولانا)
 کھڑکیوں کا ایک سو پورٹ بہت ہو سکتا
 ہے۔ اس کے باوجود وجہ سمجھو
 میں نہیں آتی کہ آپ کشمیر میں
 اس کارخانے کو بڑھاوا کیوں نہ دیتے؟
 پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ نے یہ کہا تھا
 کہ ہم کشمیر میں ایسا کوئی کام
 کرنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ جس
 سے نوا خراب ہو۔ اس لئے کوڑھیاں
 بنانے کا پربند وہاں تھوک ہے۔
 یہ کارخانہ مہری کانسٹیبلوں میں
 ہے۔ انہوں پر اس کے اس قدر
 توجہ ہے کہ اگر کوئی ہوائی جہاز
 حملہ کرنے آئے تو پانچ منٹ میں
 یہ فیکٹری ختم ہو جائے۔ یہ ہماری
 انہوں فورس کی انوسٹمنٹ تھی کہ
 حملہ آور جہاز انہوں پر اس کے نزدیک
 نہیں آسکے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں
 کہ ان کو یہ چاہئے کہ نشاط
 شالومار میں اس کارخانے کو اور
 بڑھاوا دیں وہاں ہتھیاروں کا دامن
 ہے اور ہوائی حملہ وہاں نہیں ہو
 سکتا ہے۔

ہمارے پاس پبلک انڈر ٹیکنالوجی
 کی رپورٹ ہے۔ اس میں کہا گیا
 ہے کہ کافڈ اور زیادہ پورٹہوس کہا
 جائے۔ کہونکہ 1978 میں دنیا کے
 لیول پر کافڈ کی بہت کمی ہوگی۔
 آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ آپ شاولنگ
 کو ایملیٹھوسیت کرتے۔ اور کافڈ کی
 فیکٹریاں جہاں لگ سکتی تھیں
 لگاتے۔ آپ کو کافڈ پورٹہوس کرنا

چاہئے۔ میں تھیل میں نہیں جا
 رہا ہوں۔ کہونکہ ٹائم نہیں ہے۔ میں
 دوپڑا سمٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کشمیر
 میں جو نیشنل ہے۔ اس کو ہم لوگ
 چلتے ہیں۔ اس کے آپ کافڈ بنانے
 میں استعمال کو سکتے ہیں۔ کافڈ
 آپ کو 'مہری' کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔
 وہاں پر لوگوں کے پاس اس کو
 جاننے کے علاوہ اور کچھ جاننے کے لئے
 نہیں ہے۔ گھس وہاں نہیں ہے۔
 لگائوت ہے اس کو آپ نکالتے نہیں
 ہیں۔ وہ ویسے ہی پڑا ہوا ہے۔
 لہجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے۔ کہ اس
 کو چلایا جا رہا ہے۔ آپ کو چاہئے
 تھا کہ اس کا استعمال کر کے
 وہاں کافڈ کی فیکٹری لگاتے۔ اب
 یہی مہری درخواست ہے کہ آپ
 وہاں کافڈ کی فیکٹری
 لگائیں۔

چاند : تھیل جو کہ چائونا
 بارکو پر ہے وہاں پر جو سٹیو
 ہمارے طرف میں ان پر گھاس
 ہری نہیں رہی ہے کہونکہ اس کو
 ہرا رکھنے کی کوشش نہیں کی
 گئی ہے۔ اور چھن کی طرف
 گھاس ہری ہے کہونکہ وہ اس کی
 پوری کرتے ہیں۔ اس گارن ہمارے
 طرف پھیلنا کوشش کم ہو گئی
 میں اور ہم کو کم پدم ملتا ہے۔
 ہمارے انہوں کو بھی وہاں جانا
 چاہئے اور دیکھ بہال کرنی چاہئے۔

جب تک چھین کے ساتھ ہمارے
 لڑائی نہیں ہوئی تھی تب تک
 رول ہم کو وہاں سے مل جاتی
 تھی۔ اور ہمارے سہاچاروں کو وہ ہرا کر کے
 رکھتے تھے۔ اب ایسا نہیں ہو رہا
 ہے۔ یہ بہت ضروری چیز ہے۔
 تاکہ پشمینا گوتس سے ہمیں اون
 مل سکے۔ اس طرف آپ دھیان
 دیں تاکہ کشمیر کی پشمینہ کی
 دستکاری کو چالو رکھا جا سکے۔

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I appreciate the good work done by the Ministers. I would like to make a few suggestions for the favourable consideration of the Government.

We are having a mixed economy in our country. In the mixed economy, we have got both the public sector and the private sector. The Government of India should protect more the interest of the public sector than of the private sector. In Tamil Nadu and elsewhere in so many States, I have seen that the Private sector is enjoying the Government help and the Government protection. Sometimes, the Private sector is able to override the public sector in many places. This should not be allowed to happen.

Previously, in my constituency there was a private bus company the TVS. Now, according to the 20-point economic programme launched by our beloved Prime Minister, the Tamil Nadu Government aided and helped by the Government of India formed the Pandyan Engineering Corporation in the same town, in Madurai town, in Tamil Nadu. I do not want to mention any names. But there are certain officials, who are against the interest of the public sector, who are helping

the private sector which is manufacturing the same engineering goods. The private sector should not be allowed to affect the interest of the public sector.

The public sector is our sector. It is the people's sector; it is the Government sector; it is the national sector. It is our nation's property; it is the public property. It should not be allowed to be affected by the private property owned by the private sector. It is high time that we nationalise the private sector. If we do not nationalise the private sector now under the able and efficient leadership of our Prime Minister. I doubt very much if we will be able to nationalise any private industry at all in future. Having one bird in hand is equivalent to having thousands of birds in the bush. We are having a very good Prime Minister now; fortunately, we are having Emergency now. There are almost all the powers in the hands of the Government in the interest of public, not in the interest of my party or any other party. It is in the interest and the security of our country. Therefore, this is an opportune time to nationalise the private sector in Tamilnadu and throughout India.

In Tamil Nadu, the then Government misused all the licences and quotas within their competence and powers.

Previously, there was some Industries Minister in Tamilnadu who issued licences and other things only to their own community people or if not, to their own DMK Party people or, if not, to those who were putting lakhs of rupees into their pockets. There is going to be an Inquiry Commission appointed by the Government to go into this. So, unfortunately for the people of Tamilnadu, the industrial progress was morally affected by the then Tamilnadu Government and therefore, it is the duty of the Government now to support the damaged or injured portion of Tamilnadu, so far as industrial progress is concerned.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

Then, in Tamilnadu, the sugar industry is very much affected. I come from a farmer's family connected with the sugar industry, and I have come across many difficulties. The cost of production of sugar is more than the sale price in the market. This is one aspect, so far as it relates to the planting of sugar-cane in the field. The other aspect is that there is so much corruption in the sugar industry and in the Sugar Corporation in Tamilnadu. The Sugar Corporation was founded by this Government, and so I would request the Hon. Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies, Mr. Pai, and the State Minister and all concerned to take serious note of the Sugar Corporation in Tamilnadu. Day before yesterday, when I went to that office, I was told that only those people who are paying large sums of money are entitled to get any molasses which is used by so many industries allied to agricultural activities. Therefore, I request that the sugar industry may be seriously looked into by the Government of India.

Then, to attract foreign exchange, we have the tea industry, coffee industry, pepper industry and so on and so forth: so many industries are available which can attract foreign exchange and the foreign market. But our name and fame in the tea industry, coffee industry and pepper industry has suffered because so many exporters and the business community people have committed the heinous crime of adulteration of tea, coffee, pepper and so on. They are adulterating all those industrial goods which are earning foreign exchange or the foreign market. To keep up our industrial achievements and our balance of power in the foreign market, the Government of India should take severe action against adulterators and other economic offenders.

Now, there are so many areas which are backward in Tamilnadu. The Government led by Mr. Karunanidhi neglected almost all those areas. During the 1973 by-elections, the then

Chief Minister and the then Industries Minister had promised to start a cotton industry there. In fact, it had been promised even during the British regime in 1947 itself; it was later promised by the Kamaraj regime and then by the Karunanidhi regime. But all the three regimes neglected my area because my area people were voting only for some leaders of their choice and not for the DMK. So, I request the Government to start this industry which all the three regimes had wanted only and purposely neglected in the past. Both the Ministers are equally efficient and able and it is these people who can take interest in the development of industries in my area for the benefit of Tamilnadu and the country as a whole. I appreciate the activities of the Government and the steps taken so far by the Minister.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से मैं इस सदन में चुन कर आया हूँ, तब से मैं निरंतर इस मंत्रालय की कनमल्टेटिव कमेटी का सदस्य रहा हूँ, और उस के माध्यम से देश के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों के बारे में कहता रहा हूँ। मैं ऐसा बेकार ही नहीं कहता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी रीजोल्यूशन भी इस बात पर और देता रहा है, और जितनी भी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ अब तक सामने आई हैं, उन सब में रिज नल इम्बैलेंस को, देश के कुछ जिलों की तरीबी को, दूर करने की बातें कही गई हैं। इस सदन के जो सदस्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, वे समझ सकते हैं, और कह सकते हैं, कि इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है।

जब इस बारे में जोरों से बर्बा हुई, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन ने "इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स" का मुद्दा बिकाला । देश में इकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स 60 के करीब हैं और इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स 220 या 233 हैं । एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस मामले को भी लिया था और कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी यह मामला उठाया गया था । लोग मानते हैं कि बैकवर्ड क्षेत्र का मतलब यही है कि वहाँ बहुत अधिक खंड्य में गरीब रहते हैं । लेकिन इस विषय में कुछ नहीं किया गया है । इस समय जो मंत्री इस मंत्रालय पर प्रजाइड कर रहे हैं, वे बड़े योग्य और कुशल व्यक्ति हैं । उन से बड़ी-बड़ी उम्मीदें हैं । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन के समय उन जिलों की हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी ।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ध्यायक मंत्रालय है । जहाँ तक पूर्ति का सवाल है, देश का हर एक नागरिक इस से सम्बन्धित है । देश के लोग जो कनज्यूमर आर्टिकल्स इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनका भी इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध है । एकमपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट सब्डीट्रूशन भी इस मंत्रालय की देख रेख में होता है । अगर यह मंत्रालय ठीक ढंग से काम करे, जिस की आशा माननीय मंत्रियों से है, तो देश बहुत आगे बढ़ सका है, हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स में वृद्धि हो सकती है और देश में कनज्यूमर आर्टिकल्स भी सस्ती हो सकती है ।

पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में यह बतायें कि 6 न पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग की टारगेटिड कैपेसिटी कहां तक पूरी हुई है और क्या टारगेटिड कैपेसिटी का 80 प्रतिशत प्राइव्केशन हो रहा है या नहीं । इस विषय में बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है ।

जहाँ तक स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ प्राइव्केशन स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए रिजर्व रखे हुए हैं । मैं

चाहता हूँ कि उन प्राइव्केशन की लिस्ट दिनों-दिन बढ़नी चाहिए, कम नहीं होनी चाहिए; और प्राइव्केशन उस लिस्ट में शामिल किये जाने चाहिए । जहाँ बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वहाँ एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज की शकल में स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का जाल बिछाया जाना चाहिए ।

स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए बून हो सकती है । जिसका यह है कि एक लाख के इन्वेस्टमेंट पर बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में 6-7 आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट देते हैं लेकिन स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री में 49-50 आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलता है । तो बैकवर्ड एरियाज में ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरत है जो लेबर ओरिएंटेड हो जिस में ज्यादा आदमी काम कर सकें । इसलिए स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री उन एरियाज के लिए बहुत जरूरी है ।

खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्री की बात कहना चाहता हूँ । कानपुर में जहाँ इस के डायरेक्टर बठते हैं उनकी नाक के नीचे करीब 1 करोड़ का गबन पकड़ा गया है । 80 लाख या इस से कुछ ऊपर का गबन है । अगर यही हालत रहेगी तो किस तरह से यह इंडस्ट्री चलेगी । विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज से इसका संबंध है और वहाँ यह हाल है, तो इस में किसी के साथ रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए और डायरेक्टर की नाक के नीचे ये चीजें हो रही हैं तो वह डायरेक्टर रहने लायक नहीं है । मैं नहीं जानता किन इस के डायरेक्टर हैं ।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 95वीं रिपोर्ट में गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि जो एकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उन्हीं को हम पूर्य मानते हैं, तीन चार साइज में पड़ देना चाहता हूँ ।

"The Government recognise the need for developing the backward areas of the country to bring about

marked improvement in the living conditions of the poor. In the Five Year Plans the attainment of economic self-reliance and the removal of poverty including development of backward regions have been laid down as the basic objectives of planning."

अब इन में कोई कमर नहीं रह जाती । विश्वहल स्पष्ट है कि विश्व फाइव ईयर प्लान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिले या खिले हैं उनकी तरफ दिया जायगा ।

दूसरी बात जो हमें पिय करती है और बहुत से माननीय सदस्य भी इन में सहमत होंगे, हमारे यद्वा पेन इंडस्ट्री बहुत प्रभर है । इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । रेजर का जो ब्लेड होना है, जेफिन ब्लेड, उसकी क्वालिटी बड़ी प्रभर है उसको हम इम्पूव नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसलिए ज्यादातर लोग बाहर का ब्लेड बुद्धते हैं । इस की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

कुछ समय पहले यह बान भाई थी कि बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड या कारपोरेशन बनाने वाले हैं । हम लोग उम्मीद लगाए थे कि पिछले साल दिसम्बर के अन्त तक यह डिक्लेयर हो जाएगा लेकिन अभी तक डिक्लेयर नहीं हुआ । मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब दें तो इन के बारे में भी बताएँ ।

साथ ही 50 इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोय सेंटर्स प्राय देश में बनाने वाले थे । एकोनामिकली बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की संख्या 60 है । पञ्चम बनाने वाले हैं एकएक डिस्ट्रिक्ट को ले कर तो मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन्हीं डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को इस के लिए लें जो एकोनामिकली बैंकवर्ड हैं ।

भारी उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहना है, वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । मशीनों और मशीनों के पुर्जों के मामले में हम

एक तरह से आत्म-निर्भर हैं । भारत हीवी एलेक्ट्रीकल्स हमारे अपने पावर हाउसेज के लिए मशीनें बनाता है, हीवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन सीमेंट, स्टील और इस्पात उद्योगों के लिए मशीनें तैयार करता है । तो हम बहुत दूर तक अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो गए हैं, और ये भारी उद्योग अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहे हैं । बहुत दिन ये बातें मैं पले हैं अब इन्होंने पिक अप किया है और अच्छा काम करने लगे हैं ।

स्कूटर इंडिया की बात में करना चाहता हूँ । उस का टारगेट 1 लाख है, किनासा बना पाएँगे, कितना नहीं, कहा नहीं जा सकता । प्राय देश में कम से कम 2 लाख स्कूटर्स की हर साल जरूरत है । जब से वॉट्रोल महंगा हुआ है यह जरूरत और बढ़ गई है, घटी नहीं है । इस दिशा में बहुत से यूनिट्स को लाइसेंस भी दिए गए हैं । गवर्नमेंट मुन्दी से देखे कि जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं कितनी कैपेसिटी के उतनी कैपेसिटी वे पूरी करते हैं और उतने स्कूटर वे बनाते हैं । अगर स्कूटर प्राय के कुछ अच्छे हों तो बाहर एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं ।

रिपोर्ट में यह पढ़ने से खुशी हुई कि हमारे देश की कारों कुछ एक्सपोर्ट भी होने लगी हैं । हम देश की कारों को ज्यादातर टिन पाट्रम कहते रहे हैं । दस तो दस दस हजार प्राय बढ़ा देते हैं लेकिन क्वालिटी इन की दिन पर दिन डेटोरिएट करती जा रही है । प्राय ने इस में विद्या है कि 60 हजार वैलेंजर कार्स की ऐम्बुलन्सी प्राय की जरूरत है । लेकिन प्रायने इण्डस्ट्रीज के नाम नहीं लिए हैं कि फीएट वाले कितनी कारें बनायेंगे, एम्बेसेडर वाले कितनी कारें बनायेंगे, स्टेम्बर्ड वाले कितनी कारें बनायेंगे और एक नयी कम्पनी "मासित" जो खुली है वह कितनी कारें बनायेगी । यह ब्रेक-अप प्रायको देना चाहिए या ताकि हर

सदस्य समझ सके कि टारगेट के हिसाब से कौन सी कम्पनी प्रोडक्शन कर रही है और कौन नहीं कर रही है।

जहाँ तक एच एम टी का सवाल है, इस देश में जो स्मॉलिंग का सामान पकड़ा जाता है उसमें कभी 25 लाख की, कभी 50 लाख की बढ़ियाँ पकड़ी जाती हैं लेकिन यहाँ एच एम टी की जो बढ़ियाँ हैं उनको लोग पसन्द करते हैं, उनकी परफॉर्मेंस भी अच्छी है और अगर आप इतनी संख्या में बह बढ़ियाँ बनायें कि जिसको भी जरूरत हो उसको बह मिल जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ बढ़ियों की स्मॉलिंग इस देश में अपने आप ही समाप्त हो जायेगी। मन्त्री जी को इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): I rise to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Supply. In the background of the 20-Point programme of the Prime Minister and under the able stewardship of Mr. Pai who commands a rare combination of virtues and with a very competent team of Ministers, Mr. Sharma, Mr. Maurya and Mr. George, this Ministry has achieved a break-through for which they will be long remembered in the annals of history of industrial development of India. There is hardly time to narrate and recount all the achievements of this Ministry but by now the country is well aware of the achievements and it will be unnecessarily taking the time of the House if I repeat them.

It may, however, be difficult to shove under the carpet the stark fact that some industries have closed down for one or the other reasons. I am glad to know that the IDBI is taking care of those industries which are closed down for want of funds and they have provided Rs. 300 crores for five years for their rehabilitation. These 5 years may be too long a period and I would plead that this must be reduced.

The most remarkable has been the performance of the public sector undertakings. Even before the declaration of the emergency, they showed a turnover of Rs. 10,000 crores and doubled their profits in 1974-75. I am sure their profits will go further up in 1975-76.

When we are talking of industries, of this Ministry, a reference must be made to our Engineering Consultancy Service which is now operating far beyond our borders. We are now in a position to export technology to many foreign countries who have problems similar to our own.

When we are talking of industries, it is difficult to forget and it will be quite appropriate to think about ancillary industries to which some of my friends have referred. It is a real help to our new entrepreneurs, particularly, to those who are unemployed. The concept of ancillarisation enunciated in the report is particularly attractive and deserves commendation.

It is well-known that a large number of our young men are every year coming out of our Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes. All of them come out with a bias for joining some kind of service. Very few of them have any proclivity or capability to start any new industry. There may be some psychological and pathological cases and we are not to bother about them. But our education is also such that it prepares them only for service and not for direct employment. May I suggest to the Minister that he should try to change the curriculum and teaching of the Engineering Institutes and introduce as an essential input an element of managerial skill and business acumen which may prepare them to start industries rather than hanker after service? I am glad that Banaras University has already undertaken some such task.

The development of backward areas in the field of industries leaves much to be desired, to which many of my

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha] friends have referred. Most States have shown no progress at all. I have some definite suggestions to make to Mr. Pai. Some States have taken advantage of incentive schemes while others have not.

The Central Government cannot be blamed for all that. The hon. Minister has already taken up this matter with the State Government with a view to carry out on in-depth examination of the working of this scheme. May I say that unless Government of India provides some special incentive and relaxation for backward areas, the general concession available for these areas of all States are not going to make any dent in the existing industrial stagnation of these areas.

1. All industrially backward States should be made eligible for central subsidy which should be increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

2. Concessional rate of financing should be fixed at the same rate as in Rural Industries Project loans i.e., at 7 per cent.

3. Priority financing arrangement should be made with the National Financing Institutions and a time-bound programme for sanction and disbursement of loans on well-defined priority should be chalked out, and implemented.

4. The debt-equity ratio should not be the same for backward and non-backward areas.

5. Railway freights of raw materials and finished goods to and from the backward areas should be subsidised.

6. Licensing policy should be liberalised in favour of the backward areas.

7. States should be allowed to take additional measures for a more rapid growth of industries in their backward areas.

I may be permitted to say a few words about co-operatives. Some thought is being given to restructuring them. During the last 29 years or so

several experiments have been tried. If the hon. Minister goes through them, he will find that apart from other handicaps, changing pattern of structure had also much to do with stagnation of the movement. I will not go into the details. The recommendation of the National Commission of Agriculture regarding the Farmers Co-operative Society is unexceptionable. But care must be taken to see that the working facilities of village level societies are not taken away. It is equally important that small and marginal farmers find free and easy access in these societies. In some States they have been deliberately kept out. The situation must be qualitatively and quantitatively changed in the present context.

Now a word about power to nominate on the Boards of Management of Societies. We have seen what havoc it has wrought in Tamilnadu under DMK rule. One of the first acts under the President's rule was to supersede the apex and district level co-operative societies. Elections with due reservations must be allowed to prevail.

Steps have been taken in the direction of integration of credit structure of the co-operative financing institutions. Some difficulties may have to be encountered but it is essential that the integration is full and complete at the village level so that the farmer may not have to run from one door to another for meeting his various credit requirements.

So far as the Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Processing Societies are concerned, dearth of working capital and harsh regulations passed by the State Government are blocking the way to expansion and progress. Some guidelines in such matters must be issued to Banks and State Governments.

Before I conclude I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some cases of the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation which

are pending clearance:—

1. Cement Plant at Jadunathpur.

This project is no longer dependant upon a bridge over the Sone river.

2. Aluminium Project.

The State has a very large reserve of Bauxite which is being processed outside the State. The National Industrial Development Corporation has found the project feasible.

16.00 hrs.

If clearance is given for this project, then bauxite will be of some use to the people of the State. The industry will be able to get going. Even the National Industrial Development Corporation examined it and found this to be justifiable.

3. There is another case of sponge iron project which is pending before the licensing committee.

4. The IBCON Ltd., project at Jasidih is pending for want of funds, I understand. These funds have to be provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India. This is located in the tribal area and the corporation is attaching very great importance to it.

5. Then, last but not the least, I wish to mention about the bagasse-based paper plants. The Hindustan Paper Corporation should participate in this joint venture. We have bagasse in sufficient quantities in the sugar factories and these are fine raw materials for producing paper. I hope that the hon. Minister for Heavy Industry will look into these cases and clear these cases as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I rise in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. These demands are being considered at a time when there is considerable evidence of an acceleration in the rate of industrial growth. There is no doubt that the economy is now poised for a major breakthrough in the industrial

field and is emerging out of a period of relative stagnation of the recent years. According to present indications, the rate of growth in 1975-76 will exceed 4.5 per cent as against only 2.5 per cent last year, excluding the small-scale sector. What is even more significant is that the quarterly data show a substantial improvement in successive quarters of the year. The rate of growth in the first quarter was only 0.7 per cent; it improved to about 5 per cent in the second quarter and 5.5 per cent in third quarter. The latest data available for the month of January as well as our estimates for February show that in these two months the rate of growth is likely to exceed 7 per cent. The acceleration in the rate of growth of this magnitude has been achieved despite a fall in production of cotton textiles; which have a large weight and certain other industries such as passenger cars, jeeps etc. An equally important feature of the industrial sector, which is a matter of deep satisfaction to us is the acceleration that has taken place in production and performance of public sector undertakings under the Central Government. These undertakings excluding the NTC mills have shown an increase in production in real terms of over 15 per cent during 1975-76. The undertakings controlled by the Department of Industrial Development have shown an increase of 43 per cent in value of production.

As the House is aware, the public sector has now emerged as the dominating sector in industrial growth, and the undertakings controlled by my department of Industrial Development have fully participated in this process. In many other critical sectors where the public sector is now dominant, high rates of growth in production have been achieved, as for example, in steel, coal and electricity. Equally gratifying has been the progress of both the public and private sectors in production of fertilisers. As a result of the gains made in these important areas, today there is no shortage of these important inputs for industry and agriculture.

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

Another area where significant gains have been made in production and which my Department is directly concerned, is cement. The total production of cement during the year 1975-76 is likely to be of the order of 17.2 million tonnes as against about 14.7 million tonnes in the previous two years. This achievement fulfils an important target that we have set for ourselves last year, namely, increase in the production of cement of more than two million tonnes. As a result of this expansion in the production of cement, not only have we been able to meet our domestic requirements fully and dispense with distribution control, but have also emerged as an important exporter of cement. While we are happy with the acceleration in the rate of growth in industrial production in 1975-76 as the hon. President had an occasion to point out recently we cannot remain satisfied with 4 per cent to 5 per cent rate of growth. As both the Finance Minister and the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies have also emphasised earlier, it is also imperative for us to endeavour to achieve a rate of growth of 8 to 10 per cent in 1976-77.

The objective conditions for achievement of this order exist to-day and the responsibility is now squarely, with the industries to realise this promise. On the supply side, there is no problem today either in regard to availability of steel or coal or power or furnace oil. Similarly, Government has provided various tax and other incentives apart from streamlining clearance procedures, for an acceleration in the rate of growth. I expect that industry would now get on with the job of production. I have no doubt that the industries will live upto this national task.

I would like to indicate in a little more detail the performance of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Industrial Department as well as the progress made by some of them in respect of Plan programmes of expansion. The hon. Member, Shri

Halder had been kind enough to express his views. But so far as his views are concerned, they are limited to these of his party. It should be appreciated that we had been able to increase the production. I will take up one by one. He had been pressing that the installed capacity what, the nation is having is not being utilised completely. I wish if he and his followers wherever they are, or could cooperate, I am sure, we could go with a better result on the development as well as on the progress made by some of them in respect of the plan programme of expansion. Of the thirteen undertakings under this Department, ten are industrial undertakings, two are promotional and one is still in the construction stage. Among the public sector undertakings. Under this Department, the Cement Corporation of India with two operating cement manufacturing units under it has been able to increase the production from 2,73,000 tonnes in 1974-75 to 3,43,000 tonnes in 1975-76 or an increase of 26 per cent. The Cement Corporation of India is also implementing a number of new schemes. The third unit of the Cement Corporation of India at Bokajan in Assam with an annual capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes per annum is expected to go into production before the end of this current year. Two other projects,—one for expanding capacity at Mandhar by manufacturing 1.8 lakhs tonnes of slag cement per year, and another for setting up a new unit at Paonta (H.P.) with a capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes per year, are expected to be completed towards the end of 1977.

For the Fifth Five Year Plan, three new projects have so far been sanctioned one at Akaltara (in Madhya Pradesh), one at Neemuch (also in Madhya Pradesh, and the third at Yerraguntla (in Andhra Pradesh), each with a capacity of four lakhs tonnes of cement per annum. Orders for the equipment for all three have been placed and civil works commenced. These three projects are expected

to be commissioned between the middle of 1978 and January 1979 in a phased manner. With these expansion schemes and new projects completed by the end of the Fifth Plan, the total capacity of the Cement Corporation of India is expected to go up to nearly 22 lakhs tonnes per annum as compared to only 4 lakhs tonnes today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee mentioned about Jaipur Udyog. This plant was, no doubt, closed down but with our efforts, especially under the leadership of our senior Minister, it has started working again. So far as the personal living of Mr. Alok Jain is concerned, we are not concerned with it. The position at present is that two months wages for the months of July and August, 1975 were disbursed to workmen on April 13, 1976. First kiln was fired on April 28, 1976. The Second kiln was fired on May 3, 1976. Both these kilns are presently producing clinker in the range of 800 to 900 tonnes per day. The third kiln is expected to be lighted by around May 15, 1976. The production during the month of May is expected to be around 40,000 tonnes of clinker and about 45,000 tonnes of cement. The bank has released an ad hoc sum of Rs. 2 crores, out of which Rs. 142 lakhs have been utilised and the remaining Rs. 58 lakhs are being utilised by way of payments for further coal supplies, wages and essential stores as well as packing materials and other miscellaneous items. The bank is being requested to release a further sum of Rs. 167 lakhs as a Bridge loan to meet the requirements of the first quarter, that is, for the months of May, June and July, 1976 during which period the money expected from other sources will start materialising. We are sure that the plant will be in full production after a short time.

Sir, Mr. Kotoki mentioned about two paper plants. Before I come to his point I would like to mention a few words about the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. The

Hindustan Paper Corporation has as of today only one on-going unit at Mandya (in Karnataka) where production has increased by nearly 28 per cent between 1974-75 and 1975-76. The Hindustan Paper Corporation is also currently implementing a number of projects. A paper mill with 100 tonnes per day capacity is under construction in Nagaland and is expected to be completed by the end of 1977 or early 1978. A newsprint project in Kerala with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes of newsprint per annum is expected to be commissioned by the third quarter of 1979. Two schemes for setting up paper plants at Nowgong and Cachar with an annual capacity of 1 lakh tonnes of paper each have been sanctioned this year and work on these two projects has now commenced. They are expected to be completed in around three and a half years from today and we expect both plants to be commissioned before the end of 1979. The Hindustan Paper Corporation is also investigating some other schemes with a view to laying the groundwork for future investments over the coming years not only for paper and newsprint, but also for special quality papers.

Before I go to other projects I would like to mention a few words about NEPA mill. It started with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes a year. Sir, we are not self-sufficient in newsprint. The need of the day is 180,000 tonnes a year. We increased the installed capacity in NEPA Paper Mills from 30,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes a year. Our plan is to go up to 75,000 tonnes a year. This year the production had been 52,000 tonnes or just a little more than that.

The Hindustan Cables Limited has two units, one at Rupnarainpur in West Bengal and the other at Hyderabad for manufacture of telecommunication cables. For different types of cables the output at Hyderabad during the last one year has increased by as much as 256 per cent. I would like to request Shri Halder again to

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

appreciate our work. At Rupnarainpur it varied from a marginal increase for co-axial cables to 382 per cent increase for copper-coated steel wires.

As regards the Hindustan Photo Films it had been running at a loss from its very inception. But I am glad to inform the House that Messrs. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co Ltd., Ootacamund which had been incurring losses since its inception has now turned the corner and has for the first time, made a profit of about Rs. 84 lakhs during 1975-76 against the loss of Rs. 167 lakhs in previous years. The turnover of the company during 1975-76 was about Rs. 23 crores, which is about 66 per cent. higher than the annual turnover of about Rs. 13.8 crores achieved during 1974-75. The company hopes to improve its performance still further with an expected turnover of Rs. 25.81 crores and a profit of over Rs. 2 crores in the current year, 1976-77.

The various other production units under the Department of Industrial Development have singularly shown increased output except for two units. Sambhar Salts Limited has shown a steep decline in production, as an hon. Member was also mentioning due to unprecedented floods which led to all the salt works being completely submerged. In the NEPA Mills producing newsprint, there has, unfortunately been a slight decline in production. Our plan was to produce roughly 55,000 tonnes, rather we had a target of 60,000 tonnes the extended capacity goes to this extent. But because of various reasons, specially shortage of power and steam, we could not achieve this target.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is the fate of the newsprint plant at Bhakra at Nela in Bilaspur district.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I will not be able to say about it; my senior Minister may reply to it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee was mentioning about ZAFCO: It had been a white elephant. You know better than me about that. Hon. Members know that the Tannery and Footwear Corporation had been taken over by Government in February 1969 with a view essentially to safeguard employment potential in this unit. Ever since, this unit has been incurring losses largely because of the outmoded and obsolete equipment and declining Defence orders for the manufacture of ankle boots. The Corporation has also been saddled with problems of lower utilisation of installed capacity, heavy interest burden on the loans given by the Government, increase in the prices of essential raw materials like raw hides etc. However, we have been taking vigorous and sustained action to solve the problems of the Corporation. Among the measures taken I may mention the modernisation programme under which we have already spent Rs. 131 lakhs. A scheme to modernise the tannery of the Corporation costing about Rs. 3 crores is under preparation in the Corporation.

We have recently revamped the top management of the corporation with a view to make it more purposeful and bring in high calibre of managerial capabilities. We are also considering certain proposals made by the Corporation for conversion of outstanding government loans into equity so that the corporation gets relief from the payment of interest on loans and also in the process make the products of the corporation more competitive both internally and externally. Hon. Members will be pleased to know that the corporation's efforts to increase their exports have met with significant success in recent years from a level of exports of Rs. 934 lakhs in 1971-72 exports have risen to Rs. 209 lakhs in 1975-76. At the same time we realise that exports can be built only on a sound domestic production and sales and with this

and in view, the corporation is making efforts to diversify its domestic production not only for civilian use but also for defence. In the ultimate analysis, the corporation's performance would depend on its ability to make quality products at competitive prices. I may add that even now cash losses of the corporation have decreased from a maximum of about Rs. 88 lakhs in 1974-75 to about Rs. 14 lakhs in 1975-76. I have every reason to hope that the corporation would break even during the current year and earn profits from next year onwards.

Four of five hon. Members mentioned multinational corporations. Shri Halrer, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Chavda and Shri Aga Shri Aga referred to the story of a cat. I am also tempted to say a story but I should like to give the background of the definition of multinational corporations. The term 'multinational corporation' has been defined in various ways. According to a rather narrow definition 'a multinational enterprise' is a parent company that controls a large cluster of corporations of various nationalities. At the other end of the scale there is the broad definition adopted by the United Nations in a notable recent study of 1973, entitled 'Multinational corporations in world development'. This study uses the term multinational corporations in the broad sense to cover all the enterprises which control assets, factories, mines, sales, offices and the like in two or more countries. Incidentally it may be mentioned that of late the term 'transnational corporation' has come into vogue. The growing concern the world over, particularly in developing countries, for regulating and controlling the activities of multinational corporations is reflected in the formation of a commission on transnational corporations which is a permanent body set up by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by its Resolution 1913 of December 1974. The commission has

taken up the task of drawing up a programme of work on the full range of issues relating to transnational corporations. The areas on which the commission will focus its attention include *inter alia* the formulation of a code of conduct for regulating the behaviour of transnational corporations.

Our government's approach towards multinational corporations including all the foreign companies functioning in India is that our national priorities are consciously worked out and through a proper screening of existing as well as future direct foreign investment, the operations of multinational corporations and foreign companies are made to conform to these priorities.

Government's foreign investment policy has, over a period of years, become highly selective. Fresh foreign capital investment is not at all permitted now in the fields of banking, commerce, finance, plantation and trading. Government would like foreign capital to function as a vehicle for the transfer of such technology as cannot be secured on an outright purchase or limited duration royalty agreement. Foreign investment is now welcome in India in selected fields which have been identified as those in which technological or critical production gaps exist. It is also permitted in export-oriented industries. Government would, however, prefer such capital to come in on a minority basis (not exceeding 40 per cent) unless the technology involved is so scarce and so crucial that a subsidiary is inescapable. Underlining this policy is the basic objective of permitting technological development within the country; maximising utilisation of indigenously available resources, both raw materials and machineries, and equipment and scarce foreign exchange resources of the country.

Government's policy towards multinational companies is such that they have to operate within the legal and administrative regulations laid down

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

by us. Sir, some of the Members mentioned about Coca Cola. Some Members mentioned about the Hindustan Lever. Some other Members may be having something else in mind. I am just giving the guidelines as to how we are going to function. Foreign companies are allowed to function in this, subject to the regulatory provisions contained in the various enactments such as Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1949, the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Companies Act, 1956 and the other applicable legislations. These enactments ensure that the Foreign Companies have to operate within the ambit of national priorities. The reduction in foreign shareholding in terms of the guidelines may be brought about either by the issue of additional capital to Indians only or by dis-investment of shares by non-residents or both. Foreign branches operating in India which do not convert themselves into Indian companies or Indian companies which do not want to accept the dilution of equity, as required by the Reserve Bank, will have to wind up their activities. Under Section 28 of the Act, branches of companies incorporated abroad as well as Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holding will need the approval of Reserve Bank to act or accept appointment as agent or as Technical or Management Advisers or to permit others to make use of their trade marks. Mr. Halder was mentioning that the capital was increasing like anything and investment and remittances were also increasing like anything. The remittances against the investment of \$25,000 in the case of Coca Cola, which is more than Rs. 7.0 crores are no doubt really a very serious issue. Now, the remittance is going down; the investment is also going down. Now, these figures will indicate. There has been in recent years a decline in the total number of branches of foreign companies in India. Between 1969-70 and 1972-73, the total number

fell by 28 from 561 to 538. The number of subsidiaries operating in India has declined from 223 in 1968-69 to 217 in 1970-71 and 202 in 1972-73. As at the end of 1969-70 the assets of all branches of foreign companies in India aggregated to Rs. 1,286 crores, excluding the assets of branches which did not have separate accounts for their business in India.

The total assets of Indian subsidiaries amounted to Rs. 1249 crores at the end of 1972-73. As on 31-3-74 there were 188 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies at work in India and the value of their total assets amounted to Rs. 136387 crores during 1973-74. As on 31-3-74 there were 540 branches of foreign companies and the value of the assets in India in respect of 296 of these branches amounted to Rs. 1643 crores.

The total estimated private foreign investment in India was of the order of Rs. 1320 crores as on 31-3-71. This is not a significant portion of the total capital investment in the country. In regard to industrial licences, the share of foreign majority companies has been on an average 4.2 per cent for the five years ended 1974 and their share in new undertakings has been of the order of 0.9 per cent for the same period. The share of foreign majority companies in both the number of letters of intent issued and the extent of the proposed investment has also remained appreciably small, and their share in respect of new undertakings has been even smaller.

The total paid-up capital of the private corporate sector amounted to Rs. 2542.2 crores as on 31-3-74, which gives an indication of the magnitude of the private corporate sector. On the same date, the total paid-up capital of 188 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies amounted to Rs. 297.2 crores and of this paid-up capital foreign holding companies held an amount of Rs. 191.7 crores.

While there is no restriction on the remittance of current profits after payment of all taxes, the Government

have laid down the following guidelines in respect of utilisation of past reserves for declaring dividends by 100 per cent foreign owned companies—

(a) that the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum of the average of the previous 5 years or at 10 per cent of the paid-up capital, whichever is more,

(b) that the drawal of reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid-up capital and free reserves of the company at the commencement of the year, and

(c) that the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 15 per cent of the total of the paid-up capital and reserves as in (b) above.

The Reserve Bank of India allows remittances on account of royalties and technical know-how fees on the basis of collaborations approved by the government. Remittances towards Head Office expenses are also allowed on production of documentary evidence to show that the amounts proposed to be remitted have been admitted by the income-tax authorities as expenses legitimately deductible from the profits of the Indian branch for the purpose of assessment of tax.

The total remittances made by the branches of foreign companies on account of profits, technical know-how, royalty and head office expenses were Rs. 2136.64 lakhs in 1969-70, Rs. 2356.01 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 1366.77 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 1804.02 lakhs in 1972-73, totalling to Rs. 7663.44 lakhs during the entire period from 1968-70 to 1972-73.

Similarly, the total remittances made by subsidiaries on account of dividends technical know-how fee, royalty and head office expenses were of the order of Rs. 2582.00 lakhs in 1969-70, Rs. 3250.60 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 2510.85 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 2717.28 lakhs

in 1972-73, totalling to Rs. 11060.73 lakhs for the entire period between 1968-70 to 1972-73.

The fact that such remittances do not constitute a very big drain of foreign exchange resources of the country is brought out when we compare the above figures of remittances against the foreign exchange earnings of the country resulting from exports as given below:—

1970-71 . . .	Rs. 1535.2	crores
1971-72 . . .	Rs. 1608.2	,,
1972-73 . . .	Rs. 1970.8	,,
1973-74 . . .	Rs. 2523.4	,,
1974-75 . . .	Rs. 3304.1	,,
April 75 to		
Jan.'76 . . .	Rs. 3023.0	,,

This I have given because there has been an allegation that if we take the remittances, the foreign exchange earned is less. We are very much concerned about these remittances and we would like to see that these remittances are reduced to the minimum.

Prof. Parashar has mentioned about one paper plant for which licence was granted. This is Ballarpur Industries Project in Himachal Pradesh. The party has been quite anxious to implement the project. Since the Himachal Pradesh authorities are not able to allocate all the forest raw materials required for the project, it has now been decided that the local raw materials would be used for mechanical pulping, and the party would be permitted to purchase the small balance of the chemical pulp required for the project, either by way of import or by way of assured supply from an indigenous pulp supplier.

In the end, I would say that I am grateful to those Members who had been kind enough to point out whatever weaknesses are there. I am thankful to those Members who have supported the Demands.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (AKOLA) :
I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry under the able leadership of Shri T. A. Pai and his dynamic colleagues.

I would like to raise in the short time that I have, certain basic issues. I have been doing so for some time but I feel that Shri T. A. Pai who has the vision and the capacity to appreciate and take even certain bold measures, will be able to appreciate the points that I want to make today. A high time has come when we should make a fresh look at our Industrial Policy Resolution. In the Industrial Policy Resolution we have announced that we will have a mixed economy in this country.

The idea was to have a mixed economy, as Pandit Ji had said, where the public sector will have the commanding heights, and the private sector will play a complementary role. The private sector was to play a role in the interest of the entire population of the country, so that the gap between the rich and the poor is removed, so that the great majority of the population of this country is benefited; and the best resource of this country, viz. this huge manpower, is utilized fully. If this is the basic objective of the mixed economy, we must then candidly accept that at least during this period, this objective has not been achieved; in the sense that if the gap between the rich and the poor has not widened—I beg to submit that it has—at least it has remained the same. I would submit that no doubt the public sector has acquired commanding heights. But we provide them with the infra-structure; but the end-products are still in the private sector. Whom do these sectors serve today? You are serving what I describe as the Little India, the India of 3 crores which, as Raul Prebisch pointed out that day, is the centre growing vertically; and the periphery is growing horizontally, the periphery of poverty. This is the state of affairs, not only internationally, but even within our own country. Our entire economy, let us

accept candidly, is there to serve this centre, i.e. the higher consumption class. We are suddenly finding in this country that we are suddenly finding in this country that we are having surplus of steel, surplus of cement, surplus of coal, surplus of sugar, surplus of cotton and cloth, surplus of practically everything including milk. Whereas millions and millions of our people go unclothed, starving and naked and we have babies without milk, we suddenly find ourselves surplus in these things. What does this mean? It is so because our economy is meant for these 3 crores. Whatever is surplus for the 3-crore India, is surplus; and then we gloat and take pride in saying that we must export. Export for what? To earn foreign exchange. Foreign exchange for what? So that we may give it in the form of fertilizers and other things to our agriculturists to make him to produce more food. The job of 60 crores is to produce more food; and to maintain the vertical economy, the affluent economy of the 3-crore class. This is the object of our economy. Are we going to have a fresh look? Are we going to have a look so as to see that the real market is that of the 60 crores? Let us create a capacity where the 60 crores of population—more than the entire population of Europe, probably—can have the capacity to absorb all the surplus that we create in the form of goods. Let them produce more goods; and then the basis of agro-industries can be utilized, to utilize our manpower. Our position is unlike that in Japan, where they have to import all the material; and then they produce the finished products. The other day, the Minister was showing me a toy transistor. If they can do such things by utilizing their hands and thus capture the world market, the 60 crores of our population if their hands or the hands of at least the 30 crores or work worthy people can be utilized for the production of goods can capture the world market. But we do not want to do so, because we do not want to divert the resources from the 3-crore India, to the 60-

crore India. How much are we spending on advertisement? More than Rs. 1 crore. It is the total advertisement expenditure. What do they advertise? They advertise Lux, toiletries, cosmetics, rayon cloth and such other things. You see them flooding the newspapers every day. Is that the economy that you want? I would say, therefore, "for heaven's sake, take a fresh look at your industrial policy."

I say that you can do this while you are here, because you have the vision. If you do not do this in the emergency period, the pressure of this community of three crores will increase.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not three crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In this country the number of people whose income is more than Rs. 200 per month is 0.1 per cent and above Rs. 1,000 is 0.4 per cent. So, it comes to 1.26 crores. I am saying 3 crores.

I am not in favour of nationalisation. The slogan in India should be: do not nationalise the industry, but nationalise the industrialists; do not nationalise the trade, but nationalise the traders. It means that we have to put them under a national discipline for the good of the entire country.

We have to change the management structure in the private sector also. By a simple amendment of the Company law it can be done. A major portion of the finance for these companies is provided by the financial institutions. Labour is another productive factor. So, the management should be so structured that one-third will be representatives of financial institutions, one-third the entrepreneurs and one-third the representatives directly elected by the workers. If you do this, you need not take over anything. Then you can mobilise, rationalise and divert resources so that real production takes place. Then you do not have to export leather, because that leather will be converted into goods in the villages. You can export those

finished goods. So, kindly think of utilising the manpower to produce more goods in the rural areas themselves through agro-industries. That is the only rational approach towards a new industrial policy. Let there be a fresh look at your Industrial Policy Resolution.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Industries and Civil Supplies and agreeing with Shri Sathe, I want to confine myself to the industrial development of the rural areas, particularly on a co-operative basis. From all platforms and from all parties, we are hearing that agriculture is the predominant sector of our economy. Co-operation has come to be regarded as the best hope for rural development.

Even though the co-operative movement was started in 1904, because of lack of leadership and sincerity of purpose of the workers in the co-operative field, its progress has been very slow. In her inaugural address to the Seventh Indian Co-operative Congress in New Delhi, the Prime Minister said that the co-operative movement has still to take roots and called for the re-organisation of the movement, in order to make it capable of satisfying the needs of the small producers, workers and consumers. She also referred to certain allegations of restrictive features having been introduced in the co-operative legislations of some of the States. Accordingly, a detailed review of these features is being made and the proposal will be discussed shortly in the next meeting of the Consultative Committee on Co-operation constituted by the Ministry.

In spite of all these things, the Centre always says that it is only a State subject, that they cannot interfere, that they can only advise the States, but the Government of India stands surety for 50 per cent of the loan advanced to each and every co-operative society. In my State, they have advanced loans to 143 rice mills, but in my opinion, they are not work-

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

ing properly except for 40 or 50 of them.

When I was President of the Co-operative District Marketing Society, in West Godavari District, the granary of not only Andhra Pradesh but of the entire South—loans amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs were given by the NCDC, but you will be surprised to know that they have no powers of control or supervision. This Modern Rice Mill for instance, was constructed in 1965 and started working in 1966. In 1972-73 it incurred a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs. In 1973-74 it became Rs. 29 lakhs and now it is Rs. 32.5 lakhs. So, what is the remedy for this? This is happening because there is no control over the co-operative institutions though they are financed by the Government of India and their institutions.

We have amended the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act several times and even recently in 1974, but there also no power has been given to the NCDC. Mr. Pai is a practical man. He is not a politician, but only a pucca businessman. So, I want to impress upon him why this is happening and find out the remedy for it.

Recently in Tamil Nadu, they have dissolved 100 co-operative societies on grounds of maladministration. Who was responsible for it? Are there no Registrars in Tamil Nadu? Even though the Collectors have taken a lot of interest, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is not heeding their advice. At least if they give the entire procurement of paddy to these co-operatives in my State, in my district at least we can increase the production of rice by these modern co-operative rice mills. That is the idea of modernising the rice mills and financing them.

I now come to the guidelines for State Co-operative laws. I quote from page 331 of the Report:

"To bring about certain basic uniformity in the framework of co-operative legislation in the country,

broad guidelines were prepared, which were considered by the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation in 1974. In framing the guidelines the observations made in the publication of the International Co-operative Alliance on 'Indian Co-operative Laws vis-a-vis Co-operative Principles' have been taken into account."

Further on, it says:

"...demarkation of functions between elected and professional management, prevention of growth of vested interests in co-operatives, norms of performance for boards of management of co-operative credit institutions in respect of recovery of loans from members, recognition of the integrity and autonomy of co-operatives by the Registrar, and streamlining the procedures to facilitate early registration of societies and admission of members by co-operatives without delay.

The guidelines specifically indicate that where a State Government has participated in the share capital of a society, it may have the right to nominate experts in the line of activities of the co-operative society to the extent of 1/3 of the strength of the board of directors of the society or 3, whichever is less. The States have also been advised that they should not have the right to nominate the chairman or managing director of a society nor powers be given to nominated directors to veto the resolutions of the society."

On the contrary, these things are going on in the States.

Everywhere they are interfering; they are nominating whomsoever they want. That is why, the Tamil Nadu Government has nominated certain people because they have got the power, according to their wishes.

Even though the Centre has given certain guidelines specifically, the

State Governments are not at all caring for all these things. So, I want to impress upon the Government that there is no use of giving reports because we are not satisfied with the reports—sending Central teams sympathising with us. The other day, I raised a matter about the co-operative sugar factories. They said, "On 30th June, 1975, 97 co-operative sugar factories were in production." Four more co-operative sugar factories have also gone into production. But what about the recently constructed co-operative sugar factories with a less cost of Rs. 3 crores in giving incentives to new units? The other day, I also heard the Minister, Shri Pai, saying that "Efficiency should not be penalised". According to my experience, the same has been happening.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

Now, conveniently, Babuji has escaped and has thrown away this responsibility to the Ministry of Industrial Development, because it has been handed over for an enquiry by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. So, this is the signal.

My Co-operative sugar mill has been constructed with Rs. 3 crores. We are not able to pay the first instalment to the Industrial Development Corporation. They are haggling us, even though the Industrial Development Corporation has advised the State Governments to give efficient officers and not Deputy Collectors, Co-operative Deputy Registrars; they have also advised them to recruit them from the open market. That is why the co-operatives in Maharashtra are prospering. The Maharashtra Government is not interfering. Every time, several Ministers from other States are going to Maharashtra, and they are not following them in their development,—particularly the sugar industry which has developed there because the Government is not interfering. They are recruiting the Managing Directors and the Engineers from the open market;

they are recruiting efficient people. Now a Deputy Collector has been appointed in my society. After having been constructed with my support, it is getting into loss on account of the policy of the Government. Last year, there was a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs. Again Rs. 30 lakhs, thus the society may be liquidated. Chairman, Sir, you have said, "Don't nationalise them." I am not agreeing with you. Even though the Government has given 70 per cent loan from the public institutions, there is no interference with private industrialists whereas you are giving 50—80 per cent to the co-operatives and everywhere they are creating a headache. In some States, they have nominated several people as directors or persons in-charge who are involved in criminal cases, in fraud cases in the co-operative societies, 14 years back, once the State Government had also interfered in my society and nominated those who are not even shareholders of the society. I went to the court and the court cancelled the nominations and ordered for elections.

I want to lay stress on the co-operative movement. This is our basic policy. They are showing only lip sympathy. Even the Central Government is easily saying these things. They are giving huge funds to State Governments. I do not know how far the co-operatives are benefited. The State Governments may also contribute something towards share capital. What is the duty of the National Co-operative Development Corporation? Are they supervising those societies' activities? They must have the powers, such as power for liquidation of societies when they are not satisfied. This is my suggestion to the Government.

श्री कलसा निव 'अधुकर' (केमरिया):
 हमारे हय विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं उन में से एक विहार के भी मंत्री हैं। मैं विहार की दीवान भापके नामने रखूंगा, विहार के निष्ठेपन को बान ही कहूंगा। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में निष्ठे क्षेत्रों के बारे में यह कहा है :

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

“पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नव उद्योगों के विकास के कार्यक्रम का प्रमुख लक्ष्य यह था कि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन कम किया जाए और उद्योगों का फैलाव उत्तरोत्तर संभव हो सके।”

आज ने अग्र रिपोर्ट में ये शब्द रखे हैं तो इनका आपको आदर भी करना चाहिये और इसके लिए गम्भीर प्रयत्न भी करने चाहिये। काम जो आपके हैं वे इनके अनुसर होने चाहिये। आज तक के जो आपके काम रहे हैं उनका इतने मेल नहीं बैठ सका है। मैं अपने इलाके की बात ही आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, छपरा में केवल चीनी उद्योग है, कोई दूसरा उद्योग नहीं है। चीनी उद्योग भी बहुत बुरी हालत में है। अंग्रेजी के जमाने की मशीनरी है और उस का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं किया गया है। कोई विकास किया नहीं गया है। हम चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग बराबर करते रहे हैं। आपने उन मांग को अस्वीकृत कर दिया है। अग्र आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो चीनी मिलों का मादनाइजेशन तो आप करें, उनकी मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण तो आप करें। साथ ही साथ जो विक्रम मिलें हैं उनको तो आप कम से कम टेक ओवर करें। इसको भी आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन और आपका ध्यान जाए।

चीनी उद्योग में सम्बन्धित कुछ दूसरे उद्योग भी हैं। बगाम की बात भी कही जाती है। बगाम से कागज या ग्लू इन्स्ट्री चल सकती है। हमारे यहाँ बगाम बहुत होती है। इनको और भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। बगाम पर आधुनिक उद्योग का चाहे प्राइवेट सेंटर या पब्लिक सेंटर में जैसा भी आपकी नीति हो विकास कार्य आप हाथ में लें और वहाँ कारखाना खोलने के लिए कार्रवाई करें।

पूणियाँ, सदरता, चम्पारन के इलाके में जूट काफी होता है। बहुत बगर से हमारी यह मांग बली आ रही है कि पूणियाँ में एक जूट फैक्ट्री खोली जाए, चाहे कोम्प्रेटिव सेंटर में और चाहे पब्लिक सेंटर में ताकि लाखों लाख मन जूट जा व्यापारियों द्वारा, वहाँ से बाहर भेज दिया जाना है वहीं रहे और लोगों को कुछ काम मिल सके। इन उद्योग का विकास वहाँ आपने नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन और ध्यान दें।

महसी में सीरा के बटन बनने हैं। सिन्थेटिक बटन जो चल रहे हैं उनके मुकाबले में ये बहुत मजबूत होने हैं। इनके वहाँ लघु उद्योग हैं और 110 इनकी यूनिटें हैं। उनको पूंजी का अभाव हो रहा है, बाजार का अभाव वे महसूस कर रहे हैं। उनको सरकारी सहायता भी नहीं मिल रही है और न ही सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। यह उद्योग वहाँ मूल प्रायः सा हो गया है। इस लघु उद्योग की तरफ तो आप कम से कम ध्यान दें और इसको समाप्त होने से बचाएँ। आप आर्य और देखें कि इस उद्योग की वहाँ क्या स्थिति है। हजारों लोग इस के काम में लगे हुए हैं।

मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन, दरभंगा में आप और लीची की फसल बहुत होती है। फसल भी होती है। इनको प्रोसेस करने का कारखाना वहाँ खोला जाना चाहिये। इस तरह का प्रयत्न आपने आज तक वहाँ नहीं किया है। बार बार सदन में इसके बारे में आपका ध्यान दिलाया भी गया है। आपके आश्वासन भी हैं। लघु उद्योगों को आप विकसित करना चाहते हैं ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके, यह आपकी घोषित नीति भी है। लेकिन इन पर आप अमल नहीं कर रहे हैं। पिछड़े क्षेत्र और अर्थव्यवस्था को रद्द हुए हैं यह पूंजीवादी समाज की देन है। इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

मेहसी में बहुत बढ़िया दरियां बनती हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में आर से प्रश्न भी किया था जिस का आपने नगेटिव उत्तर दिया है। वहां की दरियां बहुत मशहूर हैं। यह उद्योग भी भूतप्राय है चूंकि इस उद्योग को सरकारी सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने ऐलान किया कि बुनकरों को ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी, सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी, तो बंसी सुविधाएं वहां भी दी जायें।

हमारे यहां चमड़े का कारोबार भी होता है, लेकिन उसको भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है। वह उद्योग भी मृत प्रायः ही हो रहा है।

हमारे यहां मोतिहारी में एक छोटा-सा उद्योग खला है, गमा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग लेकिन वित्तीय सुविधाओं की अप्रतिभे से और उमको लोहे व सीमेंट की आपूर्ति समय पर न होने से उसके बनने में बिलम्ब हो रहा है। लॉग वहां पर बेकार हैं। लॉग हमसे कहते हैं कि रामा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग में काम दिलाइये, लेकिन जब वहां पर उत्पादन ही नहीं हो पाता तो काम कहां से सैन पांगा। यह हमारे लिये समस्या बन जाती है। हमारे यहां चीनी उद्योग के बाद दूसरा उद्योग वही है।

खादी सामोद्योग के विषय में आपकी रिपोर्ट है कि खादी कमिशन वहां पर कायम किया गया है। मैंने खादी उद्योग की समस्याओं पर कल प्रश्न भी किया था, जिसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि खादी कमिशन बनने के बाद बिहार में खादी सामोद्योग संघ, मुजफ्फरपुर के केन्द्र में हड़ताल हुई थी और 90 लाख रुपये का प्राविडेंट फंड का मजदूरों का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है, हाई कोर्ट से डिग्री भी दे दी है लेकिन वह अभी तक भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसका भुगतान शीघ्र कराया जायें।

नये उद्योग खोलने की बात हमारे उद्योग मंत्री श्री फई साहब ने कही थी और कहा था कि जो यंग एन्ट्रीप्रिन्सिपल्स हैं, उनको उत्साहित करेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि बिहार के उद्योग विभाग में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंस्ट्रुक्टीव आफिसर हैं। वहां पर बिना धूम लिये हुए काम एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मैं खुद जानता हूँ, मैं उद्योग विभाग में गया था। उन्होंने मुझ से तो नहीं कहा लेकिन जब उन्हें 2,000 रुपये दूसरे रास्ते से मिल गये, तो उन्होंने स्वीकृति देने की कोशिश की। जब तक वहां घूसखोरी बंद नहीं होगी, तब तक काम आगे नहीं चल सकता है।

वहां कच्चे माल की पूर्ति के लिये भी इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिये। नेशनलाइज बैंक भी उस इलाके में लोगों की मदद नहीं कर पाते हैं इसलिये इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये जो बिहार के पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहां लोगों की दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाये। इस कार्य में मंत्रालय हमको सहयोग करे जिससे बिहार में नये उद्योग खुल सकें और कारोबार आगे बढ़ सके।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
Sir, the year under review has seen great strains and stresses but also great achievements. The year commenced with strikes, disturbances and threats to the stability of the country but, with the declaration of emergency began a period of peace, stability and discipline, courage and determination on the part of the people.

This has been reflected fully in the considerably improved industrial relations and higher production in both the public and private sectors. The national income has registered an increase of about 5 per cent and industrial production seems to have gone up by about four to five per cent, after virtual stagnation in 1973-74 and a meagre increase of 2.5 per cent in 1974-75

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

The hon. Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies deserves our hearty congratulations on the tremendous success of his energetic, pragmatic and far-sighted policy. The policy, in his hands, has become more flexible and production and development oriented. But for a person like him with his ability, acumen and quick judgment, the changed policy would not have been implemented so successfully as has been done in fact.

Production in some of the major industries such as steel, coal, cement, fertiliser and electricity has shown increases ranging from 12 to 35 per cent. In fact, in some of the industries, we are facing, as the Prime Minister has said, the problems of efficiency. Food production has increased and the stocks have increased to such an extent that we do not have sufficient warehousing facilities. The performance of Railways has improved so much that they find that there is not enough traffic to carry. The coal industry is worried about the heavy stocks of coal, and the steel industry is searching for markets abroad. The 16 public sector industries and government-managed companies, under the Department of Heavy Industries, have registered a sharp increase in production, which is 32 per cent higher than that for 1974-75 and 83 per cent higher than that for the year 1973-74. They have almost achieved the revised targets fixed for them for the year 1975-76.

Along with the public sector, the private sector also has given a fairly good account of itself, especially in the engineering branch and in the production of motor-cycles and scooters.

Our economy suffers from large scale unemployment. There is scarcity of capital and abundance of labour. The main plank of our industrial policy has, therefore, been to promote the development of small scale and village industries. A number of important measures have, no doubt, been taken to promote these industries. First, the definition of small scale and

ancillary industries has been revised to cover industries with an investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs, respectively. But the main focus of our industrial policy should be on the development of entrepreneurship, especially in the backward and rural areas. A new Division has been set up in the Small Industries Development Organisation for initiating measures to teach, train and develop new entrepreneurs. But the lack of entrepreneurship continues to be a paralysing sector. There is truth in the statement that though concessions are being given for investment in backward areas, there are no takers, there are not enough entrepreneurs coming forward to take advantage of the concessions.

The programme for modernisation of 40,000 small industrial units falling under 40 selected industries should be pursued vigorously.

Two things are necessary in the village industrial sector and those are improved production and increased efficiency so as to make this sector attractive to the people. In village industries people are not attracted, because it condemns them to a life of drudgery. If productivity could be increased it would become more attractive to prospective entrants i.e. those who want to get into this line. There is one difficulty about small scale industries. They naturally depend largely on Government finance, but to get Government finance it is very difficult. There are so many points at which clearance is necessary and sometimes unnecessary delay is caused. I hope, the Government will simplify the procedure and urge upon the States Government to reduce the number of points where clearance is required.

Results of the census of small scale industries are not yet available, but it is reported that thousands of units existed only on paper and that those who were supposed to be responsible

for running them, sold in black market the scarce raw materials obtained through their licences. It is, therefore necessary to take deterrent action against people who indulge in such anti-social activities. If this sort of things continue, the liberalization of facilities under the import licensing policy will also be of no use. In U.P. alone, 30000 units are supposed to be bogus.

Though Khadi and village industries have made some progress during the year 1975-76, we appear to be rather far from the targets set for the Fifth Plan. The total employment provided both by Khadi and village industries is about 20 lakhs, whereas the development programmes under the Fifth Plan envisaged provision of employment opportunities to 34 lakhs persons. The total production in both these sectors is estimated to be about 200 crores of rupees; it is still far from the target of 257 crores of rupees fixed under the Fifth Plan. A great deal of effort and ingenuity is required to make these sectors attractive to the people.

Development of ancillaries is another plank in our programme of industrialization. Though the public sector has encouraged this process, the private sector has in some areas resorted to the reverse process of vertical integration. The spread of ancillary industries is necessary not only for carrying industries to the villages but also for creating an atmosphere of modern industrial culture in society. If private large scale industry does not fulfil its social obligation, I think, strong action should be taken to compel them to achieve this objective while granting licences and concessions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even consumer-oriented industries in the public sector do not encourage ancillary industries. The example is EC TV people in the field of electronics. Mr. Minister may please note this

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: So far as technology is concerned our emphasis should be on an intermediate type of technology except in a very few sophisticated industries where economies of large scale production dominate. Such a policy is dictated by the peculiar circumstances of our country, namely scarcity of capital and abundance of labour. So far as village industries are concerned, the introduction of simple technology is essential to minimize drudgery and to improve efficiency and productivity and to make the sector attractive. In this connection, the help of UNICEF which is doing some pioneering work in this field in providing simple gadgets to village people should be welcome. I am glad that the industrialists in our country seem to have realised their duty and have agreed to help in the development of village industries by providing small gadgets and small machines.

This brings me finally to the vexed question of sick industrial units. It is reported that 300 large and medium enterprises and 4000 small units are in the doldrums for various reasons, the most important being the bad management or fall in demand. In most sectors, the causes may differ from one enterprise to another, but in some sectors, the causes are specific. The Government have already taken some measures to stimulate demand in some sectors, but so far as textile industry is concerned, I think it is in a very depressing condition. One remedy that has been accepted by our Government is to exempt some of the mills from the production of controlled cloth, but even while applying this remedy, it should be done expeditiously. I have found that technical difficulties are raised and delays are created. This is at least my experience in the case of Khandish Spinning and Weaving Mill in my district, which is backward. Therefore, I would request that technical difficulties should not be allowed to come in the way of a speedy remedy for industrial units which are

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

sick. There is no sense in waiting till the industry or the patient is dead. I hope, this point will be borne in mind.

With these few remarks I support the Demands of the Ministry.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Ministers, Shri T. A. Pai, Shri Sharma, Shri George and Shri Maurya for the good work that they have done in the Ministry. In 1974, when Shri Pai took over this Ministry, there was gloom over this country; there was strike in the Railways and strike in various other organizations. There was no electricity, there was no coal and no inputs. They were all depressing factors and Mr. Pai, had he been a lightweight, would have collapsed under these very trying conditions and crushing problems. But he is a courageous man and he was a business man and he has got a strong will to do the work.

As you know, the policy is not so important. Only how it is implemented is very important. A weapon is not important but how that weapon is wielded is important, and in this, Mr. Pai has done a wonderful work. But I have to say one thing. Mr. Pai is taking the country back to 10—15 years ago .. (Interruptions). No I will tell you. You will be convinced of it 10—15 years back industrial production grew at the rate of 8—10 per cent. This year Mr. Pai has achieved this figure. Now, he will not be satisfied with this increase of a mere 8 per cent. I think he will go to 20 per cent or 15 per cent at least.

Now, for employment, there is no capacity left over in agriculture. It is saturated. And Government service and corporations, railways, posts and telegraphs and telephones provide employment only to 4 per cent of our educated youth every year. If we take the 2-3 crores of Government

employees, including the employees of the State, hardly 12 lakhs of people will get employment every year. But the increase in population is so much that we have now to depend entirely upon industries only. That is why a great responsibility is placed on this Ministry and it is very gratifying to note that our public sector industries which have been incurring losses for the past several years have made a little profit last year and this year, these 120 units have made a profit of Rs. 300 crores on an investment of Rs. 7000 crores. This works out to 5 per cent. I know Mr. Pai who was once in the industry will not be satisfied with this 5 per cent interest or dividend. I want that Mr. Pai should get a minimum of Rs. 700 crores out of the public sector units because we have invested Rs. 7000 odd crores on them and it is a necessity that we should get a minimum of Rs. 700 crores from these industries.

Mr. Pai has simplified the procedure of licensing. That is a very good thing he has done. When he took over this Ministry, there were 2500 applications for licence. That was in 1973 and they were reduced to 1000 in 1974 and now only 168 applications are pending. This is a great achievement.

Another greatest achievement of Mr. Pai was that he made everybody responsible to utilise all the unutilised capacity. As you know, there are so many industrial units in this country who wanted to utilise the minimum of their capacity and just produce the minimum number of things and thereby create an artificial famine and from that earn the maximum of their profits. Mr. Pai threatened them that he would cancel their licences or take over their units and that they will be deprived of their future opportunities for eking out their livelihood and thus threat worked and made the people to utilise the unutilised capacity to the maximum.

Now, he has seen to it that industries are not starved of finance. The Textile Machinery Manufacturers were pro-

ducing hardly Rs. 17—20 crores worth of machinery and Mr. Pai was insisting on them to produce a minimum of Rs. 200 crores worth of machinery and the industry has already touched the figure of Rs. 90 crores. Out of that, textile machinery worth Rs. 22 crores is being exported. Shri Pai is a hard taskmaster and he has been giving a helping hand to the textile machinery manufacturers. Last year they were in trouble for finance. He said, for any export, money is not the problem. Somehow, he got them Rs. 14 crores and the Textile Machinery manufacturers were saved.

Our textile mills are being modernised. Now about Rs. 300 crores are required for modernisation of these mills. I would request the Minister to see that sufficient funds are provided for the purpose.

Lagan Company, which is a foreign company, has monopolised the supply of jute machinery. All these 20 years, they have been importing the jute machinery from outside. Shri Pai has asked the textile machine manufacturers to do some research work and modernise our jute industry. At a cost of Rs. 50 to 70 lakhs, they have developed the know-how and now they are in a position to supply the modern machinery to jute industry. This Lagan Company is almost an anti-national company. It has been defying all the orders, rules and regulations of this country. Now, all of a sudden, they say that they are in a position to supply new machines, though they supplied only old type of machines so far when our industrialists have produced the modern machines, the Lagan Co. says that they will also produce modern machines, not in this country but they want to import from other countries.

I say, under no circumstance, any import of jute machinery should be allowed as our people are capable of producing it. I am very glad that Shri Pai and his Secretaries are taking keen interest and they have made several statements in several committees that under no circumstance they

are going to allow any import and the local people will be allowed to produce indigenously the modern machines.

N.C.D.C. is doing very good work. But all its instructions are not being strictly followed by the State Governments except by Maharashtra. My senior colleague Shri K. Suryanarayana stated that incompetent people are being appointed in societies in Tamil Nadu. The people who have no connection whatsoever have been appointed as Presidents, Chairmen, etc. Of course, now after change-over, the Government is removing all the people who have no connection with cooperative movement.

The Samvat Committee has made some recommendations for the new and expanded new sugar factories. The recommendations must be adopted *in toto*. All those factories which have come into existence from 1974 onwards must get relief so that they may not suffer. The efficient factories which have completed their project with less than Rs. 3 crores are not getting any benefit. The people who have wasted money and have spent more than Rs. 3 crores are getting relief. This is a bad thing. The efficiency must not be paralysed.

I congratulate Shri T. A. Pai and wish him god speed. He has developed a deserted village into a fine city with so many educational institutions. I wish that all the Members of Parliament and all political workers should go to that place and see how a village can be developed.

श्री राज भगत पाण्डव (रॉलेरा) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश ने हर क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति की है और इस का श्रेय हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को है।

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

सभापति जी, औद्योगिक विकास का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है यह अधिक वेदित रहने रहने के कारण सर्वसाधारण को जो लाभ पहुँचाना चाहिये वह नहीं पहुँच रहा है। इसलिये उद्योग मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि जिस तरह से बड़े बड़े शहरों में उद्योगों की स्थापना हो रही है इसी प्रकार गावों की और भी आप जाये। गावों में आजकल शिक्षित तो बेकार हैं ही, अशिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या भी कम नहीं है। महिलाएँ भी बहुत बेकार बैठती हैं। हम चरलू उद्योगों को बिल्कुल भूलने जा रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर बिहार प्राकृतिक पर्वतों का क्षेत्र रहा है। हर साल वहाँ बाढ़ सूख आता है। कृषि व ऊपर किसानों और जनता का जीवन निर्भर रहना कठिन हो गया है। इसलिये आप वहाँ अग्रज लार्ज स्कूल इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम गृह उद्योगों की स्थापना तो जरूर कर सकते हैं। हमने एक क्षेत्रीय विकास सम्मेलन किया था और उस में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि कम से कम प्रत्येक प्रखण्ड पर एक कुटीर उद्योग की स्थापना कर दी जाय चार, पांच एकड़ जमीन ले कर जिस में खादी कपड़े की बुनाई और कताई की व्यवस्था हो और विलेज कजस्पशन का जिनता मामला है वह कुटीर उद्योग में तैयार हो। अगर हर प्रखण्ड में इसकी व्यवस्था हो जाय तो कम से कम सैंकड़ों आदिमियों की राजी रोटी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। तो मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उन के पास कर्मचारियों की कमी नहीं है, बड़े बड़े पदाधिकारी हैं, लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि वह पदाधिकारी जिला स्तर पर कहा रहते हैं जनता को पता तक नहीं रहता है। यह लोग सहयोग की अपेक्षा जहाँ कोई युवक उद्योग के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने जाते हैं तो उन के साथ अफसरशाही करते हैं। इसलिये आग्रह है कि यह लोग, उन लोगों को जो छोटे छोटे रोजगारों के

संबंध में कर्ज के लिये या राय लेने के लिये जाते हैं, तो उन्हें सहयोग दे और जहाँ तक कुटीर उद्योग का प्रश्न है हर प्रखण्ड में इसकी व्यवस्था कर दे, चार, पांच एकड़ जमीन में, तो उत्तर बिहार जो अकालग्रस्त रहता है, हर समय बेकारी और भुखमरी का शिकार रहता है, वहाँ के लोगों को राहत मिल सकेगी और गावों के स्तर पर लोगों को बहुत बड़ी राहत होगी।

दूसरी बात है खादी ग्रामोद्योग सच। यह महात्मा गांधी की अपनाई हुई चीज है और जहाँ कहीं भी मैं जाता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि खादी संस्थायें जो चल रही हैं वह लड़खड़ा रही हैं। मुझे यहाँ तक सुनने को मिला है कि जो खादी के कपड़े की बुनाई जानती है उस का सूत मिल में आता है चर्खों का नहीं होता है। और यह समझिये कि जो अग्रज चर्खा चलाता है उन्हें बहुत कम पैसे दिये जाते हैं। जिस तरह में पहले कानने वाली औरता को मरकार की तरफ में रिलीफ दिया जाता था, वह आज बंद कर दिया गया है जिसकी वजह से चर्खा चलाने का काम बंद हो गया है। इस तरह मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और जो गरीब अशिक्षित महिलाएँ हैं, जो चर्खा कात कर गुजारा कर्मी थी और जिन का आप कुछ प्रतिशत रिलीफ देने थे जिन का बंद कर दिया गया है, मेरी मांग है कि उन्हें आप फिर कुछ रिलीफ दें ताकि वह चर्खों की शुरुवात करे और इस प्रकार खादी ग्रामोद्योग में कपड़ा तैयार होने लगे।

इस संस्था के अन्तर्गत खादी बाँडें, ग्रामोद्योग के अन्तर्गत जो शहर में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनका वेतन अधिक है और देहात में काम करने वालों का वेतन कम है। यह भिन्नता नहीं रहनी चाहिये। उन के वेतन में समानता होनी चाहिये ताकि गावों के खादी ग्रामोद्योग सच में काम करने वाले को भी आत्साहन मिल सके।

यह मुझे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को जो लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, या बड़े उद्योगों को जहाँ कहीं भी लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वह अधिकार में गरीब नवयुवकों और बेकार हरिजनों को देने चाहिये। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि जो भी लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वह बड़े बड़े लोगों को ही दिये जाते हैं। और कुछ पूंजीपतियों को दे दिये जाते हैं। इस से जो हरिजन और दूसरे गरीब लोग हैं उन को वे नहीं मिल पाते हैं इसलिये मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिये जाने हैं, वे गरीबों को दिये जाएं, नवयुवकों को दिये जाएं और शिक्षित नवयुवकों को दिये जाएं। यह कुटीर-उद्योग के बारे में मेरा आग्रह है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि दक्षिण बिहार में तो खजिों की कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और वहाँ पर लाज स्पेल इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं लेकिन नार्थ बिहार का इलाका ऐसा है कि कहीं भी आप को कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं दिखाई देगी। उत्तर बिहार की जनसंख्या भी गरीब है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि कम से कम उत्तर बिहार में वे बड़े बड़े पैमाने पर इंडस्ट्रीज तत्काल खोलें कि वहाँ की बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सके।

रस, मुझे यही कहना था।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank all the Members who have participated so far in the debate on the demands of our Ministry.

I would like to say, at the very outset, again, that so far, in the

course of the debate, about fourteen Members have participated and bringing one or two, most of the Members, to whom we are very much thankful, have appreciated and supported the working of this Ministry. Even those one or two Members who have indulged into a little criticism here and there have also not made such criticisms as to call for any concern so far as this Ministry is concerned.

Most of the hon. Members who have participated in the debate have pointed out some improvements to be made here and there and, generally speaking, whatever steps have been taken by this Ministry in the promotion of industries in this country have found a general support.

I would now specifically deal with two subjects—one is about the promotion of small scale industry in the country as well as outside and the other is the development of backward areas or promotion of the industry in the rural areas. So far as the small scale industry is concerned, it is known that there are about 4 lakhs units in this country and it is envisaged that in the present Five Year Plan, we will be setting up another 1,60,000 new units. It is also envisaged that more than a lakh of these units will be set up in the rural villages. About the exemption or various concessions that have been extended for the setting up of industries in the backward and rural areas, you will find that most of these concessions have either not been utilised, as has been observed by many hon. Members, or many of the people whom we expected to go and set up industries in those areas, have not gone.

From the report of this Ministry, it would be seen that we have extended the scheme of Central subsidy for setting up industries in the backward areas.

Then we also have the 'transport subsidy' in hilly and border areas. We have given concession in taxes

[Shri A. P. Sharma]
for the products of these units and at the same time we have given them the facility of getting loan on concessional rate of interest. All these facilities have been there but it is a fact that in spite of these facilities, results have not been achieved in this direction in such a way that we could say that it was very satisfactory. The main reason is that even today 60 per cent of the industry in our country is centred around the four metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi around another 46 cities. In all these 50 cities account for all the major industrial development in this country. In the Ministry of Industrial Development we have been—including our senior colleague—thinking as to what steps should be taken so that a larger number of people could be attracted towards the backward areas. For this purpose we are already contemplating to set-up an organisation specifically for the development of backward areas. The objective of this organisation will be to assist and help such organisations in the States as are engaged in this kind of work for building up the infra-structure and setting up industries in these backward areas and also wherever such organisations are not in existence, this organisation at the Centre will take in its hand directly the activities to be performed in that area.

AN HON. MEMBER: Since how long have we been contemplating of this idea?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, it is a fact that there has been some delay in taking decision in this matter

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why do you want to appoint a Committee for such an obvious thing?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have not said about setting up a committee. A committee was set-up under the Chairmanship of Shri P. C. Naik, Industries Commissioner of Maharashtra. That Committee has submitted its report and after taking

into consideration the recommendations of that Committee, this decision is being taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, kindly ask the Minister to lay the report of the Committee on the Table of the House. I hope it is not a secret report.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We can place the report of the Committee on the Table of the House. There is nothing secret in it Sir, as a result of the consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, we have come to the conclusion that some organisation is necessary for creating the infra-structure in the backward areas and, as such, as I have mentioned, an organisation like this is going to be created shortly to look after the development of the backward areas

My friends must also realise that it is not only the fact that certain districts have been declared as backward areas or that we are going to create an organisation like this that will solve the problem.

Another difficulty is that most of the people from the backward districts or people who talk about the development of the backward areas expect that somebody else from outside, from some other place will come and develop that area. The solution to the problem is to have a sufficient number of entrepreneurs from that area itself; otherwise, we cannot compel somebody to go to a particular area.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): You can, if you wish to.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no such law so far. He should know. He is a lawyer. We can persuade people, but we cannot compel them.

There is another problem. Suppose we request or persuade some entrepreneurs from Maharashtra to go to Bihar or UP. Now within the State

of Maharashtra itself, there are certain backward areas. They would prefer those areas within the State itself rather than go to Bihar or U.P. Therefore, those who are interested in development of the backward areas—we are all interested in that—know that we should also find the necessary entrepreneurs for this purpose in the local areas. Our slogan is local-based entrepreneur and local-based resources. We should consider local consumption also. Only after producing sufficiently for local consumption can we think of exporting to other places or to other countries.

Therefore, the problem has to be viewed from this angle. Unless and until we do so, I do not think any other approaches will help. We are thinking of creating some more facilities for developing industries in backward areas, but I want to make one thing clear. So far as I have seen in the course of my working in this Ministry, no amount of effort can create any kind of atmosphere in the backward areas which will help them develop industries in their own areas unless and until the local people, the people from that area, come forward to undertake this work.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have now come to the conclusion that it is the people who have to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions may be asked later.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Some friends spoke about training young entrepreneurs for this purpose. We have taken steps in this direction also. By this time, this Ministry has been able to train about 5,000 young entrepreneurs, educated youth. But we did not know how many of these people have come forward to set up industries and how many of them after taking the training have gone away and taken up some other work. Therefore, now we have taken a decision that whomsoever we train for this purpose, it will be the responsibility of this Ministry to see that they set up industries in that particular

area or particular place where they are trained for the purpose. We are taking this step, and to that extent all the Small Scale Industry Service Institutes are going to be made responsible to see that they are not just to train up people and forget them, but they should also take follow-up action and oversee it till such time as they set up industries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Fix the responsibility for supply of raw materials and marketing of the products; do these two things and you would have solved the problem.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My hon. friend has raised this question. I can assure him that in some States, some such steps have already been taken. It has been mentioned here on many occasions. I say it not in order to praise a particular State. But the State from which I come, Bihar, though lagging behind in many things, has recently made it compulsory for all the big industries to buy the products of small scale industries, and ancillaries in that State. They have taken this decision applicable from block level to the State level. All Government purchases must be from the products of these industries, provided of course that the products are of a particular standard and the prices are reasonable.

I think every State has to do that. Our intention is definitely dispersal of industries and on this occasion I must congratulate the Maharashtra Government; they have taken a decision that they will not allow any fresh units to be set up in Bombay and if anybody wants to set up any industry, he has to go outside Bombay, to some other place.

My friend Shri Mahajan said something about setting up ancillaries of the public sector undertakings. This has already been taken up and my friend should be happy to know that the Scooters India, Lucknow have taken steps to see that 100 per cent ancillaries are produced....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why should the ECTV a public sector TV not have smaller units in the Private sector as their ancillary units?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This particular example may be in the mind of the hon. Member. I was saying that some public sector undertakings have already taken steps in this direction; Scooter India, Lucknow is not the only one; Bokaro has done this; HEC, Ranchi has done this; Durgapur has done this. All the public sector undertakings have taken upon themselves the task of developing ancillaries around big industries.

In the course of the debate, one hon. Member Shri Rajdeo Singh mentioned about some embezzlement in the Khadi Board in Kanpur, he said that it happened under the very nose of the director of industries who was posted at Kanpur. My hon. friend should know that khadi work is not looked after by the director of industries; there is the Khadi Commission and that looks after that work. By saying this I do not mean to stop here. The hon. Member has brought to our notice this complaint; we shall definitely take it up and look into whatever complaint is brought before us regarding the working of the khadi organisation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Since 1951 has khadi production gone up? What was it then and what is it now? What is the expenditure and how much has it gone up since 1951? Only those figures would be sufficient.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Those figures are not readily available to me; I shall give it to my friend Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will give them to you; production of khadi has come down from 9000 metres to

5000 metres and the expenditure has gone up from Rs. 80 lakhs to about Rs. 40 crores.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Sathe can keep so many figures in his memory; I do not I shall give the figures later if he wants. I want to say that if there is any complaint regarding the working of the Khadi Commission, it will be looked into and we shall see that those irregularities, if any, are set right.

श्रीवती गंगा देवी (मोहनलाल गंज) :

मंजी पहोदय ने कहा है कि श्री राजदेव सिंह जी नर रहे थे कि कानपुर में डायरेक्टरेट आफ इंडस्ट्रीज में खादी के बारे में एम्बेजलमेंट चल रहा है। मैं भी यह कह रही हूँ कि खादी कमीशन में इनकी करप्शन और एम्बेजलमेंट चल रहा है कि जितनी भी रमाल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं, वह सब कागज पर चल रही हैं। जिस - हेण्ड को लेकर खादी कमीशन का प्रायोजनाइजेशन हुआ था, वह - हेण्ड बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है, देफ्रॉटों में मुनकर खत्म हो गये हैं। जिन औरतों को चर्खें मिलते थे, और वरून मून कानती थीं और उससे अपना जीवन निर्वाह करती थीं, उनका काम बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है। ग्राम उद्योग का तो केवल नाम है। ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को शंटे दी जाती हैं, लोन दिये जाते हैं जिनसे उन्होंने अपने बिजनेस चला रखे हैं, और इसी पैसे से प्राय वे लक्ष्मती हो गये हैं। मैं ऐसे ऐसे लोगों के नाम मच व्यरि के बता सकती हूँ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, a point had been raised in this House again and again about the existence of the

bogus units. Of course, bogus units cannot exist. We have conducted a Census for the first time and the result of the Census reveals that there are three kinds of Units in the small scale sector—the units which are in existence, the units which are non-existent and the units which are not traceable and perhaps some units are not going to be traceable at all.

समापति महोदय : मैं समझना हूँ कि हाउस के कई सेक्शन की तरफ से खादी कमिशन के बारे में बेइमोतानी जाहिर की जा रही है। जब हाउस के मेम्बरान की एक एक बड़ी ताबाब बेइमोतानी जाहिर करे, तो मिनिस्टर साहब को यह ड्यूटी हो जानी है कि वह उन को प्रारंभिक काम का इंतजाम कर और हाउस को इत्मीनान दिलायें कि निश्चित में जरूरी कार्रवाही को जायेगा, और जो शिकायतें की गई है, उन हर किया जायेगा।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I accept what you have just now said and I have already told you that whatever irregularities there may be in the working of the Khadi Commission, they will definitely be looked into by us and we will see that those irregularities are removed. Regarding the bogus units in the small scale sector, as a result of the National Census conducted regarding the small scale sector units, it has now been found that about 9 per cent of the units are non-existent. In the provisional report of the first Census, there was a large percentage. But we again referred it to the State Directorates. They reviewed the position and I can place the review result of every State. Now, the position is that 9 per cent of the units are not traceable, whether they are in existence or not. But I would only explain that those units which are non-traceable, are not

in existence so far as we are concerned, because there are certain small scale units which are not registered. So we have conducted a Census of those units which are registered. But those units which are not registered may be in existence. But so far as we are concerned, they are not traceable. We shall again review the position and I am quite sure, the third review will definitely come to a definite conclusion as to how many units are actually in existence. Therefore, to say that a large number of small scale units exist on paper cannot be accepted and I am not prepared to accept this position because there are about 4.0 lakh units in this country and we are going to have 1,60,000 more in the next five years. This is the position so far as the small scale sector is concerned. I would now like to make only one point I leave the rest to the care of my senior colleague who will reply tomorrow. Regarding the activities of our Ministry outside the country, particularly in the promotion of small scale and village industries, we have been assisting about 37 developing countries, for promotion of small scale and village industries. Recently, we have arrived at an agreement with two countries—Mauritius and Tanzania. In Tanzania we have identified 52 units and we are going to promote the small scale industries in that country. We will be providing machinery and expertise to those countries for the promotion of small scale industries. These steps taken by this Ministry in the field of industrial development will go a long way in promoting and strengthening our ties with the friendly countries.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 7, 1976/Vaisakha 17, 1898 (Saka).