

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]  
very seriously and they should call for a report from the State Government.

(iii) Need for encouraging a student from U.P. who topped in an academic test in Pondicherry.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का मेरे क्षेत्र तथा कालिज का एक छात्र है—छक्की लाल इन्दीवर यादव, जिसकी उम्र 17 वर्ष की है। वह दसवें दर्ज की परीक्षा में सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में फर्स्ट आया, इन्टर की परीक्षा में सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में फर्स्ट आया। उस के बाद एक अध्यात्म विज्ञान की परीक्षा हुई, जिसमें किमी समय भाभा जी भी बैठे थे, उस परीक्षा के पांच सेन्टर्स हैं, एक सैन्टर पाण्डिचेरी में है, उस परीक्षा में भी वह बैठा। इस परीक्षा में 9 लाख परीक्षार्थी थे, जिनमें से केवल 150 उत्तीर्ण हुए और उन 150 लड़कों में यह लड़का भी उत्तीर्ण हुआ। यह ऐसा बुद्धिमान लड़का है कि आज तक जिस परीक्षा को इस लड़के ने दिया उसमें फर्स्ट आया, जिस परीक्षा का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ उस परीक्षा में भाभा जी सैकेण्ड आये थे, लेकिन यह लड़का फर्स्ट आया।

यहां इस बात को उठाने का मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार को ऐसे लड़के को सम्मान देना चाहिये, लेकिन यहां उसको कोई भी नहीं जानता, मेरे कहने से आप लोगों को पता लगेगा। सरकार इस मामले में क्या करती है, इनका रेडियो विभाग क्या करता है। आज दूसरे देशों में जो लड़के उत्तीर्ण हुए हैं उनको सम्मान दिया जा रहा है, यद्यपि उन भावों ने इस क्षात्र से कुछ अंक प्राप्त किये हैं। जापान के लड़कों को उनका देश सम्मान दे रहा है, लेकिन यहां इसका कोई उल्लेख तक नहीं है। उसको

जापानवाले अपने यहां बुला रहे हैं, अमरीकावाले अपने यहां बुला रहे हैं, जब अपना देश ही ऐसे मेधावी लड़के का कोई ख्याल नहीं रखता है तो फिर—आत्मा सर्व भूतेषु—सारा विश्व ही मेरा कुटुम्ब है, वह भी दूसरी जगह जा सकता है और यही कारण है कि आज बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे लड़के दूसरे देशों को चले जा रहे हैं।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी को ऐसे लड़के को सम्मान देना चाहिये। जब मैंने कल बहुगुणा जी से कहा तो उनको बहुत खुशी हुई और उन्होंने कहा कि हम ऐसे लड़के को जरूर सम्मान देंगे। मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि यह लड़का बहुत गरीब परिवार का लड़का है, इतना गरीब है कि मेरे कालिज के प्रिन्सिपल के यहां खाना-पीता था। जब मुझे-मालूम हुआ तो फिर मैंने उसकी मदद की और मैंने ऐसा समझना है कि आगे चल कर यह लड़का बहुत बुद्धिमान निकलेगा। कबीर भी गरीब घर के थे और गुरुनानक देव जी भी गरीब घर के थे, लेकिन बाद में महापुरुष बने। इस नियम मेरा कहना है कि ऐसे बच्चों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें प्रश्न क्या उठा।

12.38 Hrs

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1975-76—  
Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Industry and Civil Supplies for which 8 hours have been allotted.

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

DEMAND NO. 58.—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. SPEAKER: MOTION MOVED.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,98,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 59. INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: MOTION MOVED

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,20,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 156,27,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 60. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER. MOTION MOVED:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,34,01,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 31,09,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 61 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: MOTION MOVED.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,30,62,000 on

Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation.'"

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I would have been happy if the Minister-in-charge Mr. Pai would have been here because I want to place certain points.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, even for budget discussion the Minister is not available.

उन को किम निये ननख्वाह देते है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्मा साहब भी कितने चुपचाप हो गये हैं—मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद। लेकिन आप इस को भी सीचिये आप क साथी भी इधर बैठने चाहिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र यही हालत तो इन्होंने कर दी है अब कोई रेगुलर डिबेट का महत्व नहीं रह गया है—आप इस को देख ही रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब आज भी यहा नहीं है, माल में एक दिन ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस के लिये हाउस में वे जिम्मेदार हों। आज उन की मिनिस्ट्री की वोटिंग होगी, लेकिन वे मौजूद नहीं है। हम लोग क्या करते हैं, इस के बारे में हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को देखेंगे, लेकिन सरकार की जिम्मेदारी सारे देश के प्रति, सारे सदन के प्रति है।

The most important thing for a Minister is to attend to budget discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The position is like this. Ministers without the Members on this side and leaders without the Members on that side it is a very unique phenomenon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, may I submit one thing? Mr. Speaker,

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has said what they have reduced the Parliament to, that Members do not attend. But, Sir, this is happening since the day Members of Parliament have tried to become drain inspectors, only filing certain cases in line, regularly. Once they revert back as Members of Parliament .

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
What have you become?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I am the chief drain inspector. I am one of them. I am a safaiwala.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
You have become a *de facto* Member of the ruling party.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I would make you *de-jure*.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA .**  
Sir, a very big report has been placed by this Ministry and so far as my experience goes, it has almost become a ritual to present an optimistic view and a rosy picture about its performance in the coming years or in the current year. Sir, last year, they mentioned the same thing and what was the actual performance? If we take their figures, it would appear that actually the growth rate was to the extent of 3%. This is also in a very limited sphere. But, because of this low production rate, the big industrialists, of course, did not lose any profit. They got their share of profit which they would have got if there had been more production. This is due to the policy which the Government is following or adopting in all respects. The Minister has come. It is alright.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar)** It was alright at that time also.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
Because of this policy of the Government, in spite of the low production, the big industrialists are not losing. They are amassing profits as usual and it is because of this capitalist path which the Government is adopting for industrialisation. As a receipt of this, our country is facing industrial stagnation and inflation, that is, stagflation. Despite the stagnation, the monopoly houses and large scale units have been reaping profits and even super pro-

fits. High concentration on the means of production, both in agriculture and industry, is increasing regularly. For example, I would like to mention about their gross fixed assets. The fixed assets in the private sector increased by over four times in a period of 13 years, between 1960-61 and 1973-74, from Rs. 3,600 crores to Rs. 15,000 crores. Most of these increased assets has gone to the big houses. As a result of this high concentration of the means of production in the hands of the big owners, our country is pushed to a situation of acute shortage at the same time creating unemployment to the extent of millions. This increase in unemployment means less demand for the produced goods which creates a gap in the demand for production in the industries. In their greed for quick earnings, the monopolists invite western monopolists, foreigners, and depend on their technical know-how, assistance, patent process as well as financial help. Further, these monopolists make more investments in industries which produce luxury goods because the market for essential goods has shrunk due to the low purchasing capacity of the common people. Because of this shrinkage in the market, these industrialists switch over their production to luxury goods, and industries which are in a position to manufacture consumption goods are not taken care of even by the Government.

Now let us look at the policy that I was trying to elaborate. In the course of this, I want simply to mention that the Government has shifted from its Industrial Policy Resolution so far as licensing is concerned. During 1973—Shri Pai was probably not there then—the Government of India made a shameless retreat in respect of industrial licensing policy. They announced a new licensing policy in February 1973 in the name of removing uncertainties regarding industry. Large industrial houses, monopoly houses and also branches of subsidiaries and foreign companies have been given all kinds of concessions. Monopoly companies were given industrial licences to start production even in the non-priority sectors if they could export more of their products or are prepared to start industries in backward areas. In fact, this was only a cover for the monopoly houses to enter into fields which were prohibited to them

earlier. No wonder that the monopoly houses have thrived and are thriving well in India all these years thanks to the policy of Government.

As a result of this, there is a big gap between installed capacity and utilised capacity in all the industries. If we properly calculate, we will see that only a maximum of 50-70 per cent of the capacity is utilised by the plants and factories.

The question of unemployment also comes up again and again. One can vividly see the problem all over the country, especially in West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar, wherever you go. Take any factory. You will find that either shifts had been closed or the machines are not working and some workers have been retrenched and a large number of workers have been laid off. In many cases they are not even paid compensation, as provided in the law. The most astonishing feature is that in other countries there is great demand for skilled workers whereas in our country skilled workers also, even engineers are sitting idle, although we require their full services for the development of our industries. Thus our industrial sector exhibits symptoms of a major crisis, stagnation in output and substantial idle capacity. This crisis cannot be taken as merely a temporary phase. It will not inevitably be followed by a new upsurge. Pursuing capitalist path has brought about this situation and there is no easy or short cut to get out of this crisis by taking some patchup measures here and there. You have to bring about over all change in your policy. Until you do this, whatever you may profess to do, you cannot get out of this serious crisis which is facing us; it will further deepen as days pass by. That is my first contention. The policy must be radically changed.

If we do not have our internal market, we will have to depend upon the export market. In the name of exports big houses are fleecing our financial institutions. Take any big house or factory. See how much capital Tata or Birla has put in and if you go into the matter you will find that even thirty per cent of the capital is not owned by the big owners. 70 per cent of the capital is given to them in the name of assistance, help, aid or loan by the LIC or by the banks or by the

IDBI or some other financial institution. On the other hand, taking advantage of this financial assistance they do not plough back the profit into the industry and do not rehabilitate machines as a result of which in many cases the machines cannot work in proper condition after 3 or 4 years. The J. K. Rayon factory was set up in 1958 and production started in 1960. Now they say that they cannot run the factory because the machines have to be replaced. When we ask, "Why did you not do it so long?" they say, "Where is the finance?" From their balance sheet, I have seen that they got profits even to the extent of 30 or 35% two or three years ago. Now they say they cannot run the factory and they are putting all the blame on the workers. For the last two months, the factory is closed. We have told the Central Government and the State Government but nobody is taking any action. Only today/or yesterday I read that Mr. Pai has given a new licence to this J. K. Company to instal a tyre factory perhaps in Rajasthan. You must see what they are doing in Kanpur. Why does not the Government adopt a policy that if any big house does anything wrong either in respect of finance or in other aspects, in any factory, they will not be given a new licence or any financial help. If they take a bold stand in this matter, many of the big houses will come to their senses and things may change to some extent.

About the textile and jute industry, we read daily in the West Bengal papers and even in Delhi papers. Of course, the textile industry as such is not under this ministry, but there should be some coordination between the Commerce Ministry and the Ministry of Industrial Development. In jute, the heading in the *Economic Times* dated 24th April 1975 was "Jute industry is in a fix: goods piling up". 45 mills are going to be closed very shortly. Did the Government enquire about it? They say, they are not getting orders from abroad. A team consisting of representatives of IJMA, Government and others went to America and some other countries and submitted a report on their return saying that both in respect of quality and metreage, the customers abroad have complaints. Jute mill management show a specimen at the time of booking the order, but the supply is not made according to that quality.

[Shri Dinan Battacharyya]

Secondly, suppose a company got an order for 2,000 metres of jute goods, when the customer actually receives it in America or in any other country, he will find that he has been supplied 200 metres less. Even though the IJMA sent a secret circular to the different units on this matter, nothing has come out of it.

13 Has.

Now the situation in the jute industry is such that thousands of workers are going to be unemployed and the whole economy of West Bengal will come to a standstill. If 45 jute mills are closed, you could imagine what would be the situation. From the small shopkeeper to the ancillary factories which supply materials to the jute mills all will suffer. So, I would request Shri Pai to make an objective study of the situation prevailing in the jute industry.

In our area 14 textile mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. After the take-over, those mills are not functioning properly. For instance, in the books it would be mentioned that a particular type or quality of cotton is purchased whereas actually an inferior quality would have been purchased. In the sale of cloth or yarn also the same tactics are adopted by the management.

The persons who have been placed in charge of these units have absolutely no technical knowledge about the running of textile mills. Most of them are people who have no experience of running textile mills. If the mills continue to function in this way, I fear that some of them at least would be closed very soon. It will be a poor reflection on the functioning of public sector because these mills were taken over precisely for the reason that they were not functioning well in the private sector. So far as spinning mills are concerned, the situation is such that there is absolutely no justification for any mill to incur any loss.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to conclude now. His party is allotted 21 minutes. He has already exceeded that time limit.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Then, after nationalisation, the banks do not give these units any money, as they require, and they are enforcing security against the National Textile Corporation.

I do not know who is looking into the functioning of this Corporation. I do not also know whether the Chairman of the Corporation personally visits the units to get first hand knowledge of the state of affairs there.

Coming to other industries, I have already represented the matter regarding the engineering industry to Mr. Pai. So many engineering factories are facing serious crisis, especially the automobile industry. One of the reasons for the crisis is that the demand has gone down, and that is due to the fiscal policy of the Government, the tax structure. Everyone knows that tyres are necessary for a car. When purchasing a tyre from a factory, I have to pay tax on the tyre, and again when I fit the tyre on the car, I have to pay tax on the total cost. Then again there is sales tax. At every point of the transaction, there is tax. If I purchase in West Bengal, I have to pay there, and if I go to Bombay to sell it, I have to pay there. So, at every point there is tax and that is the major factor in this crisis.

I think you have got your own car, and you know that while the actual cost of one litre of petrol is only Rs. 1.17 per litre, we have to pay Rs. 2.21 more, making a total of Rs. 3.38 per litre. This was the position two months back. If this duty is not there, the petrol cost would not be so high. So, you have to bring about a radical change in this duty and tax burden on various items of goods, and especially on fuel. If you do not do it, the car factories cannot exist. Further, Government must take over all the car factories, otherwise they cannot run. There are many kinds of manipulations. So, I would plead with the Minister to take it over, and in the meantime set up an enquiry into the case of Hindustan Motors of Birlas to find out why after 25 years of running the factory they are now saying that they cannot produce more than one thousand cars because there are no orders. Even six months back they were producing 2500 cars per month, and now they say they can produce only one thousand. Who will bear the burden? Neither the Government nor the company. It is the workers who will have to bear the burden because they will be retrenched and laid off without compensation. This is their fate. Please look into the matter.

If the railways do not place immediate orders with the wagon building industry, 60,000 employees will be thrown out of employment. Two or three factories are being run and managed by the Government themselves. Burn, Braithwaite and Jessops are all your own undertakings. These are all your own undertakings. Last year, the Railways did not place the order. This year also they are dilly-dallying. What will happen is that the workers will suffer and your factory will go to dogs.

So, my point is, you immediately ask the Railways not only to place the order but also to revise the rates. You cannot force the factory to supply wagons on the rates fixed three or four years back. The cost of all material has gone up now. You must revise the rates and place the order immediately.

Coming to the Burn & Co., you have taken it over but you have not nationalised it. In the meantime what is taking place there? You have sent one Mr Bawa there I do not know what special qualifications he has. What did he do by going there? He started his politics there. A report was sent by the Financial Adviser to the Centre that Burn & Co., as a whole is running at a loss to the extent of some amount of money.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You give me some more time.

MR. SPEAKER: There is some limit to it, after all. You have taken more than double the time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That gentleman, Mr. Bawa, sent a counter-report saying, "Don't accept the Finance Adviser's figure. I am calculating the figure and sending you the report. I will inform you the real state of affairs." In the meantime, he appointed a gentleman as the Chief Auditor so that he may change the account and justify Mr. Bawa's trickery in the accounts. Excuse me for using such a strong term.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is no time at my disposal. But I must try to show you how these people are behaving with the workers. These are

the photostat copies. Mr. Bawa is giving Rs. 500 to a person for the repair of his family house damaged by the floods in Bihar. This is as a compassionate grant for the repair of the house. But in the voucher it is mentioned:

"I am sending Rs. 500 in cash. This may be paid to Shri Mahajan Singh towards the expenditure of the INTUC annual session in Bombay."

This is the thing going on in the Burn & Co.

Coming to Ceramics, there is enough scope for expansion. You can get profit and you are getting profit. But still nothing is being done. The workers are knocking at your door every time. Prior to take over they were getting engineering wages as it prevailed in West Bengal. There are five units. But in spite of their repeated representations, nothing has been done as yet.

Before I conclude, I must say that the hon. Minister should personally look into these matters. There are so many irregularities damaging the Burn Company as a whole which I can mention. There is corruption which must be put a stop to and person responsible must be removed.

Regarding regional imbalance, I will mention only one point. Sir, when the United Front Government was there in West Bengal day in and day out, they accused that because of the United Front Government, the factories after factories were shifting their plants to other provinces. What is happening now? Not a single new factory has come up within the last three years after Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray came into power. Now, we find that factory after factory has been either closed or shifted to Maharashtra or to other places. Is there anybody to face the challenge? Can anybody contradict it? I say not a single new factory has come up in West Bengal during the last three years. On the other hand, several factories have been wound up because of the policies of the Central Government as well as the State Government.

Now, the Congress is ruling there. When the Prime Minister went there, she addressed meetings after meetings saying, "If you

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

vote for the Congress, there will be a stable Government. You will get all sorts of help both in regard to employment and in regard to other development works." But nothing has been done. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have rung the bell so many times. He is not taking any notice of it. In other Parliaments, when the Speaker rings the bell, after two minutes the Member concludes his speech. Please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA.  
I am concluding.

Only sermons are being given by the Prime Minister. Nothing is being done, nothing of the sort. You will be astonished to know

MR. SPEAKER : I am already astonished. Why don't you conclude now?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
It is a pity that for lack of time, I could not give all the figures. These are not my own figures. These are their figures. Instead of setting up new factories, because of their policies, they are closing down the factories. During the last three months, about 30,000 engineering workers have been laid off. Several thousands of jute workers have been laid off

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down or not?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
Only the last word regarding small-scale industries. About 200 bulb factories were there. Now, 186 bulb factories have been wound up. About 30,000 employees have been retrenched. The plastic units, the lantern-making units and other small-scale industries cannot exist now. So, I would request the hon Minister to do something for them. Thousands and thousands of workers are suffering. Please give them some concrete help; please give some help to West Bengal as well as to other parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen so many Parliaments. The Member is given a first bell and, after two minutes, he concludes his speech. This is the Parliament where I keep on ringing the bell and requesting

the Member to conclude. No notice is taken of that. I think, we will have to devise a way by which I press some button and the seat of the Member goes underground. That is the only alternative.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us have seat belts.

MR. SPEAKER : Something should be done because the bell does not work and the Speaker's request does not work. It is not only in his case. This has become a sort of habit in this House. I think, Mr. Banerjee is giving a good advice.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI  
(Patna) I beg to Move

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

[Failure to take strict action against profiteers, hoarders and black marketers of essential commodities (1)]

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

[Expansion of monopoly capitalism in the country due to the present industrial policy of the Government. (54)]

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

[Failure to bring radical changes in the present industrial policy of the Government. (55)]

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

[Failure to give priority to backward States in the matter of industrial development. (56)]

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

[Failure to give previous arrears of wages to workers of the cotton textile mills which are now being managed by the National Textile Corporation. (57)]

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

[Failure to nationalise all the car manufacturing factories in the country. (58)]

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

[Need to take concrete and effective steps to fully utilise the capacity of industrial units, specially those manufacturing engineering goods. (59)]

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

[Need to constitute popular committees to ensure supply and distribution of essential commodities to ration shops in order to make the public distribution system viable and effective. (60)]

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

[Failure to elect the representatives of workers and employees in the management boards of all the public sector industries. (61)]

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

[Failure to enforce Central labour laws in all the public sector industries. (62)]

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

[Failure to take strict action against those industrialists, who take loans from Government, nationalised banks and other financial institutions but do not set up industries and usurp the entire amount. (63)]

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

[Need to nationalise industries belonging to the 75 monopoly houses in the country. (64)]

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

[Need to take action against those advocating the antinational policy of creating a national sector by giving the capitalists the right to purchase the shares of the public sector industries. (65)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Industries and Civil Supplies be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to fix and reduce the present prices of essential commodities. (66)]

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

[Failure to remove the widespread resentment prevailing among the public sector workers by not introducing uniform wages for workers in all the public sector industries. (67)]

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

[Failure to recruit those persons whose land has been acquired and local people in the scooter factory being set up at Fatuha (Patna). (68)]

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

[Recruitment of 13 persons only out of 300 whose land was acquired for construction of tractor and scooter factories at Fatuha (Patna) and giving employment to 42 workers and employees belonging to places outside the district and even the State and discontent and explosive situation arising from discriminatory treatment meted out to these local and outside workers there. (69)]

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

[Failure to pay full compensation to farmers for the land acquired for the setting up of tractor and scooter factories at Fatuha in Patna (Bihar). (70)]



[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

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

[Need to expose the conspiracy regarding delay in construction work of tractor factory at Fatuha (Patna) and shifting it elsewhere. (71)]

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

[Need to change the policy of restricting production by reinstating only 309 workers so far even though Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur, was taken over by the Government long ago. (72)]

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

[Failure to reduce the heavy expenditure being incurred on the management of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (73)]

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

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Investigation Committee constituted to inquire into the working of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (74)]

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

[Inordinate delay in setting up the proposed tractor factory at Fatuha in district Patna. (75)]

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

[Need to reduce the salary for the post of the Financial Controller of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (76)]

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

[Need to reduce the salary for the post of the General Manager (Works), Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur. (77)]

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

[Production of only eight four-wheeler wagons during a period of more than eight months by the Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur despite its annual capacity of producing 2,000 such wagons. (78)]

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

[Failure to provide facilities to the workers of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur as per recommendations of Engineering Wage Board. (79)]

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

[Failure of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur to undertake steel fabrication, grey iron castings, rough forging and pressing despite available capacity in the Company. (80)]

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

[Inability of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur to supply orders received from Bihar Government and sugar mills in respect of steel fabrication, grey iron castings, rough forging and pressing. (81)]

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

[Failure in streamlining the working of Arthur Butler Company, Muzaffarpur by putting an end to mismanagement prevalent therein and stopping the misuse of public property. (82)]

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

[Failure in reinstating all the workers (1349 in 1965) of Arthur Butler Company even after its taking over by the Government of India on 10th August, 1974. (83)]

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** I beg to move:

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

[Need to nationalise car manufacturing industry. (3)]

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

[Need to take proper steps to utilise the full capacity of the industrial plants specially engineering goods manufacturing plants. (4)]

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I beg to move:

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

[Failure to pay the back wages to textile workers of those textile mills which were taken over by National Textile Corporation. (22)]

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

[Failure to take over Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. (23)]

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

[Need to have uniform wages in all public undertakings. (24)]

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

[Need to include workers' representatives in the Board in public undertakings. (25)]

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

[Need to apply Central labour legislation in public undertakings. (26)]

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

[Failure to give adequate finances to Muir Mills and Victoria Mills, Kanpur. (27)]

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (TELLICHERRY):** I beg to Move:

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

[Failure in curbing the mismanagement and authoritarianism of bureaucracy in public sector. (28)]

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

[Failure of providing workers' representation in public sector industries at all levels of decision making. (29)]

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

[Failure in appointing a non-official as Chairman of the Coir Board. (30)]

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

[Failure to check the Chairman of the Coir Board from taking public positions against the declared policy of the Kerala Government in matters relating to development of coir industry in Kerala. (31)]

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

[Failure in giving due consideration to Kerala in matters connected with industrial development in that State. (32)]

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

[Failure in organising an effective public distribution system covering the entire country. (33)]

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

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

[Failure of most of the managements of public sector, in regard to creating conditions of smooth labour relations. (34)]

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

[Failure in saving the public sector industries from the loot of private contractors in connivance with top bureaucrats. (35)]

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

[Failure in curbing monopoly by nationalising industries in Key Sector; which is nothing but a sell (36)]

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

[Policy regarding the so called National Sector; which is nothing but a sell out of public sector. (37)]

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

[Need for immediate nationalisation of the Alope Udyog cement factory which is highly mismanaged. (38)]

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

[Need for immediate prosecution of the members of the Board of Directors of Alope Udyog cement factory for their indiscriminate spending of company money which resulted in the erosion of capital and ruin of the company. (39)]

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

[Need for a thorough inquiry into the whole affairs of Alope Udyog group of companies against whom there are many serious allegations. (40)]

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

[Need for instituting an inquiry into the economic affairs and mismanagement of M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd., Bombay. (41)]

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

[Rapidly worsening situation in M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd., and steps to be taken by the Government to protect the industry and workers. (42)]

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

[Need to immediately intervene and stop the threatened retrenchment of the workers of M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd. (43)]

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

[Need for the nationalisation of M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd., which is now being mismanaged (44)]

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

[Need for protecting the interest of the workers of M/s. Estrela Batteries Ltd., who are now being threatened with large scale retrenchment. (45)]

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

[Need for reorganising the Coir Board so that it may adequately represent various interests in the coir industry, especially of the workers. (46)]

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

[Need for providing bonus to the employees of Coir Board. (47)]

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

[Need to provide adequate financial assistance to reorganise the coir industry so that it may become economically stable. (48)]

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

[Need for providing adequate central financial assistance to introduce structural changes in the coir industry in Kerala, as envisaged by the Kerala Government. (49)]

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

[Failure in providing adequate financial and technical assistance for the promotion of village and small scale industries. (50)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Colossal failure in adequately providing essential commodities to the fair price shops for public distribution. (51)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in procuring essential commodities to ensure adequate supply for the public distribution system. (52)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in weeding out corruption from co-operative societies and co-operative sector. (53)]

MR. SPEAKER: The Cut motions also are before the House.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (BULDANA):

It is a matter of some satisfaction that the year which has just ended is likely to record a noticeable improvement in industrial production. It is estimated that the rate of growth during 1974-75 will be about 3.5 per cent as compared to the growth

rate of 0.7 per cent, that is, almost complete stagnation, during 1973-74. The prospects at the beginning of 1974-75 were really bleak, and with the shortage of indigenous as well as imported raw materials, the energy crisis and the international monetary crisis, it was really difficult to predict or say that we would soon be out of the industrial malaise. The results of the year 1974-75 are, therefore, heartening.

The production in the public sector has been particularly encouraging. Apart from the appreciable increase in the production of steel, coal and power, many of the 15 public sector undertakings or government-managed units under the Department of Heavy Industry have, more or less, achieved their targeted production. BHEL and Jessops have even exceeded the target by 10% and 3% respectively. Compared to the actual production of Rs. 409 crores by all these units in 1973-74, they have increased the production by 36 per cent during 1974-75. The profits of these units during the year are expected to be about Rs. 31 crores as against Rs. 11 crores in 1973-74. All this has been achieved in spite of the fact that nine out of the 15 units suffered losses to the tune of Rs. 22 crores.

The private sector has not come up to the expectations because of the causes that I have just mentioned. In addition, inflation had a serious effect in inhibiting production. A steep rise in prices results in expansion of profits to the existing firms without calling for an increase in the quantity of output. Further, since costs of capital goods rise faster than the average price level, the costs of establishing new units rise very much and it is difficult to establish new units and this reduces the potential pressure of competition on the existing firms. Arresting the increasing price level is, therefore, a necessary condition, for industrial and economic progress.

It must be admitted that the hon. Minister has recently taken a number of steps to meet the present situation and to create an environment conducive to economic growth. First of all, his task has been to ensure fuller utilisation of the existing capacity. In many industries the capacity remained unutilised in spite of the fact that the demand exceeded the supply.

13.23 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Though shortage of inputs and power break down were the important reasons, there is no doubt that, with inflationary pressures, there was no incentive for better and more efficient management of resources or a readjustment of prices and costs. A recent study by the Ministry has revealed that, in ten important industries, the capacity utilisation was over 70 per cent: in about twelve industries the capacity utilisations, 50 to 70 per cent; and the important industries which showed a utilisation capacity below 50 per cent were steel castings, transmission towers, copper, petrol engines, railway wagons, to which Mr. Dimen Bhattacharyya has referred, and so on.

To facilitate the achievement of this essential objective of fuller utilisation of capacity and increasing production, the hon. Minister has taken necessary action to streamline the licensing procedures and to provide a great deal of flexibility in defining industrial or licensed capacity. Within the broad framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, lot of changes have been effected in rules and procedures so as to remove delays and difficulties and promote production. For instance, the secretariat for industrial approvals has done remarkably well in expediting decisions, in removing delays. Secondly, the Government also is evolving the necessary machinery for monitoring the progress of industrial approvals. Attempts to pre-empt capacity in certain industries such as paper and cement, we are told, will be prevented. Government has also endeavoured to regulate production and consumption in the case of cement and paper in accordance with social priorities.

All this shows that a constant review of the rules and procedures within the broad framework of Industrial Policy Resolution is necessary in order to promote industrial expansion under changing conditions.

With his dynamic outlook and zeal for production the hon. Minister wants to modify our concept of public sector, by allowing, as in Scooters India Ltd, minority-private equity participation in public sector undertakings. This change is to be attempted on a selective basis and will be tried first in

public sector units in cement, paper and sugar. Such a change in policy was recommended by the Krishna Menon Committee on three grounds that, first, it would enable the Government to mobilise private savings and secondly, it will enable the public or members of the community to participate effectively in the profits of public sector undertakings as well as share the burdens of their losses and thirdly, that it is also a good anti-inflationary measure.

In my view, it would be worthwhile to try this experiment with necessary checks and safeguards since it is likely to improve the climate for industrial production.

From the point of view of employment and an equitable distribution of the benefits of industrialisation, the spread and increase in the number of small scale industrial units is of vital importance. The development of these units will not only enable us to industrialise the countryside but also to correct the regional imbalances which are plaguing our society.

This important sector accounted for nearly four lakhs industrial units in December 1973 and provided employment to 45 lakhs persons. Its contribution to production is estimated to be approximately worth Rs 6,250 crores on an investment of Rs 815 crores.

In this connection, the work done by the Ministry deserves to be commended. But I would like to bring to the attention of the Ministry some important aspects of the problem. In my view, more young men should be trained as entrepreneurs. We have given a number of concessions and facilities for starting industries in backward areas, but people do not come forward and take advantage of these concessions because most of them lack business acumen or entrepreneurship. Therefore, the human factor must be regarded as of primary importance.

Secondly, the Rural Industries Project Programme which was initiated in 49 selected districts should be extended in the remaining four years of the Plan to as many districts as possible. The work of conducting the detailed techno-economic surveys of the districts, training of the staff

and small entrepreneurs should be expedited as much as possible.

During the first two years of its operation, this programme could provide employment only to 1,77,000 persons and accounted for production of a gross value of Rs. 67 crores. This is pitifully small compared with the teeming millions in our country who are anxious to get some sort of employment or the other.

Thirdly, in view of our large population and its high rate of growth, it is universally agreed that our industrial and other economic policies should be employment-oriented. This objective can be achieved only if with a singleness of purpose, we adopt techniques of production which are labour-intensive. This does not mean that we forego the advantages of large-scale mechanised production, but we should realise that there are limits to this process, the limits set by the fact that we have an abundance of labour and a scarcity of capital.

The search for an appropriate technology should be carried out vigorously. Only by this means it would be possible to modernise the small-scale industry, increase its productivity and make it competitive in the internal as well as external markets.

The question of protecting small scale units by big industrialists by suitable legislation has been under consideration of the Government for a long time. If this is not done soon, our efforts to spread the benefits of industrialisation are bound to suffer.

As regards industrialisation of the backward areas, the process can be strengthened and tangible results achieved if we establish a special agency such as the Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation as recommended by the Estimates Committee in one of its reports during the last month.

Khadi and village industries offer the greatest possible scope for employment of people. In 1973-74 this sector gave employment to 19 lakh persons as against 18 lakh in 1972-73. But, Sir, this sector does not attract people. Greater effort should

be made to see that people are attracted to these industries. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission should also streamline its procedure, in respect of supervising accounts of small industries and getting returns from them.

The Fifth Five-year Plan hopes for an increase of 8 to 9 per cent every year in respect of industrial production. The hon. Minister is reported to have said that during this year we cannot hope for more than 7 per cent increase in industrial production. If this rate of growth is to be achieved or maintained in future then he will have to see that industrial capacity increases by about 8 or 9 per cent every year. It is very difficult in the present circumstances because capital market is in the doldrums. We have had reports during the last week of a number of factories being closed down in Maharashtra and Bengal. If these facts are borne in mind, it will be necessary for the Minister for Industries to take immediate steps to see that these factories are prevented from closure and necessary investment takes place. Only if these steps are taken, I am sure, will it be possible to create the necessary climate for industrial revival.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (BOMBAY CENTRAL): I express my fears about the statement made by the hon. Minister for Industries Mr. T. A. Pai in Madras on January 18. He has said that the Government is actively thinking of converting public sector concerns progressively from wholly-government owned concerns to national concerns through enlisting public subscriptions including that of labour. A circular was issued by the Minister addressed to the State Industrial Development Corporations saying that they could sell their shares only after the project has gone into commercial production. That is to say, such shares could be sold after the project has gone into full production. Sir, it is really surprising, looking at the solicitude which the Minister has towards the private sector. I would like the Minister to explain his policy, what he means by this. Everybody knows that industrialisation of this country took rapid strides when Government took a firm decision to establish public sector industries. Formally our imperialist rulers and big monopolists and capitalists in the private sector in this

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

country were never interested in industrialisation of our country and in fact they have put obstacles in the path of industrialisation. It is only with the help of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries that we have really been able to establish public sector plants on core industries. And what is our declared basic policy? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. I would like to know what the Minister has got in his mind. Regarding the role of the private sector for the development of core industries or in the field of consumer goods production.

What is the role? Our Finance Minister, some time back, I think, had complained that the private sectors did not carry out the industrial policy in their own fields despite the fact that Government was prepared to give sufficient loans. And, in the recent period, they have not raised their capital investment. Also he had made a complaint that they have not utilised their capacity of full production. It has been accepted that after 1971, the private sector and the monopolists were virtually on strike in not increasing their production. Naturally, it was politically motivated. After 1971, Government started taking some firm positions in the public sector and in strengthening the economy as a whole. What happened was that soon after Government began to retreat under the pressures of the private industry and the monopolists. They allowed expansion of credit on a big scale which gave rise to inflation. When people began to suffer again because of the rise in prices the curb was brought about recently. But what happened was that it is the wages that were frozen and not prices or profits. It is the workers who had to face and suffer in this period of crisis. The thing is that you really dare not attack the monopolists but conveniently you can cut the pockets of the workers who have to face the rise in prices and who have to fight the fraudulent attempt on the part of the monopolists to bring down production and raise the prices. You cannot attack the monopolists. When the crisis came, you attacked the workers by freezing their wages.

Recently a news has appeared that all the 30 big monopoly houses including Tata raised a hue and cry that there was not

enough credit being given to them and so they could not increase their production or expand the industry. In spite of that, what we find is that the assets of the Tatas have risen from Rs. 535 crores to Rs. 600.66 crores while the assets of Birlas have risen from Rs. 487.11 crores to Rs. 601.76 crores. Even though their assets are increased, their production has not increased in that proportion. These monopolists are forcing down production in order to create a crisis in which the corrupt elements of the bureaucracy, which is very amenable to the monopolists also gives a hand. The bureaucracy in your ministry or in other ministries also is very amenable to the monopolists and through these monopolists they are trying to create a crisis in order to help the counter revolution in the country. So, it is not a simple game of profits and losses on the part of the monopolists. Though their assets are increasing, their production has not increased. Now, the financial institutions do give credits and loans to these monopolists and, as Tata himself admitted, I think 38% of his capital in TISCO is of the loans given to him by public financial institutions. Why not change this loan into equity capital? This is the exchequer's money and it comes from our pocket. These tycoons in the industry are fed at our cost; and they raise the prices and starve the people in this country. Why not change this into equity capital instead of selling your own shares in the public sector? You are on record as saying that you are ready to sell the public sector shares and give them to the private sector/business men. Instead of that, you can very well say that these loans by the financial institutions would be turned into equity capital and, by that, you would have more control over the monopolists. So, I would suggest why not you convert the loans given to them by the financial institutions into equity capital instead of selling your own public sector shares?

Sir, in the beginning the private sector was really given complete freedom in sugar, cement, textiles, etc. What have they done! Now, look at the textile industry, they have not only cheated the consumer but also the Government. You know how in the textile industry the mills were ultimately brought to standstill. They have

swallowed up the workers' money. They have swallowed Government's money. When they brought the mills to standstill then the Government woke up and took over the textile industry.

They bring crisis in the country and then build up pressure on the Government to give them more credit, more money and allow them to raise prices. I would request the Minister to think over this. What has happened to the sugar industry! Why don't you take it over immediately? Why do you wait until the industry is brought to a standstill or the workers go on strike?

Our Estimates Committee has commented upon the sugar industry saying that the sugar industry in the country is being manipulated in the interests of a few mill-owners at the cost of the people, namely cane-growers, workers and consumers. You know, Sir, the history of the sugar industry. The cane-growers are paid less and the tycoons in this industry always ask for higher prices for sugar. The Committee has recommended that this industry should be taken over immediately. I would like to know what is the hitch in taking over this industry. In fact, it would be good if your Ministry also thinks of taking over the cement industry.

You have taken over many textile mills and it is known that you are finding it difficult to run your National Textile Corporation even in getting supply of cotton. On the one hand you have to face the Textile Commissioner and on the other hand you have to face the Cotton Corporation of India and inside the National Textile Corporation there is the hand of corrupt management of the big mills. No doubt, there are a few honest officers also. But if we look at the entire picture of the public sector I dare to say that the bureaucrats there are in alliance with the monopoly groups and they are trying to sabotage the public sector. This has been our experience. It is only when you take the workers into confidence and settle their demands that the production in the public sector can be raised and we can face the crisis. There is a recent example of the coal industry. Production of coal has gone up. So is the case with the steel industry. I want to know whether or not Government is going to guard this public sector

from the bureaucracy which is in alliance with the monopolies. I can cite an example. Take, for example, Rishikesh. The cost of production of terramycin there is rupee one. The sale price is Rs. 2. The same injection is being manufactured by the Sarabhais. I can tell you, in Rishikesh, the quality control is in alliance with the Sarabhais. So they started rejecting the terramycin produced in Rishikesh as sub-standard and then selling it to the Sarabhais. Our Workers' union had to go and fight with the quality control chief and asked them to prove the quality was not good and that then alone, they would accept their verdict. This is the way the top brass sabotage. Look at Pimpri. What is happening? This factory also is going to stop functioning. The fact of the matter is that we have to guard the public sector from the bureaucracy which is in alliance with the monopolists. You can do it only when you take the workers into confidence. It is not the bureaucrats that have increased the profits in the public sector. It is the workers and we are proud of the workers that they have shown that the public sector can make profits and can increase the production provided they are given full right of participation in the management and in taking policy decisions. Then alone, we will be able to save the public sector and face the monopolists who are trying to ruin this country and challenging our public sector in this coun-

Sir, now, let us take the small scale industries. We want to protect the small scale industries. I think this is our idea. But, who fall under these small scale industries? For instance, you have raised the excise duty on beedis. This is an industry which is not well organised. This is spread over the whole country. I would go to the extent of saying that it is a household industry.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): It is the Finance Minister who has increased the duty.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: The beedi industry comes under them, I want to know, how are they going to protect the industry? They should support us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): She wants the Industries Minister to fight against the Finance Minister.



**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** What is the coordination?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** If you support, it is going to be a massive support.

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Seventy-five per cent of the employees are women. Now, they have increased the excise duty on beedis. Why not catch also the cigarette manufacturers? There are big capitalists in this industry, in cigarette manufacturing. Look at the fun. The increase in the case of beedis is something like 60%, whereas, it is much less in the case of cigarette. Comparing the excise duty and tobacco duty, you find that they really want to shut down the industry. In addition, this gives rise to corrupt practices. It is only the beedies produced under brand names which are going to be taxed. You are really asking all these manufacturers to give their brand names and then asking your men, whoever are in the organisation, to go into the checking part of it. If you are interested in employing many people, then, find out some other method, not this way. Really, the administrative cost is going to go up. In addition, what will happen is that it will lead to corrupt practices among our own Government servants. Instead of that, I would like your Ministry to think seriously of protecting this beedi industry. If you want to really raise finances, please find out some other method. There are enough sources of finance wherefrom you can find money. But, it should not be by imposing taxes on such things as powerlooms and handlooms. As regards the handloom industry, I think we have been to Shri Maurya so many times for enough supply of yarn to these handlooms and powerlooms. If you raise the taxes on it, this industry is going to be doomed. I would request your Ministry to look into this matter and see that the bidi, powerloom and handloom industries are protected.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Snuff is also there.

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** I forgot about it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Snuff-taking is a dirty habit; it is a filthy habit.

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** The monopolists in this country have not helped industrialisation of our country. We have tried other methods also. We allowed foreign capital to enter our industry in so many sectors. We did it in the drug industry. What is the net result? The whole industry is in the hands of multinational companies. You go through the Hathi Committee Report. It is high time these foreign-owned monopoly concerns in the pharmaceutical and drug industries were nationalised. Our public sector units at Pimpri and Rishikesh are quite capable of producing bulk drugs; we can also have formulations. We can fight these monopoly concerns in this industry.

I do not know why we are interested in inviting foreign capital in our own industries. For instance, we have found oil in Bombay High. I do not know whether the Minister is interested or Government is interested in inviting American companies. It is our own find; it is our own oil.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What about Russian capital?

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** When Russians give you aid or loan, they do not attach strings to it. Here we go and ask the Americans. But there you are fighting against them on the Diego Garcia issue.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** How does oil come here?

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** You are inviting them in your oil field.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** How does it come here?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is needed for industry.

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** I am speaking about industry and what is our policy. I want to bring to their notice that this kind of vacillation is not going to help the Ministry.

In conclusion, I would like to mention a few things. I would speak mainly about the textile industry. You have taken

over some mills. It is a very good thing. But nationalise the industry. Do not wait until the millowners ruin all the mills and run away with the money to take them over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even that, how does it come in?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: These mills should be brought under the National Textile Corporation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: The National Textile Corporation is under this Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) The policy is with them; the body is with us.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I have contacts with the textile mills in Bombay. I know they come under this Ministry. I would like the Minister to really think about nationalisation of these textile mills, then the nationalisation of the sugar industry and the cement industry also

AN HON. MEMBER What about the public distribution system?

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: That should also be brought under the control of the Ministry. There should be a proper public distribution system. Unless you have these things in your hands, you will not be able to face the monopolists.

Once again, I would like to tell the Minister: do not be guided by the hue and cry of Tatas and Birla in this country.

They never do the industrialisation of the country. It is only through the development and expansion of the public sector that we will be able to help our country. In fact you should nationalise all the 75 monopoly houses. Then and then alone we will be able to help the country; we should do so if we want to really help the country and bring down the prices. It is not by taxing and freezing our wages

that you are going to bring down the prices. The moment you nationalise the monopoly concerns and also a few important industries like sugar, prices will come down. Whichever committee you may appoint, it will suggest that this industry should be nationalised. I should like to caution the Minister: do not try to put back the wheels of progress in this country by selling shares in the public sector concerns to the private sector. History and the people of this country will never forgive you if you do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must repeat the ritual of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs the Congress Members should not take more than ten minutes each. Shri Daga,

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की जो 1974-75 की रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस में दिया हुआ है :

"The Industrial Estates programme was started by the Government of India in 1955. According to the latest information of the 499 industrial estates 444 industrial estates and 9497 small scale units were reported functioning. These units had produced goods worth about Rs. 300 crores and provided employment to more than 1,38,000 persons. Out of 231 backward districts, industrial estates had been provided in 160 districts."

जब मैं इन सारे छोटे लघु उद्योगों की तरफ देखता हूँ तो जो आप ने जाल बिछाया हुआ है उस की बड़ी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। बहुत अच्छा काम है, छोटे छोटे उद्योग बन रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे कभी कभी इस बात का दुख होता है कि हमारे राजस्थान में एक डायरेक्टोरेट आफ इंडस्ट्रीज है, और दूसरा आप का चल रहा है स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन। राजस्थान का अलग चल रहा है, उस का बेयरमैन अलग है। इंडस्ट्रियल माइन्स और मेटल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड अलग चल रहा है।

[श्री मूल बन्द ढागा]

इसी तरह से एस० आई० एस० आई०, एन० एस० आई० यह अलग चल रहे हैं। मतलब यह कि एक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को चलाने के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकार के और आप के कुल मिला कर 14 डिपार्टमेंट्स चल रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल में जितनी इंडस्ट्री नहीं बनपती है उस से ज्यादा आप के आदमी बन रहे हैं, और उन में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। मेहरबानी कर के आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बनाने के पहले अपने डिपार्टमेंट्स में कोआर्डिनेशन कीजिये। कई हजार लोग जो इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग में काम करते हैं उन के पास काम नहीं है। राजस्थान में एक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री चलाने के लिये एक छत के नीचे सब लॉग नहीं बठते। एक आदमी को जमीन चाहिये तो उस के लिये दूसरी जगह जायगा, अगर उस को रा-मेट्रीरियल चाहिये तो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के पास अलग जायगा, टेक्नीकल ऐडवाइस के लिये उस को अलग विभाग में जाना होगा। मेरे ख्याल में इंडस्ट्री लगाने वाला जो व्यक्ति है, उस का तीन-चौथाई समय इन आफिसेज के चक्कर लगाने में लग जाता है और बाकी जो एक चौथाई समय है, वह अपनी इंडस्ट्री में लगा सकता है। इस तरह से उस का बहुत काफी समय बर्बाद चला जाता है। इसलिए जो लॉग उद्योग लगाना चाहते हैं, उन का इतना ज्यादा समय बर्बाद नहीं जाना चाहिए। "हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स", "बूज थोर ओन इंडस्ट्री", ये बड़े अच्छे स्लोगन्स हैं और उन की तारीफ करनी चाहिए, लेकिन "हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स" वाली जो इन की स्कीम है, वह कितनी सफसेसफुल हुई है, उस की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। कितने जोब्स दिए गए हैं और कितने इजीनियर्स एंपाइट हंगे हैं और

कितने उद्योग लगे, यह मंत्री जी देखें। कितनी यह स्कीम सफलीभूत हुई है? मैं तो कहूंगा कि टोटल फैस्यार है। किस एरिया में इंडस्ट्री लगे, इस के बारे में कौन एडवाइस देगा? इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में लोग जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हम जमीन नहीं दे सकते हैं। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की जितनी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स हैं, उन को मैं ने देखा है। अगर कोई इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं तो हवा पैदा कर दी जाती है लेकिन उन के लिए वहा पर वाटर की प्राब्लम है, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की प्राब्लम है, रा-मेट्रीरियल्स की प्राब्लम है। जो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन है, यह कितना महंगा माल देती है। यह काआर्डिनेशन कैसे हो सकता है? इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सारी स्टेट में एक महकमा होना चाहिए और एक छत के नीचे सारे आफिसेज होने चाहिए। सारे महकमे एक जगह नहीं है। अगर जमीन लेना है, तो बिल्कुल अलग डिपार्टमेंट में जाना पड़ेगा, लोन लेना है, तो अलग डिपार्टमेंट में जाना पड़ेगा और सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में काआर्डिनेशन नहीं है और इसीलिए आप की इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनप नहीं रही है और लघु उद्योगों में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है।

मैं आप को बताऊ कि मैं ने एक दिन एक एस० एस० आई० से पूछा कि आप का क्या काम है। मैं तीन दिन पहले अहमदाबाद में था। मैं ने वहा पर पूछा कि यह जो "हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स" का प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया है, उस का डेटा क्या है, तो उस ने कहा कि हम को इस के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं है, मेहरबानी कर के आप गवर्नमेंट के पास जाएं। मैं जानबूझकर उस डिपार्टमेंट में गया तो वे कहने लगे कि हम पूरी बात आप को नहीं बता

सकते क्योंकि एलाटमेंट के लिए अलग कार्पोरेशन है और दूसरे महकमे भी हैं जो इस काम को देखते हैं। इस तरह से एक स्टेट में पांच पांच, छः छः महकमे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के खूले हुए हैं और उन में कोई कार्पोरेशन नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन में कार्पोरेशन होना चाहिए और एक छत के नीचे वे होना चाहिए।

पाई साहब कहते हैं कि हम उद्योगों को जल्दी मदद करना चाहते हैं लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है और यह देख कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है कि उद्योग लगाने वाले जो ज्ञान आदमी हैं, उन को डिपार्टमेंटों के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं और जिग तरह में वे बाजार और अधिकारी लोगों के पास जाते हैं तो मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस में अच्छा तो मजदूरी करना है। पाई साहब मझे धरमा लगेगे और मैं यह कहूँ कि ये अधिकारी लोग न तो अच्छे गाइड हैं, न फिलाम्फर हैं और न यड टेक्नोक्रेट्स हैं। य तो सिर्फ उद्योग लगाने में आडमटेकन्स क्रियट करते हैं। आप के भाषण बहुत अच्छे हैं।

I cannot quote all your lectures and speeches that they should become the friends, philosophers and guides of the small scale industries

आज आप कह रहे हैं कि रजिस्ट्रेशन जल्दी कर देंगे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और मैं भी इस को मानता हूँ लेकिन आप का जो "हाफ ए मिलियन जोब्स", "बूज योर इंडस्ट्री" और रूरल आर्टीशन प्रोग्राम, इन का क्या हुआ। मेरे दिमाग में एक ही बात आती है कि इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट तब तक आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है जब तक कि एक महकमा न हो जाए। गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया का डिपार्टमेंट वहाँ क्या काम करता है और उस की एडवाइस क्या है?

रोड्स कौन बनाएगा यह पता नहीं है। जब इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनती है, तो बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर वहाँ पर चले जाते हैं और फूल-मालाएं पड़ जाती हैं और उद्घाटन हो जाता है। पलना एस्टेट बनी। 1959 में श्री मनुभाई शाह ने उस का उद्घाटन किया था। वहाँ क्या है? वहाँ रोड्स नहीं हैं, वहाँ लाइट नहीं है और वहाँ पर मजदूरों के रहने के लिए क्वार्टरमें नहीं है और वहाँ मजदूरों का शोषण होता है। अगर उन को रा-मैटीरियल मिलना है, तो पांच चक्कर या मान चक्कर जयपुर के न लगाएं, तो उन को रा-मैटीरियल नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बनाने से पहले आप सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स को एक कर दीजिए। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कैसे तरक्की करेगी। इन्स्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा है, वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

The Committee regret to note that barring four or five States the other States do not attach that much importance to the small-scale industry that it deserves. It is unfortunate that in some States funds allocated for the small-scale industries are diverted to some other purposes. The Committee would, therefore, urge Government to make concerted efforts to ensure that the development of the small-scale industries is given high priority by all States, particularly by the backward States "

बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स में कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज पनप गई। आज तक वहाँ पर इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बना नहीं है।

अब एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि राजस्थान में जोधपुर, सुराई, जालोन तो बैकवर्ड हैं लेकिन पाली का

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

बीच का हिस्सा बैकवर्ड नहीं है (बैकवर्ड) यह मेरी कांस्टीग्येन्सी है। पाली का उत्तरी, दक्षिणी, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी हिस्सा बैकवर्ड है लेकिन बीच का हिस्सा बैकवर्ड नहीं है और इसलिए उस को कान्सेशन नहीं मिलेगा। इस का रीजन क्या है? मेरे ख्याल से कोई रीजन नहीं है।

अब आप ने कहा है कि हम गांव की तरफ जाएंगे। आप ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही। सारा कान्सेट्रेशन शहरों में मत कीजिए और गांवों में इंडस्ट्रीज को ले जाइए लेकिन मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में कुम्हारों को आप मदद दे रहे हैं? कितना लोन दिया है? सुनारों को, ब्लैकस्मिथ को कितना लोन दिया है? इस में एक बात जरूर है कि आप के इगदे बहुत नेक हैं और बिल्कुल दूध से घुले हुए हैं लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने वाली जो मशीनरी है, उन से तो हम बहुत दूर रहें। हम जाने है तो पूछते हैं "क्यों आए हैं"? गलती हो गई जो उन के पास चले गये। एक छोटी इंडस्ट्री वाला अकबर होटल में ले जाता है, तो उस का काम बन जाता है। पाई साहब, मुझे क्षमा करें, मैं आप के सामने ऐसी बात कह रहा हूँ लेकिन यह बात सही है कि अगर उन का स्वागत करते हैं, तो काम बन जाता है लेकिन हम चले जाएं, हम आप का स्लोगन ले कर जाएं "हैल्प योर इंडस्ट्री", तो कितनी हम को हैल्प मिलती है। अगर हम पाई साहब से कहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं "स्टेट्स मस्ट काअपरेट" और जब स्टेट में जा कर कहते है तो वे कहते हैं कि एम० पी० राजस्थान के बड़े जोर मे बोलने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिए महाराष्ट्र को और दूसरी स्टेट्स को तो पैसा

मिल जाता है लेकिन राजस्थान को नहीं मिलता है। स्टेट्स को जो लोन दिए जाते हैं उन में हमें सब से कम दिए गए हैं। जितनी भी फाइनेंशियल इंडस्ट्रीयंज हैं वे जो लोन देती हैं उसकी लिस्ट आप देख लें, राजस्थान को सब स्टेट्स से कम लोन दिया गया है और महाराष्ट्र को सब से अधिक दिया गया है। बैकवर्ड एरियाज को लोन नहीं। इंटेंसिव कम्पेन आपने शुरू किया। बहुत अच्छा किया। लेकिन गांवों में बिजली नहीं रोड्स नहीं। जो इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट्स है वहां लैबर लाज नहीं। कम से कम आप एक किताब तो निकालें जिस में सभी डिटल्ज हों कि ये लैबर लाज हैं, यह लोन इस इस को मिल सकता है, इसकी गतें यह होंगी—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दस मिनट हो चुके है। अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : स्मान स्केल इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ने मत दीजिये। ठीक है। आप भी यही चाहते है—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not I, but your Minister.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इंडस्ट्री वालों को बहुत तकनीकों का सामना करना पड़ना है। पहले तो लाइसेंस ही नहीं मिलता है। रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने में उनको मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है। माडर्नाइजेशन करने, टेक्नोफेड्स से मिलने में, पता लगाने में बहुत मी दिक्कतें उनके सामने आती हैं। कोई ट्रस्टिड तथा सैल्फलैस वर्कज का आप अपने महकमे में सैल बना दें जो इंडस्ट्री वालों की मदद किया करे और सभी तरह की जानकारी उस सैल से इंडस्ट्री वाले प्राप्त कर सकें।

आप चार पांच मिनिस्टर हैं। पाली जिले से चार पांच आदमियों ने सिमेंट का कारखाना लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस मांगे लेकिन उनको नहीं मिले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोओपरेटिव बना करके आपके सामने इस हेतु आजूँ और लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करूँ। आप बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज और फेक्ट्रीज लगाने हैं। कितना सिमेंट का गोलमाल होता है, कितना ब्लैंक में जाता है यह सब आप जानते हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि सिमेंट की डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है। इसका कारखाना राजस्थान में और पाली में बन सकता है क्योंकि वहाँ रा-मैटीरियल उपलब्ध है। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में अगर भारत में कोई गढ़ से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है तो वह राजस्थान है। आपकी शुभ नजर उधर नहीं गई है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उधर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और वहाँ भी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज लगनी चाहिये।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): The Indian economy has hardly grown by one per cent in 1974-75. Industrial production has been virtually stagnating at the zero level during the last three or four years. The Government claims that production has gone up by three per cent in 1974-75, but it is equally true that the Report of this Ministry for the last year had predicted an industrial growth rate of eight to ten per cent in 1974-75. This particular situation can certainly convince us about the gap between the Ministry's promise and its actual performance. This particular situation has adversely affected our national objectives.

We have two major national objectives. One is for improving the employment potential of the economy. At the moment we are adding 11,000 unemployed to the labour force everyday. In Haryana, which is supposed to be the most advanced State in the country, the State Government had

advertised 18 vacancies and they received 22,000 applications. You can very well see the magnitude of the problem prevailing in the country. What is actually happening on the industrial front? Retrenchment and lay-off is the order of the day.

Secondly, the major national objective for the country is to attain economic *swaraj*, to attain self-generating economy. But if you see, during the last 27 years since we have attained political freedom, our indebtedness has crossed the staggering figure of Rs. 10,000 crores. The Government claims that exports are growing and they are growing at the rate of 40 per cent. But the actual position is that the trade gap is growing at Rs. 1000 crores a year. We are not able to make any dent so far as our national objectives are concerned. It is really a serious problem. I think, the Government of the day must ponder seriously as to in which direction it is going. I say, the economy is deteriorating every day rather than making any progress in any direction.

There is a lot of controversy about public and private sectors. I would like to submit that the public sector has come to stay. It is good that the public sector has made some profits as well. But it has not yet been able to show the desired results because of heavy constraints of capital resources and operational inefficiency. But the private sector has also not been able to grow because of deliberate restrictive policies, because of ideological inhibitions. Neither the public sector nor the private sector has been able to grow. Why? According to me, both the public and the private sectors constitute the national economy. They are complementary to each other. But what the Government is doing is to make them function as two warring factions in water-tight compartments. They should actually cooperate with each other.

As regards the role of the public sector, nobody in the country is interested to dilute it or to amend the Industrial Policy Resolution. The mixed economy is an ideal which must be given a fair trial. In the capitalist countries, the *laissez-faire* economies have begun to have the socialist structure while the communist countries have begun to pursue the capitalist tools

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

and techniques. Therefore, the mixed economy is an ideal system which must be given a fair trial. But I would like to submit that the mixed economy is neither kicking nor picking. It is wrong to assume that the mixed economy is showing results. The real situation is that the mixed economy is threatened with total extinction. It is so much mixed up and it is a muddled economy for the simple reason that it has produced poor results during the last five years

What has happened in the last five years? Industrial production has fallen by almost two-thirds; registered unemployment has risen by over 5 millions; the rupee has lost 40 per cent of its purchasing power; the gross national income in real terms has remained stagnant and the *per capita* income has declined by 2½ per cent. This is the picture we have in this country after having attained political freedom during the last 27 years.

In this situation, the Prime Minister often accuses the Opposition for exploiting the economic crises. I want to ask the Prime Minister. Does she expect the Opposition to remain as a silent spectator when the people, particularly, the poor people are suffering so hard and so much? In my own constituency, today, in Moradabad, there is no water and there is no electricity. What to talk of setting up an industry. After all, we are a democratic country. We are not a communist country where only one-party system functions. Here, in this country, I think, the Prime Minister should appreciate the role of Opposition in a democratic country and she should better encourage the Opposition to champion the causes of the poor people, rather than dubbing them for exploiting the situation or sabotaging or disrupting the economic situation.

The Prime Minister has been found saying at various conferences and seminars that she is opposed to growth if it is at the cost of social justice. It is very unfortunate for this country and also for the Prime Minister that she refuses to appreciate that growth alone pampers, encourages and ensures social justice. There can be no social justice if there is no growth. This is the point which this Government has not been able to appreciate. When they talk of social justice, they try

to pull down growth. That means, the Government tries to follow anti-production policies which are largely responsible for the economic stagnation today.

At the moment, there is an impression as if the ruling clique has a vested interest in poverty, unemployment and total dependence on one or the other power blocs. There is a very wide gap in promise and performance which has resulted in a loss of credibility on the part of this Government. The Government claims that anti-inflationary measures have brought down prices from 31 to 8.2 per cent in two years. This is correct. But it is equally true that mere regulation of money supply, at best, can ensure price stability for a short duration. It is a short-term measure. If you are really interested to contain inflationary pressures, you must do something on supply front. What are we doing on supply front? That is what I want to ask the Government. What is the long-term policy to raise production, to raise the economic growth rate. So long we do not raise the growth rate and maximise production, I can assure the Government that price stability will remain a temporary phenomenon or just a wishful thinking. Hyperinflation has taken the form of stagflation. The recession is showing ugly signs. Its unintended side-effects are of a major character.

We see accumulation of stocks in various industries. There is accumulation of 400,000 tonnes of stocks with steel mills. There is a fall in demand for other items, like, aluminium, cement and copper. All this really shows that we are very much within the limits of recession. All other industries manufacturing capital goods have been suffering badly. There is hardly any demand for any of the capital goods. All the capital goods industries have very few orders on hand. Even the consumer goods industries, like, jute, cotton and sugar, etc., are in doldrums.

There are two major industries which determine the upward or the lower trend on the industrial front. These are textile and automobile industries. I will say a few words about automobile industry which is so vital to the economy. That provides 12 per cent to the total gross national product; provides Rs. 2,000 crores

as revenues to the Exchequer and provides employment to 9.5 million people. This particular industry which is so vital to the economy at the moment has found itself in doldrums. Only one automobile unit which has a capacity of 30,000 cars in a year is manufacturing only 1400 cars a month but it cannot sell more than 900 cars. This unit is losing Rs. 50 lakhs every month.

The situation in West Bengal today as has been described by Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya, is so explosive that more than 400 factories are laying off staff in Calcutta alone. But the Central Government is a silent spectator though the State Chief Minister seems to be greatly disturbed at the situation. Why is it so? Why are we not able to create a demand? What are the factors responsible for it? Has the Government gone into it? Though there are several factors, I see that the fiscal policy is the real culprit.

The total tax on a car is as high as Rs. 17,000, while a car is available for Rs. 34,000. The expenditure on the maintenance of a car comes to about Rs. 2000 a month because the tax on petrol alone has gone up by 500 per cent. The Government does not do anything either to reduce the excise duty on car or to reduce the excise duty on petrol. In these circumstances, we cannot really go very far in reviving the economy, at least in this sector.

Similarly, there is an anomalous situation which now prevails and which has virtually paralysed the entire economy. There is unutilised capacity on the one hand and glut of output on the other. I am happy that Mr. Pai who is known to be a man of very many ideas, who is a dynamic Minister and who thinks in terms of going in for rapid industrial development has predicted that the industrial growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent will take place during the next year. But I am afraid the hon. Minister may have just wishful thinking for the simple reason that he has not gone into the problems which have inhibited the industrial growth. What are the factors responsible for industrial stagnation today? Shortage of transport, coal and other infrastructure items, responsible for the slowing down of industrial growth, are not showing better results. Inadequacy of power is the

major constraint. We see that in Haryana, in Faridabad, for the last two months, the industries are not working to their full capacity; the manufacturers did not know at what time the power would be switched off, with the result that there was a great loss. The wheels of industry are grinding to a halt today. The shortage of both long term and short term funds and risk capital are the biggest problem of the industry. Credit squeeze has resulted in production squeeze.

I am really sorry that the Prime Minister has tried to compare credit liberalisation with deficit financing. Selective liberalisation of credit to such industries which are entirely productive, can hardly be described as deficit financing. Of course, liberalisation of credit for speculative hoarding and where there are large inventories cannot be recommended. If there is selective liberalisation of credit, I am sure, it can go a long way in accelerating the pace of industrial growth.

I will mention five measures which, to my mind, are vital for reviving the economy in the field of industry: one, downward revision of interest rates; two, higher debt equity ratio; three, withdrawal of the present day dividend freeze; four, incentives for revival of the capital market; and five, dual pricing policy.

Today we are interested in seeing that the economy is revived. But how are we going to revive the economy? How are we going to meet the challenge of inflation? How are we going to have a growth rate? At the moment, Government should really apply its mind in terms of development of medium technology. Medium technology is the need of the hour. If this country is to be developed, if we have to provide employment to the educated unemployed, we must develop medium technology. Medium technology is the answer to the problems of the country. Whatever we have done in Haryana is a pointer in that direction. Japan and Germany have grown as major industrial giants because of medium technology. If you really want to develop medium technology on an all India basis, you must provide easy credit, cheap raw materials and cheap electricity, and I do not see any reason why a common man, a small man cannot set up some sort of a medium technology.



[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

If you really want to meet the challenge of inflation, mass production of wage goods is the answer. We need to produce consumer goods at a large level, at a mass level, and if it can be done through the process of medium technology, nothing like that. I, for one, believe that the production of wage goods should be reserved for medium technology. Medium technology should develop and should grow at such a fast pace in this country that we should really be in a position to say that the problem of unemployment in this country could be solved. That is one of our national objectives. All our planning, all our economic thinking, all our ideas, will have little meaning if a large number of people in this country continue to be added to the category of unemployed and create law and order problem in the country. The real problem of this country today is to provide employment to our educated young men.

Large scale and rapid industrialisation is the key to economic prosperity. At the moment I feel that, if the economy could grow at the rate of eight to ten per cent a year, the industrial growth rate can certainly be raised at the rate of 18 to 20 per cent a year. 18 to 20 per cent a year is very much within our reach. The production in the country needs to be multiplied to meet the demands of 100 crores of people by the end of this Century. We must have a long term perspective. By the end of this Century, the population of this country will reach the figure of 100 crores. And we have to think in terms of raising various industrialised items on that basis. I feel that India must produce and must have a prospective plan to produce at least 700 million tonnes of steel, about 4,000 million tonnes of oil, 40 million motor cars, and 10 million trucks. Similarly, we should plan in terms of having 50,000 million yards of cloth production. Sugarcane production should cross 3.25 crore metric tonnes. These are the targets we should set before us and achieve if we really want that poverty in this country should be eradicated.

Modern technology, put no limits to production. Large-scale moderately priced production will set in a chain reaction of

increased demands being met by expanding production. The vast population, hungry for goods, must be turned into an unlimited consumption market and an efficient working force. This country is known for its creative genius. The whole thing is that this creative genius needs to be harnessed and a fuller and freer expression of this creative genius will certainly go a long way in showing the results and make the country prosperous.

If these things are done and done in the right direction, I really do not see any reason why we should not be able to realise our national objectives.

I have great faith in the leadership of Mr. Pai who is at the helm of affairs, but somehow or the other I have found him too good to deliver the goods. At the same time, the real situation is that the goods must be delivered. That is the crux of the whole situation. That is how the nation will test and judge Mr. Pai and on which the industrial recovery depends.

SHRIMATI V JYAI AKSHMI (Sivakasi) I am grateful to you for giving me time to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I shall limit my observations to the problems facing the small scale sector of our industrial activity.

It would be relevant if I first deal with the match industry of which about 90% of units are located in my constituency. This industry alone is providing bread to more than two lakh families in my area. But, unfortunately, I must mention, this industry to-day is facing a total extinction due to two main reasons. First is the utter apathy on the part of the authorities and the second is the acute shortage and non-availability of essential raw materials.

Allow me, Sir to give an illustration of the employment potential of this industry. The railways which are the biggest public sector undertaking in the country, employ about 15 lakhs of people with an investment of Rs. 5,000 crores. But the match industry which has only Rs. 5 crores investment employs more than 3 lakhs persons. The turn-over of the small scale match industry annually is of the order of Rs. 45

crores and the industry contributes Rs. 18 crores to the public exchequer every year as Central excise duty.

60% of the country's requirements of matches are met by thousands of small scale manufacturers in the hand-made match units scattered all over the country. It is surprising how they have survived all these years in competition with the monopoly mechanised sector. The Western India Match Company, Bombay, known as WIMCO, is having its factories in various convenient centres with a wide network of distribution outlets. This foreign concern meets the remaining 40% of the country's requirements. This is a Swedish company operating in 110 countries. I say this to emphasize that this company's production pattern is highly sophisticated with automatic machinery and equipment. I will now relate the unenviable plight of the small scale match industry.

The major producer of potassium chlorate, the basic chemical required for the match industry is the WIMCO, accounting for 75% of the output in the country. The huge production is consumed by themselves. The small scale industry meeting 60% of the requirements of the nation is depending upon the 25% of potassium chlorate produced by the Mettur Chemicals and Travancore Chemicals of Alwaye. Unfortunately, the Mettur Chemicals could not produce it because of the acute power shortage in Tamil Nadu.

The Travancore Chemicals' distribution system is not at all fair. The joint sector unit for producing the basic raw material has not yet gone on steam for want of power. Unless 600 tonnes of Chlorate is imported within a month and supplied immediately the entire small-scale industry will be extinct creating unemployment to lakhs of people.

In this context I want to say one thing. I thank Mr. T. A. Pai and his able team has now cleared the import of 300 tonnes of chlorate and they are further examining the additional import through STC. So, I thank hon. Minister on behalf of the match industries which are mainly situated in my constituency.

Another raw material required is red phosphorus. The indigenous producer is not able to meet even 50% of the requirements of the match industry. On account of this acute shortage during the last 2 years the open market price has gone up sky-high. There is urgent need for importing the necessary quantities of red phosphorus if the small-scale match industry is to survive.

The requirement by the handmade sector of about 5000 tonnes of blue match paper is not being met though it is produced within the country. If the Government is true to its profession of sympathy for the small-scale sector, the big producers of paper must be statutorily compelled to supply this paper to the small-scale sector or the Government should earmark it and supply the same to the small industry.

The industry is facing a crisis in its requirements of soft wood timber also. The WIMCO has spread its net far and wide in the country for meeting its requirements of soft timber. It buys in Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. The small sector has been left high and dry in regard to its requirements of soft-wood timber. The classical example that can be given here is 'the shark eating the small fish'. As I may not be able to give a complete list of problems facing the small match units, I would request the hon. Minister, Shri T. A. Pai, to consider sympathetically the memoranda submitted by the Sattur Small Match Producers' Association, the Chamber of Match Industries Sivakasi and the five small match producers' industrial cooperative societies and take immediate action on their requests. I also request the hon. Minister to use his good offices with his colleague in charge of Finance, who has a wide knowledge about the industry, for enlarging the difference in central excise duty between the mechanised sector and handmade sectors of this industry from the present 30 paise to 2 Rs. per gross, so that the small units may survive and provide basic amenities to the vast number of people engaged in the industry. Similarly for encouraging exports, setting up of a council can also be thought of.

On 19-8-74, under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industry a meeting was held in which the

[Srimati V. Jeyalakshmi]

small scale match manufacturers, the producers of the raw materials and Director, Tamilnadu SIDCO had taken part. The producers of raw material had agreed to certain common course of action in the interest of small scale match industries. But as usual with such discussion, unfortunately, so far the problems of the small-scale units have not been solved. I would request hon. Minister to look into the matter and find out where the whole thing has been blocked against the interests of the small man.

Another serious problem faced by the small match industrialists is that they are to run from pillar to post from Sivakasi to Madras, Madras to Delhi, Delhi to Bombay, Bombay to Punalur, Punalur to Alwaye, for one thing or the other.

I would like to suggest constitution of a small-scale Industrial Development Bank with branches in all the State Capitals so that the financial and raw material requirements of the small sector are met to a great extent. The small-scale industries cells in the nationalised banks are not functioning effectively

Sir, as you are aware of the power scarcity throughout the country it is said that this crisis will continue for a decade to come. In order to tide over this, the Government must set up an industrial unit in the State sector for manufacturing small generators so that they can be supplied to the small-scale sector which is being crippled from all sides, namely, want of raw materials, want of power and want of finance due to the general credit squeeze

And at the same time, I am also happy that the Minister has created a 'speed cell' and a 'special cell' to look after the problems of the country and make immediate arrangements. I am told to-day that Hindustan Photo films will get their power without any cut. I am also told for match and other industries, requirements of wagons are completely met with by the Government.

The other day on the 19th of this month Shri A. P. Sharma made a statement in Hyderabad that the Centre would be setting up 1,60,000 small scale units during

the Fifth Plan. If the existing units cannot be protected from various problems which I have narrated above, I wonder whether the 1,60,000 units target during the Fifth Plan will at all be achieved. When numerous problems of various existing small-scale units are remaining unsolved, I don't know how the government will be able to back the new ones.

I have gone through the 1974-75 report of the Small Scale Industries Project programmes which is in operation in 49 projects areas during the past 11 years. It was decided in December, 1970 that this programme should be further extended to cover the entire country within a period of 15-20 years. It is also stated in this annual report that 57 districts were taken up for the Fifth Plan. In order to cover the entire country 57 more districts are to be covered under the project. After the discussion in December, 1970, only 5 districts have been brought under the RIP during this four and a half years. At this rate, to cover the entire country under the RIP programme, the government may take another 50 to 100 years and not 15 to 20 years, as has been stated in the annual report of small-scale industries, 1974 and 1975

I only wish to sound a word of caution that the government should not raise the hopes of rural people by painting a too optimistic picture in the annual reports.

In Tamil Nadu, Thriunelveli, Salem, Chingleput Districts have been covered under the Rural Industries Project Programme. In the second batch, Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri Districts are to be covered. I would request hon. Minister to take immediate action in setting up the R.I.Ps in the aforesaid two districts which have been repeatedly worst hit by droughts. I would like to know whether the 27 taluks in Tamilnadu which have been declared as backward areas, will be covered by the R.I.Ps. On broad matters of economic policy the broad basic objectives of planning in this country are economic development and social welfare. The establishment of a socialistic pattern of society, the removal of poverty and reduction in income disparities are the major social goals that we have set for ourselves. The cooperative movement basically represents

synthesis of socialistic aspirations and democratic social order. In my view our success in building up a social order which seeks to harmonize individual initiative with social equity is exactly proportionate to the rate and coverage of the growth of cooperative movement. In cooperative movement, we have a structural frame in which individual enterprises can be organised in relation to social needs. In terms of socio-political significance, cooperative movement provides the cornerstone of our effort to build a free but equitable social order. But, Sir, in this context, I regret to say that the cooperative industrial service societies in match industry and, at the same time, in different industries, have not at all been patronized by our Government.

So, in achieving these objectives of planning, the cooperatives have an important role to play. This is primarily because cooperative movement symbolises popular participation without which no phasing could have any meaning. It also signifies decentralisation of socio-economic efforts at micro levels relating to the physical needs of masses of people. Actually, it is the national effort at the micro levels which is more direct, more purposeful, more effective and so more satisfying. Elimination of economic exploitation by middlemen is inherent in this concept. I am gratified to note that during the last two decades the cooperatives have diversified their activities and are now a force to reckon with in almost all fields of economic activity except large industrial units.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, I am thankful to you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall be thankful to you if you conclude now.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Sir, I am concluding within a minute. I expect that under the stewardship of Mr. T. A. Pai, the manifold problems of the small scale industries will be solved so that the ideas and ideals of Gandhiji for rural uplift can be achieved to a great extent. With these words, I conclude and I support the demands.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN, (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words in respect of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development has been mainly concerned with regulating the industrial development. Such regulations may be necessary in the interest of planning in the establishment of industries. But, the regulations that we have had so far had stifled the industries in various States of our country and promoted unnecessary centralisation leading to massive corruption in the centre. This has also made a mockery of citizens' rights to participate in the industrial growth. Happily, there is some appreciable change for the better very recently. The hon. Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies has exhibited a sense of realism and has initiated measures to obviate the needs of citizens coming from distant Kanyakumari district to get industrial licence up to one crore of rupees. This is the plea of the Tamil Nadu Government for the last seven years. Sir, inflation has gone up by 30% now. The hon. Minister should have taken these measures some seven years back. Some five years back, the investment needed for setting up an industry was Rs. 20 lakhs. Now, it would be in the order of Rs. one crore. Industrial costs have gone up like anything beyond any one's control. My plea is that the hon. Minister must have the guts and gumption to declare that industrial licences up to Rs. 15 crores can be issued by the State Governments. It would then stimulate the industrial development in different parts of the country. All industries requiring indigenous technical know-how and machinery with a small amount of Rs. 15 lakhs of foreign exchange could be de-licensed. Sir, the other day also, in reply to a question put by me, the hon. Minister has said that about 1,300 licences have been issued and that he would consider the request made by me. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this point when indigenous technical know-how and machinery are required for industries in India.

Sir, the latest thinking in the Lima Conference is that industry and agriculture should receive equal attention. The most stumbling block here, to quote the words of Dr. Minhas, is the 'Stalinist model of

[Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi]

planning' that we have adopted. As a result, we have neglected the infrastructure so necessary for industries to expand and to flourish. Power cuts have been imposed in UP, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. For all this, I hold the Central Government responsible. Had they diverted resources for the erection of power projects, we would not have been in this mess. I want to ask of the Minister of Industrial Development: what industrial development can you have when your industries are starved of power? The number of mandays lost due to powercuts is equal to the workdays lost in strikes. Of course, the mandays lost due to powercuts do not strike the headlines in the press like the workdays lost due to employees' strike. Industrial development will be a myth if an integrated approach is not made to stabilise the generation of power which is a fundamental requirement of all industrial development.

I should like to remind this House that the Tamil Nadu Government passed a unanimous resolution requesting the Union Government to hasten quickly the second mine cut at Neiveli. As a result of the indecisive stand of the Central Government, Tamil Nadu had lost about Rs. 400 crores worth of manufactured goods due to powercuts apart from the employment potentialities lost. At the time when the Tamil Nadu Government requested the Centre to implement the Neiveli second mine cut, the cost was only Rs. 28 crores. Today even according to the admission of the Central Government, it would be of the order of Rs. 82 crores. But I say: better late than never.

It appeared in the press that the hon. Minister has already negotiated with the Minister of Petroleum and has got more allotment of diesel to diesel engines already owned by consumers. This is a welcome approach. I would also request the Minister to procure more number of diesel engines and supply them to consumers on a hire purchase basis. This would definitely improve industry wherever it has been set up. I would also request the hon. Minister to consider the following things. In regard to regional development, we have today a new Kashmiri presiding over the Planning Commission. In this country, to quote the words of Shakespeare, 'an

Amreth to an Amreth succeeds'. What his competency is to deal with these problems is a matter of debate. The Planning Commission has not devoted any attention to regional development at all. Had it done so, we would have had an entirely new approach in strengthening the infrastructure and creating a certain proportion of excess capacity of industries like power and communication. Lack of power affects both the public and private sectors; it also increases the unit cost.

I welcome Shri Pai's pragmatic approach in regard to the public sector undertakings of the Central Government. I wish that he is enabled to put through his plan of associating private capital with the central public sector undertakings which are in urgent need of such blood transfusion in spite of Rs. 3500 crores of investment. But certain Congress Party members overflowing with a pseudo-ideology are out for Shri Pai's head. I am happy that the Prime Minister has given them a drubbing in the meeting of the CPP.

I would like to emphasise here the need for associating the States also with this process of refurbishing the central undertakings. Governments of the States in which these undertakings are located must have a financial interest in them. The IFCs of the States must be permitted to invest in central public undertakings in those States. For example, if the Tamil Nadu Government has some financial stake in the Madras Fertilisers in Madras, its management will be more careful and will not show any affront to the State Government.

On the 9th of April when a question was asked by me in this House the hon. Minister said that the Central Government had neither asked the States to invest money nor had any State Government come forward to invest money on public sector undertakings. I should request the Minister that in future if any such scheme is drafted, he should ask the State Governments also to subscribe to the share capital of the public sector undertakings. It is a joke to talk of participation in planning and regional development at grass root level when power, initiative and decision and all such matters are concentrated

in the Centre. There should be a dialogue with the State Governments to regionalise industrial development. Under the wise helmsmanship guidance of Mr. T. A. Pai for the first time the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Central Government had been allowed to breath some fresh air. The other day in reply to a question the hon. Commerce Minister said that nearly three lakhs of licences were issued per annum and some lapses are bound to be there. Similarly, if the Industrial Development and Regulation Act has to be implemented in utter disregard of the existing industrial scene, naturally there will be industrial imbalance in the country. Maharashtra and West Bengal have got the first and second place respectively in having the largest number of industrial concerns. Andhra Pradesh Kerala, Mysore and Tamilnadu are starved of such central undertakings. The Instrumentation unit which has been coming up in Palghat has not seen the light of the day. As ex-chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, the hon. Minister while presiding over a meeting said that the LIC was not at all helping deserving people in respect of credit facilities. We congratulate him because being a Minister, he indicates the lapses wherever they are. I understand that there is a special secretariat for the Birlas, or for Tatas, just to get credit from the LIC within 24 hours. For a man like me, or you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for getting a loan for the construction of a house it takes about 6 to 8 months. Wherever there are such important Projects finance from the public financial institutions should be sanctioned. The House knows that the Integral Coach Factory is located at Perambur. I do not know why the Railway Board is setting up an industrial unit near Bangalore for manufacturing components. Would it have been improper if this unit had been located in Perambur?

I should like the hon. Minister to lay down guidelines for setting up a Central undertaking. The parent policy of our hon. Minister T. A. Pai has paved the way for some relaxation in the commerce policy. Credit goes to the hon. Minister for Industry, equally to the Minister of Commerce. Right from the First Plan the public sector undertakings had not shown any profit. After the assumption of the

office by our hon. Industries Minister, they have turned the corner and about 15—60 per cent of the public sector undertakings have now earned a profit of Rs. 150 crores. It is a good sign. I should like the hon. Minister to encourage such public sector undertakings so that more profits can be earned.

Even our Finance Minister, when he was earlier in charge of industries, tried his level best, but it has brought a gloomy picture all around.

15.00 HRS.

The Secretariat for Industrial Application is always a negative body. It turns down the application even for minor lapses. If some information is not given in the application, it is turned down. The minister should make the SIA a positive body instead of its being a negative body. It need not apply restrictive practices. Let it be liberal in allowing the applications.

In respect of the DGTD, I am told that things are manipulated. A committee will have to be appointed to review the position of the SIA and DGTD.

About the car industry, already 16,000 to 17,000 workers are laid off. What are we going to do about it? The prices of cars have gone up. About scooter industry, my own friends who got allotments of scooters have taken them back to the distributors for replacement of parts. Scooters are sub-standard and do not give good service. The minister should see that the distributors replace good standard parts. The ancillary industries for scooters are also manufacturing only sub-standard products. The minister should see that the ancillary industries manufacture good products, because that is an industry which is very essential for the scooters.

We have celebrated the silver jubilee of our independence, but the paper cost has gone up. One ream costs Rs. 92. Because of this, the prices of text-books and exercise books have also gone up and are beyond the reach of the poor students. An early action has to be taken in this regard.

[Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi]

When the Minister assumed office, he assured that 80% of the capacity in the cement industry will be utilised. For about three months, this was honoured. Thereafter cement is not within the reach of the common man at all. Though adequate steel is available, a genuine builder of the common man at all. Though adequate cement.

The Minister in charge of Civil Supplies, Shri A. C. George, is young, energetic and exotic. When the super bazar movement was initiated, it was showing good progress, but the Delhi Super Bazar has failed. In Tamil Nadu, the Kama-dhenu and other Super Bazar are successful. I request the Minister to eradicate corruption in the super bazar. Corruption starts from the purchases side. Instead of buying the materials only from cooperatives, the super bazar people buy it from the middlemen, who raise the prices. Even scarce materials like atta are not available to the genuine consumers. Under-counter business is going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They must go to Tamil Nadu and have a look.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: I request the Minister to look into the corrupt practices in the super bazar.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Industries and Civil Supply for the performance of the 15 public sector undertakings under his Ministry employing 15 lakhs of labour and 50,000 managers, which has been remarkably good, especially since Shri T. A. Pai took over the portfolio of this Ministry, though some of our colleagues do criticise the policies of his Ministry, which is rather unfair on their part, as we are committed to a mixed economy. I do not agree with some of the members who say that production has not gone up. It is rather unfortunate on their part to make such charges.

The automotive industry at present is showing a trend of growth in tractors, commercial vehicles, scooters, mopeds and motor cycles. But the pricing policy of the automotive ancillary sector needs the immediate attention of the Government.

The Scooters India plant at Lucknow has started producing scooters, which are now on the roads, and the working of the plant under the present management is commendable. They have got export orders to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. I do not agree with the hon. Member who just now complained that the quality of the material used by them is sub-standard. He should go and see it for himself. I have seen it. They do not use sub-standard material. Their scooters are better than those some other companies.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: I am using that scooter.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The prices of cars have almost doubled since 1971. Government should check it by introducing some method, or the managements of the private sector plants should be taken over by Government in the national interest.

There is a general demand from the industries in the small scale sector that the levy of one per cent excise duty on manufactured goods should be withdrawn. Otherwise, instead of adding to Government revenue, it may lead to more corruption because factories which are employing less than 50 persons and run with power are exempted; similarly, factories not using power and employing upto 99 persons are also exempted. It may so happen that the small scale industries may misuse these exemptions. In order to avoid such malpractices and discourage corruption, I would request the Minister to take up this matter with the Finance Minister and see to it that this levy does not apply to the small scale industries.

Now the limit for a small scale industry is a capital of Rs. 7½ lakhs. Keeping in view the all-round price increase of machinery and equipment, I would suggest that this limit should be increased to Rs. 10 lakhs with immediate effect. The nationalised banks should give loans to genuine registered small scale units in their respective States.

Though the performance of most of the public sector plants is satisfactory, the performance of the Indian Standard Wagon

and Burn Company should be improved further by injecting fresh blood in these plants.

It is heartening to learn from the Minister of State, Shri A. P. Sharma, that there would be at least one small scale industry for every seven villages in the country by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. I may say here that my State of Bihar, from where the Minister of State also comes, is not only rich in natural resources but has also abundant raw materials for setting up many small scale industries. It has also idle man power, but yet small scale industries have not taken roots in that State. Many small units set up during the last few years have either flopped or are languishing. The Government should learn a lesson from what has happened in the past and realise that the first requirement is to remove the bottleneck.

No private sector or public sector plant should be allowed to expand unless it produces to its full rated capacity first, for a certain period, because what is happening at present in the private sector car and scooter manufacturing units is that they are kept at the lowest production rate to create an artificial shortage and thus make profit. This should not be allowed to happen.

I would request for more and more employment to the people belonging to the backward classes of the country, who are the real sufferers, because they do not get justice in the matter of employment in the private sector plants. So, they should be given employment in the public sector industries of the country.

I would also suggest that the Government should introduce courses in business enterprise in the educational institutions throughout the country and train students to get themselves self employed, instead of getting into the trap of law breaking elements and spoil their lives.

Now that Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have become the new States of India, to start with, the Government should establish small and medium scale industries and later major industries suited to these areas, because these are the most

backward areas from the industrial point of view and need all sort of development schemes.

There are many industries in the private sector which are producing below their licensed capacity, for example, Telco in Jamshedpur. These plants should run three shifts instead of two shifts to reach the rated capacity of production. Telcos manufacture commercial vehicles which are in great demand in the country and abroad.

I have no hesitation in saying that a backward State like Bihar cannot develop unless the Centre takes the initiative to build up the proper infrastructure. The heads of industrial development authorities are not technical people, but magistrates and SDOs, who do not know the ABC of industries, who know only to pass orders, right or wrong. On account of this the small scale industries in the State suffer. The State Governments should be properly guided by the Centre in the establishment of the right type of small-scale industries. Even loans are not granted by the nationalised banks to the small scale industries. In fact, they have recently withdrawn all the facilities granted in the past. Sir, I would submit that industries cannot be run in this way.

Even though there are still ghost registration of non-existing small scale industries throughout the country, no action is taken by the Government excepting giving us replies to questions in Parliament.

Many times questions have been raised in Parliament about the Coca Cola Export Corporation, which is 100 per cent. an American Company. Crores of rupees go out of the country in the form of profit or payment for the price formula. I do not understand why the Government is not putting a stop to that. On an initial investment of Rs. 6.5 lakhs, they have been able to draw Rs. 12 crores, apart from creating a huge reserve in India. In this way a day may come when the wealth of the entire nation is drained away, because we do not receive any material in return for the remittance and repatriation. Serious thought should be given to this problem without any loss of time.



[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi.]

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supply for the year 1975-76.

श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले जो सरकारी रपट है, उस के पहले एक दो वाक्यों को देखा जाए, तो सरकार की तरफ से ये उम्मीद के वाक्य लिखे गये हैं कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कुछ तरक्की हुई है और बताया गया है कि आने वाले जो 8, 9 महीने हैं पिछले से लेकर अब तक के, इन में 2.3 परसेन्ट की तरक्की होने की उम्मीद है जबकि पिछले साल इन्हीं दिनों 0.6 फी सैकड़ा की तरक्की हुई थी। अब हमारा ख्याल यह है कि इस तरह से रपट दे कर यह सरकार देश को ही धोखा नहीं देगी बल्कि इस सारे सदन को भी धोखा देगी क्योंकि औद्योगिक उत्पादन की जो चीजें हैं उन के बारे में देश की आम जनता की भूख किस हिसाब से बढ़ी है, उस हिसाब से आप को अपने उत्पादन की रपट देनी चाहिए।

नं० 2 बात यह है कि जो आप के पड़ोस के मुल्क हैं उन के यहां किस हिसाब से औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उस हिसाब से भी अमाप को अपनी रपट देनी चाहिए, नहीं तो पड़ोसी देशों के मुकाबले में, आम जनता की जरूरतों के मुकाबले में हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन पिछले साल के मुकाबले में तो बढ़ सकता है लेकिन इन दो दृष्टिकारों से रेंगता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है जो कि हम समझते हैं कि मंत्री जी ने बताने में उस को छिपाने की साजिश की है। उनहोंने आगे चल कर कहा है कि असल में क्षमता

और उत्पादन के जो रिश्ते हैं, वे थोड़े दोषपूर्ण हो गये हैं। हमारे साथ में भगीरथ भंवर बैठे हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि उन के इलाके में झाबुआ में फोस्फेट के लिए सर्वे हो रहा है और वहां पर वह मिल रहा है लेकिन उर्वरक का कारखाना ये खोलेंगे जा कर फूलपुर इलाहाबाद में जहां पर कोई फोस्फेट जैसी चीज नहीं मिलती। वहां से इस को ढोकर लाना पड़ेगा और दूसरे ढंग से सफाई करनी होगी। इसलिए जब आप क्षमता की बात करते हैं तो इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जहां पर जो चीज आसानी से उपलब्ध है, वहां पर कारखाना खोलने के बारे में आप को सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब अंग्रेज यहां पर आया तो समुद्र के रास्ते से आया और जिम इलाके में वह पहली बार आया उस इलाके में उस ने अपना रोजगार और व्यापार-उद्योग शुरू कर दिया और वे इलाके आम तौर से औद्योगिक इलाके बन गये और उन के औद्योगिक बनने के कारण जो कोई भी उद्योग खुलने से वे उन इलाकों के आसपास खुलने से और ये इलाके समुद्र के किनारे वाले इलाके होते थे। इस तरह से बीच वाले इलाकों की औद्योगिक तरक्की रुक गई। आज जो क्षेत्रीय विषमता की बात कही जाती है, यह कोई आज की नहीं है बल्कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने की है और सभ्य प्रदेशों वाले लोग क्योंकि अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ हल्ला मचाने लगे थे, इसलिए अंग्रेजों ने उन को यह सजा दी कि वहां पर कोई उद्योग नहीं लगे और आजादी मिलने के बाद इस मध्य भाग के लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री का पद मिल गया, तो यह क्षेत्रीय विषमता बनी रही

और तट वाले लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी की पूरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और उद्योगों पर झपट्टा मार कर अपने नीचे कर लिया और मध्य भाग के लोगों को यानी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को, बिहार के लोगों को और मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को वे लोग यह कह दिया करते थे कि तुम्हें तो प्रधान मंत्री मिला हुआ है इसलिए तुम्हें वे नहीं मिलवे चाहिए। इस तरह से इन लोगों ने सारे उद्योग चाहे एल० आई० सी० से कर्जा ले कर और चाहे किसी और दूसरे तरीके से अपने अधिकार में कर लिये और तरक्की करते चले गये और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग मध्य प्रदेश के लोग प्रधान मंत्री का झुनझुना और गुड्डा लिये हुए रहे। तरक्की हुई तो दूसरे इलाके की ओर क्षेत्रीय विषमता का जो सिलसिला अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चलता रहा था वह राजनीतिक कारणों से या और दूसरे कारणों से ज्यों का त्यों अपनी जगह पर बना हुआ है। आप ने उस को दूर करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है और आज भी वे इलाके जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पिछड़े हुए थे, जैसे केतैसे पिछड़े हुए हैं।

इस के जो नतीजे हुए हैं वे मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो ग्रान्ट्स इन्होंने मांगी हैं, अगर समय मुल्क की लोक सभा होती, तो इन को एक कोड़ी न देती। हमारे इलाहाबाद में दोहता एक गांव है और मांडा के राजा साहब, जो कि यहां पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, उन के गांव से 10 मील पर चार लोग भूख से मर गये हैं। श्री शरद यादव ने भी कहा था कि छत्तीसगढ़ में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और सरकार की रपट के मुताबिक, जो अखबार में इन्होंने एडवर्टाइजमेंट छापा था, गुजरात में भूखमरी फैली

हुई है, उड़ीसा में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और रौहलखण्ड में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और यह सब औद्योगिक विषमता का ही नतीजा है कि जिस इलाके में औद्योगिक तरक्की नहीं हुई है, वहां पर जनता भूख से मरती जा रही है। वहां पर उस के खाने और काम घंघे का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है और केवल वह भूख से ही नहीं मरती, जिस इलाके में पिछड़ापन है और शरीबी हैं वहां जाड़े के दिनों में वह जाड़े से ठिठुर कर भर जाया करते हैं, गर्मियों में लू से मर जाया करते हैं और बरसात के दिनों में उन के मकान गिरते हैं और उन में दब कर वे मर जाया करते हैं और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में सारे मौसम उन के लिए मौसम के मौसम हुआ करते हैं। तो आप की रेंगती औद्योगिक तरक्की और क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ापन, इन दो के कारण आज देश की आम जनता हर मौसम में अभाव के कारण मर रही है। निजी तथा सरकारी उद्योग के बीच द्रन्ध की बहस चला करती है हमारे देश में। पाई साहब भी चला देते हैं और इनके विरुद्ध कभी कभी गणेश भी जिन का इनके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है वह भी बयान दे दिया करते हैं। सच पूछिये तो दोनों एक जैसे हैं। निजी उद्योगों को आप देखें। वहां मुनाफाखोरी अधिक होती है, उसका दृष्टिकोण शोषण का होता है। लेकिन सरकारी उद्योगों से बंद इंतजामी अधिक होती है, फिजू-लखर्ची बहुत होती है और नौकरशाही पर आप बहुत ज्यादा निर्भर करते हैं। आप गोर करके देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बिड़ला के कारखाने का जो मैनेजर होगा और पाइ साहब के कारखाने का जो मैनेजर होगा दोनों की कोठियों में, दोनों की मोटर कारों में, दोनों की शानोशोकत में आप को कहीं कोई अन्तर या अभाव

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

नगर नहीं आया। साथ ही सरकारी कारखाने में काम करने वाला जो ब्यूरोक्रेट है और बिड़ला के कारखाने में काम करने वाला जो ब्यूरोक्रेट है दोनों के बीच बालेंस दस पंद्रह बरस के बाद आपको काफी बढ़े हुए मिलेंगे। कारण यह है कि दोनों की आमदनी बढ़ जाती है। आपके यहां बदइंतजामी बहुत होती है। निजी कारखाने में चोरियां नहीं हुआ करती हैं क्योंकि मालिक निगरानी रखता है लेकिन आपके यहां चोरियां भी होती हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। इलाहाबाद में नैनी में आपका त्रिवेणी स्ट्रकचरल्ज कारखाना है। आपकी रिपोर्ट में भी उसका जिक्र है। उस कारखाने में उत्पादन कितना हुआ है और उसने कितनी तरक्की की है उसकी चर्चा मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन बीस लाख रुपये से ऊपर का जिक्र वहां से चोरी हो गया। डायरेक्टर ने पुलिस में रिपोर्ट लिखाई। नगर का दारोगा गया। आपने रिपोर्ट दी कि बाहर से चोरी नहीं हो सकती है, कारखाने के भीतर से ही ईंट की दीवार तोड़ी गई है, बाहर से नहीं तोड़ी गई है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी केस को रफा दफा कर दिया गया। कर्मचारियों से जब यह सवाल उठाया तो कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई का दी गई। एक को निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया और तीन को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। मालिक चोरी करें और सजा कर्मचारियों को मिले। इस तरह की तिकड़म वहां चलती हैं। देखिए कितनी बड़ इंतजामी वहां है और कितनी चोरियां वहां होती हैं। सरकारी कारखानों में समान कार्य के लिए समान मजदूरी की मांग की जाती है, यूनिफार्म वेजिज की बात की जाती है, बोनस की बात की जाती है तो उसको

माना नहीं जाता है और कहा जाता है कि बिड़ला भी तो अपने मजदूरों को उत्पादन के हिसाब से बोनस नहीं देता है, हम कैसे दे सकते हैं। जब वे इस तरह की मांग करते हैं तो उनको निकाला जाता है, उनको सजाएं दी जाती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में बिड़ला और आपमें जहां तक मजदूरों के हितों का प्रश्न है, उनके स्वार्थों का प्रश्न है क्या फर्क रह जाता है, आप हमें समझा दें।

पाई साहब बैठे हुए हैं। भारत पम्प कम्प्रसर्स में आज से चार महीने पहले नैनेजमेंट में झगड़ा हुआ। एक अधिकारी दक्षिण भारत के थे और एक उत्तर भारत के। दक्षिण भारत के अधिकारी की आपके मंत्रालय के जॉ सचिव हैं और जो दक्षिण भारत के हैं उनके साथ सांठगांठ चलती थी। अब इनके खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप थे। वहां के कर्मचारियों ने ये लगाए थे। उनको हटा जब दिया गया तो जाते समय बह एक कर्मचारी जो उत्तर भारत के थे उनके खिलाफ लिख गए। इसका नाम तिवारी है। जब उसकी ट्रांसफर होने लगी तो उसने इस्तीफा दे दिया। यह हरकतें हैं जो आपके सरकारी कारखानों में होती हैं। क्षेत्रीय विषमताएं तो चलती रहेंगी लेकिन आपके रहते क्षेत्रीयवाद तो नहीं चलना चाहिए क्योंकि यह आपकी नीति के खिलाफ है, जो मकसद है उनके खिलाफ है। बह मेरा आप से निजी तौर पर निवेदन है।

औद्योगिक लागत मूल्य ब्यूरो आपने बना रखा है। सरकारी कारखानों में जो चीजें तैयार होती हैं उनके मूल्यों को यह देखता है। श्रीमती रीजा देशपांडे ने एक बर्बाद के बारे में बताया था कि प्राइवेट कारखाने में और हरिद्वार के आपके कारखाने में जो पैदा

होता है उनकी कीमत क्या रहती है। अब आपका औद्योगिक लागत मूल्य ब्यूरो सरकारी कारखानों में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं उनके दाम तय करने में पक्षपात से काम लेता है क्या यह सही नहीं है। क्या निजी उद्योगों की तरह से यहां भी मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति नजर नहीं आती है, वही सामने नहीं रखी जाती है, जो मनोवृत्ति टाटा बिड़ला की रहती है या दूसरे सरमाएदारों की रहती है क्या उसी का परिचय यहां नहीं दिया जाता है? पूना में स्ट्रुपटोपैनिसिनीन का एक कारखाना है। तपेदिक के मरीजों को जो इंजेक्शन दिए जाते हैं, उनके लिए जो सुई यहां बनती है उसकी लागत मुश्किल से दो चार या छः आने होती है, इससे अधिक नहीं। लेकिन वह जब बाजार में बिकने के लिए आएगी तो डेढ़ रुपये में बिकती है। तपेदिक के मरीज के फेफड़ों के खून पर भी सरकारी कारखाना टैक्स बढ़ा लिया करता है। जब भारत के सरमाएदारों से हम कहते हैं कि आप दाम ठीक तय किया करो, प्राप्ति समाज बन रहा है, दाम ठीक करो और जब उसको हम आम जनता और गरीबों के शोषण के विरुद्ध चेतावनियां देने हैं तो क्या सरकार का यह फर्ज नहीं है यही आदर्श वह अपने उत्पादन का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय अपने सामने रखे? सरमाएदार के उत्पादन पर आप कंट्रोल करें, उसके दाम आप कंट्रोल करें, इसके पहले आप जिन चीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं, उनके दामों को तो कंट्रोल करें। मैं एक सिद्धान्त बताता हूं। उत्पादन में जितना खर्चा आये उसके ड्योड से अधिक पर कोई भी चीज नहीं बिकनी चाहिये। जिस दिन आप यह नीति निर्धारित कर लेंगे अपने लिये उसी दिन बिड़ला टाटा को दबाने के आप हकदार हो जायेंगे। अन्यथा

आप हकदार नहीं हो सकते हैं और यह आपके लिए मुश्किल होगा।

सिमेंट की इन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में चर्चा की है और बताया है कि 1974-75 में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 197.50 लाख टन था और इस में एक मिलियन टन की और वृद्धि की गई। अब आप कह रहे हैं कि उत्पादन लक्ष्य के अनुसार लगता है नहीं होगा। कारण यह बताया गया है कि बिजली की कमी थी, कोयला नहीं मिला, बैंगन नहीं मिले। मैं पूछता हूं कि इनके लिए जिम्मेवार कौन है? बिजली समय पर नहीं मिली तो इसके लिए जिम्मेवार सरकार है या जनता? कोयला नहीं मिला तो कौन जिम्मेवार है। बैंगन के लिए जिम्मेवार पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी हैं या जनता? क्या इस सब के लिए हम लोग और देश की आम जनता जिम्मेदार बनेंगी? इस तरह के बहानों से काम नहीं चल सकता है: अपनी जिम्मेवारी दूसरे के ऊपर डालने की जरूरत नहीं है। अपनी कमजोरी आपको कबूल करनी चाहिये थी।

अब मैं कागज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कापियों और किताबों के लिए कागज रियायती दर पर देने की बात थी। 68 कागज के कारखाने अपने देश में हैं। उन कारखानों के मालिकों ने कहा कि हम रियायती दर पर यह कागज सप्लाई करेंगे। अब इन्होंने और खास कर बिड़ला ग्रुप ने रियायती दर पर कागज सप्लाई करने का जो वादा किया था और जितना कोटा देने का वादा किया था वह दिया या नहीं, इसकी रिपोर्ट भी आनी चाहिए था। बाजार में किताबें और कापियां नहीं मिल रही हैं रियायती दर वाली। आज सबेरे हम लोग डबल

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

रोटी के कागज के बारे में बहस कर रहे थे। एक रैपिंग पेपर होता है जो एक तरफ से चिकना होता है और दूसरी तरफ से खुरदरा। अब इस में मुनाफा ज्यादा होता है। अब बिड़ला ग्रुप के जितने कारखाने थे उन्होंने रियायती दर पर बिकने वाले कागज के बजाय, कापियों और किताबों के लिए इस्तेमाल में आने वाले कागज के बजाय रैपिंग कागज तैयार कर दिया और सप्लाई कर दिया। मतलब यह कि मुनाफाखोरी की तिकड़म।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I would request you to wrap up your speech!

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: यही स्थिति खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की है, जिसकी चर्चा इन्होंने की है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड एक तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी के ऐसे कार्यकर्ताओं को जगह दिलाने के लिये रह गया है, जिनकी बाजार में कहीं कोई कीमत नहीं रह जाती है, बाजार में कीमत का मतलब जनता में उनका स्थान। उसके अलावा वह और कोई काम नहीं करता। अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं 3, 4 नाम गिना दूंगा। जैसे श्री जगपत दूबे, कमला बहुगुणा आदि। इन लोगों के किस्से भी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't bring in the names.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: यह भी कहा गया है कि सहकारी शीत भंडार बहुत खोले जा रहे हैं। मैंने पहले उद्योग मंत्री से देश की आम जनता की भूख और उसकी जरूरतों के बारे में कहा था। आज के अखबार में छपा है कि फर्रुखाबाद जिले में 15 करोड़ रुपये का आखू सड़ जाने की संभावना है।

इसलिए, कि वहां कोई कोल्ड स्टोरेज नहीं है, वहां लोगों को रेलवे बैगन नहीं मिले, वहां के लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल सकी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: भालू 10 रुपये का एक क्विंटल हो गया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: लेकिन जहां पर इसका उत्पादन हो रहा है, वहां पर तो यह और भी सस्ता होता जा रहा है। उसके वहां पर कूड़े के भाव पर बिकने की आशंका हो गई है।

मंत्री जी ने अपनी रपट में कोल्ड स्टोरेज की चर्चा की थी। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में कोल्ड स्टोरेज की जितनी जरूरत है, क्या उद्योग मंत्रालय उसको पूरा करने की स्थिति में है?

रिपोर्ट में पेज 298 में बताया गया है कि फूलपुर में विदेशी मदद से एक उर्वरक कारखाना खल रहा है। वहां के लोगों की जमीन ली जा चुकी है। मैं वहां जाकर देख आया हूँ, वहां पर कारखाने के नाम पर एक ईंट भी नहीं रखी गई है। पिछले चुनाव के समय प्रधान मंत्री वहां शिलान्यास करने के लिये गई थीं। अबकी बार जब मैं वहां देखने गया तो शिलान्यास का पत्थर भी वहां नहीं है। फूलपुर कस्बे में मैं एक आदमी के यहां चाय पी रहा था, तो मैंने देखा कि वह शिलान्यास का पत्थर रखे हुए है। मैंने पूछा कि तुमने यह क्यों रख लिया? उसने कहा कि इस पर नहाने में मजा आता है, यह बड़ा चिकना है। यह उर्वरक कारखाने की दुर्दशा है। क्या होगा उर्वरक कारखाना खोलकर?

उर्वरक डालने से खेत की भूख बढ़ जाती है। अगर उस खे. को

पानी न मिले और खाद डाल दी जाये तो फसल जल जाती है। उद्योग मंत्रालय पानी की बात तो करेगा नहीं। मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह श्री जग-जीवनराम या दूसरे किसी मंत्री का काम है। अगर समय पर खेत की सिंचाई का इन्तजाम न किया गया तो उर्वरक फिजूल भी हो सकता है।

अपनी बजट र्पाच में श्री सुब्रह-मण्यम ने एक जगह भी यह चर्चा नहीं की कि इस बजट के द्वारा साल के दौरान देश में बेकारों को काम मिलेगा या नहीं। उद्योग मंत्रालय बेकार नौजवानों को काम देने का सबसे बड़ा महकमा है। मंत्री जी ने अपनी पूरी की पूरी रिपोर्ट में यह कही नहीं बताया है कि वह उद्योग के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान के कितने बेरोजगारों का खपायेगे।

किन्तु उन्होंने कुछ मशीनों के उत्पादन की चर्चा की है जैसे मिट्टी हटाने की मशीन, बिजली से हल चलाने की मशीन, बिजली से ट्रैक्टर चलाने की मशीन या दूसरी किसानी मशीनें। इन कामों में हमारे मजदूर खप जाया करते थे। लेकिन सरकार ने उनके हाथ काटने की भी माजिश की है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जहाँ हमारे मजदूरों का हाथ लग रहा है, जहाँ हमारे आदमी खप रहे हैं, वहाँ सरकार क्या ऐसी मशीनें दे रही है? जहाँ आती काम न कर पाये, वहाँ मशीनें लगाई जायें।

अगर सरकार की मशीनें, सरकार का उद्योग गरीब आदमियों के हाथ पर हमला करेगा, तब मैं कहूंगा कि अगर कहीं गरीब आदमी सरकार पर हमला कर गया तो बुरा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन भागों का विरोध करता हूँ।

15.34 Hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair.]

SHRI D. D. DESAI (KAIRA): Sir, while supporting the Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies for the excellent performance he has made during the past one year and half. Sir, last year, he ended with about 3.5 per cent. annual growth. This year, I hope, it would be about 8 per cent. I would like to make a few suggestions for the general benefit of the House and the Minister in this respect.

In the public sector—be it the steel plants or any of our existing industries such as heavy industries plants like the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal or Ranchi or any other units—our performance has been fairly good. We hope to do still better next year. The intention has been to get a better return from the investment made for the benefit of the country. This was the purpose when we started with the big public sector units. Unfortunately, we got into wrong situations. But, happily, the present Minister has pulled out most of the plants from his earlier assignment as the Minister of Heavy Industry, and presently as the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies. Sir, I would say that the performance in the public sector units has been not marginally better, but, has been substantially better. The reason has been better planning, better control, better production programmes and earlier anticipation of what is needed and how we should go about the work. I am only worried about their doing too well. The reason may be that the availability of orders would be a little difficult in the coming years, and for that matter, I would strongly request the other Ministries like the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Steel and Mines, Ministry of Railways and so on to plan their requirements ahead so that the Industries Ministry may fill up their order books so much that there is no let up or demoralisation in any of our public sector units. Steel plants are also operating fairly well with the result that the availability of steel with the Ministry had improved and the export performance of the engineering units, which use steel, has also gone up

[Shri D. D. Desai]

substantially. Sir, we have higher export targets. Unfortunately, our installed capacities and availability of equipment cannot meet the targets that we have fixed, unless we have better inputs. One of our largest inputs is agriculture-based. Here, we have cotton, jute and many other items like oilseeds and so on. All these items are in short supply. Of course, the Agriculture Ministry is doing good work. In fact, our worst fears that this will be a bad period have proved wrong. We are already doing better and prices have come down. One of the reasons why the Ministry may not achieve its objectives would be the limited finances that are made available for operational purposes. The capital equipment which we have installed, some having a foreign exchange component, have to be better utilised. To do that, I would strongly suggest that in regard to the financial requirement—here, we have certain limitations and we have imposed certain restrictions—what is generally known as credit squeeze—we may selectively operate on the basis of credit planning which the hon. Minister explained to us today at the consultative committee meeting. This credit planning, unfortunately, is not yet ready. We will have to work out the details in regard to credit planning and for that some emergent action would be necessary on the part of officials who are connected with this. Sir, if we have to do credit planning, one of my suggestions is that we should take into account the production planning cycle of each item and the lead period required for the delivery of raw materials, the realisation of money after the goods are processed, inspected and despatched and moneys recovered. This cycle could be worked out with reasonable accuracy and the Ministry could operate on the basis of some norms which are already there in the industry. There is another aspect. Even when the credit planning is done and the current assets are operated to their rated capacity, the absorption of finished goods is presenting great problems. We have already seen that even in regard to items which were in short supply, the accumulation of stocks has started taking place. The flow of money into the consumers' goods sector will be necessary and one of the biggest consumers

is the public at large. This means, availability of consumer goods to the large masses of people, bulk of whom live in the rural areas.

Therefore, the rural people, farmers basically, should get a reasonable rate for their output, for their crops. For that the APC should take into account all the inputs including the labour of the farmer and his entire family without limitation of their efforts.

I would say that if we have to have availability of funds which the general public, it would naturally attract a certain amount of draft on the available goods. A certain fear may be expressed about possible inflation, which is one of the factors we are presently attacking. We must congratulate Government on having contained inflation from a level of 27—30 per cent previously to a lower figure this year—it may end up with a maximum of 9 per cent. We have not to halt inflation, but to roll it back. If you want to roll it back, we cannot do it by denying the people goods and services but by producing surplus goods and services and that at progressively lower input costs. The major input being raw materials, this means a substantial reduction in the cost of inputs of raw materials.

There again, most of our inputs are from the agricultural sector. If we have to reduce the cost of inputs there, the agricultural sector must be provided its own inputs at lower and lower rates. One case which comes to my mind is long staple cotton, or cotton for that matter. Here we have found that the cost of growing cotton has been of the order of Rs. 3,500—4,000. This is estimated differently at different locations. But then the average cost should be worked out and a certain consideration should be given to the actual cost while arriving at our calculation of cloth prices, yarn prices and so on. Unfortunately, the APC has no such data. When some of our people visited them, they were amazed to see their total ignorance about the cost of production, data about cost of inputs etc. The same, unfortunately, was the case with wheat. This would be relevant to industry because it is one of the inputs of the industrial worker. To that extent,

wheat prices do ultimately affect the cost of living and therefore, the outgo on wages and salaries. This means that the overall economy has to be taken care of. In this respect, I think our new Industries Minister, Shri Pai, with his broad vision and wide knowledge of the operations of various sectors of industry would be in a good position to discharge these obligations, provided he is enabled to apply his mind to the fullest extent and has the necessary support from the back room boys. Unless he has a good team of back room boys, it is not possible for him to work out and implement a large number of thoughts which he has in any case even prior to his joining this Ministry.

Coming to our industrial operations, there again when we come to financing, we find there are many constraints. One is power, another transport, then steel, coal and so forth. Luckily for us, we have found that in regard to power, we have solved the problem. But we cannot rest on it because increasing the installed capacity is not enough. Unfortunately, whatever capacity has been installed, if one takes care to go through the data, one would find that even advanced States like Tamil Nadu and Punjab are hardly able to utilise 30-40 per cent of installed capacity not of hydro-stations but even diesel, thermal or lignite power stations. That means that either the equipment is deficient or there is something wrong somewhere due to which the power plant is not giving optimum output. This sort of derivation could only be based on the feeling that it is an imported power station. I can take the example of Gujarat here most of the power stations are imported and power station availability had been of the order of 65-70 per cent and it is stated in the report of the Ministry of Energy that it is the highest in the country. I do not think that the Gujarat Engineer is superior to the engineer in Tamil Nadu or Punjab so that the difference could be that great. There has to be some other reason which we have to find out and set right.

The availability of railway wagons has been another constraint and I believe it has been taken care of substantially. But that is not enough. We have 220-230

million rolling capacity. Unfortunately we have been utilising hardly 180 million. In fact this 220-230 million is also worked but by the department and the tendency among all persons who have to give a target is to underestimate their own capacity, their own availability so that the blame does not come on them. My feeling is that we have nearly 250 million wagon capacity. This capacity can be put to best use if we had better monitoring facilities. Even if it is necessary to buy half a dozen computers, let us have them and let these computers monitor each of our wagons and control their despatches at various loading and unloading stations. The intention is to improve their turn-round so that idling of wagons at any location could be reduced to the bare minimum. That could be done on the lines which are so well established in most of the countries.

There is another area in which there is gap and that is steel. Steel production has marginally increased but plant capacity is considerably more. Unfortunately we have not crossed the 1964 figure even after ten years. For the first time now we will be crossing marginally the 1964 figure. We have put in large sums of money in installation of the plants and expansion of additional facilities. Having produced steel, much of it remains locked up either with the steel plants or the stockyard. The difficulty has been to organise indents and make steel available to the other producers. I can say from my own experience; deposits have been made about a year back or about a year and a half back; still we do not know about steel. I am not pleading my personal case. Ultimately when one makes a point he has to illustrate it and for that reason I am mentioning this. Having made investment in steel, having imported the plants wherein foreign exchange is involved and having used costly and scarce raw materials such as steel and cement, the plant has been idle just because of steel allocation. The required 700 tonnes are not available and there is no possibility of finding it for another 6-12 months. In other words, even if we make steel, if we do not make it available to the person who uses it, it is a wasteful asset; it is as good as not making. These steel



(Shri D. D. Desai)

plants should also do steel allocation and supply, not merely indent approval and some sort of paper work which does not mean anything substantial. I believe the steel plants would be better with a little better industrial relations and I strongly suggest to Shri Pai to put his heart because ultimately the interest of the country is connected with their better operation

I wish the Ministry all success in its endeavour to tighten up the utilisation of capacities. It is not enough that the existing plants are utilised. New capacities will have to be created for meeting the demand for more goods and services as a result of the increasing population and standard of living. For new plants there are no funds available either with the banks or other financial institutions. This is a very serious matter which the Minister will have to work out. While the credit squeeze may be there, he should release funds or get funds released from the Reserve Bank for plants where the gestation period is less and goods could be produced in a limited time. In this way, he should see that as many letters of intent, licences and other things as possible, which are presently on paper, are put to actual use

**प्रो० एस० एस० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज)**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मन्त्रीने की 17 तारीख को मैं पाई साहब के मकान पर गया था। वहाँ पर हरिद्वार के हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स के कई सौ वर्कर्स कुछ डिमांड्स ले कर गए थे। वह उन के बीच में भाषण कर रहे थे। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई उन्होंने उन की सारी डिमांड्स को स्वीकार किया और बहुत एग्जोरेस दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि उन का क्या आदर्श है और इस संबंध में कितना और क्या वह करना चाहते हैं, ताकि वे लोग तरक्की करें और उन की मांगें वह पूरी करेंगे।

उन्होंने बताया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्लान्ट्स अब तक जो बराबर घाटा दे रहे थे पिछले दो सालों से मुनाफा कर

रहे हैं। मुझे यह सुन कर निहायत प्रसन्नता हुई कि पब्लिक सेक्टर प्लान्ट्स जिन के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपया हम लगा चुके हैं अब मुनाफा दे रहे हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी यदि हमारे स्टील के प्लान्ट्स अपनी कैपेसिटी के अनुसार प्रोडक्शन दें और देश में जो यह विचार बन गया है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर प्लान्ट्स मुनाफा नहीं देते और नेशनलाइजेशन खराब चीज है यह चीज खत्म हो जाय। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पाई साहब के कार्यकाल में यह काम होगा।

मैं उन के गाव में भी गया था और वहाँ मैं ने देखा कि उन्होंने अपने गाव में क्या काम किया है। वहाँ का सारा वातावरण बदल गया है। तरह-तरह के विकास के काम उन्होंने धहा किए हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वही काम वंश देश में भी करेंगे।

मैं इस समय उन का ध्यान शुगर इंडस्ट्री की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में मेरा करीब 45 माल से संबंध है। उस वक़्त देश में चीनी के सिर्फ 29 कारखाने थे, आज तो 230 कारखाने हो चुके हैं। उस समय भजदूरो को 5 रुपए भासिक तनख़्वाह मिलती थी। आज तो काफ़ी बढ़ चुकी है। फिर भी मैं कहना कि और इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबिले में बहुत कम है। आज कोल इंडस्ट्री में मिनिमम वेज जो मुझे एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया है उस के अनुसार साढ़े चार सौ रुपए भासिक है। स्टील इंडस्ट्री में भी करीब-करीब इतना ही है। डाक इंडस्ट्री में भी उतना ही है। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में करीब चार सौ रुपए है। सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री में साढ़े तीन सौ रुपए हैं। लेकिन शुगर इंडस्ट्री में बेसिक मिनिमम वेज 110 रुपये हैं। वीरिण्डल डीयरनेस

एलाबोर के नाम से यू पी में 190 रुपए देते हैं लेकिन सब भी उसको भिला कर के भी वह बहुत काम होता है। और सूबों में तो यह भी नहीं दिया गया है। यह इंडस्ट्री सीजनल है। यह बेज उन को केवल चार महीने मिलता है। उस चार महीने के बेज से उन को 12 महीने भोजन करना पड़ता है। औसतन बेज केवल 100 रुपए महीने पड़ता है। तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि कितनी बुरी हालत इन मजदूरों की है।

इस इंडस्ट्री में आप चाहते हैं कि सब से ज्यादा उत्पादन देश में हो और वह हो रहा है, इस साल करीब 45 लाख टन शुगर का उत्पादन होने जा रहा है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस इंडस्ट्री के मजदूरों की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाय।

6 दिसम्बर 1974 को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के लेबर मिनिस्टर ने एक कान्फरेंस बुलाई थी जिस में उन्होंने घोषणा किया था कि शीघ्र ही एक ट्रिपार्टीट कान्फरेंस होगी जिस में कि लेबर के वेंजेज क्या हो यह तय किया जायगा। 2 साल गुजर गए अभी तक वह कान्फरेंस नहीं हुई जिस के जरिए कि उन की वेंजेज दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के बराबर की जा सकें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उद्योग मंत्री पाइ साहब कोशिश करेंगे कि इस उद्योग के मजदूरों की अनरवाह तय करने के लिए वह कान्फरेंस बुलाई जाय।

शुगर इंडस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन का सवाल जेरे गौर है। आज नहीं 1969 में जब बम्बई में कांग्रेस सेशन हुआ था तब यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था कि इस इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन होगा। आज 6 साल हो गए। इस प्रस्ताव के पास होने के बाद से मिल ओनर्स ने फैक्ट्रियों में पैसा खाना बन्द कर दिया। हालत

यहां तक हो गई है कि फैक्ट्रियां बंद हो गई हैं। वह उन में कुछ भी पैसा नहीं लगाते हैं यहां तक कि एम्प्लॉय रिपेयर्स भी नहीं कराते हैं जिस से कि बड़े-बड़े ब्रेक डाउन होते हैं और मजदूरों और किसानों का बहुत नुकसान होता है। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि या तो आप निश्चय कर के एलाबोर कर दें कि हम चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे ताकि मिल ओनर्स उस में इन्वेन्टमेंट करें और यह फैक्ट्रियां ठीक से चले, वरना आप तुरन्त चीनी कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें। आप ने कह दिया कि यू पी गवर्नमेंट लें। यू पी गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह तो खुद ही बहुत बुरी हालत में है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री जो कि देश की सेकेंड बिगैस्ट इंडस्ट्री है उस को आप लें। उस से करोड़ों आदमियों का संबंध है। करोड़ों गन्ना किसान उस में अपना गन्ना देते हैं। आज गन्ना उत्पादकों का 60-70 करोड़ रुपया उन पर बाकी है। वह उन को दे नहीं रहे हैं इसलिए कि उन को इंटरेस्ट मिलता है। यदि यह इंडस्ट्री गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आ जाय तो जो केन प्रोवर्स की डिफिकल्टीज है वह दूर हो जायगी। इस के अलावा उस में करीब तीन लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। उन के साथ बहुत बुरा बर्ताव होता है, यह भी ठीक हो जायगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन तमाम बातों का खयाल कर के इस शुगर इंडस्ट्री को जल्दी ही नेशनलाइज किया जाय ताकि देश की यह सेकेंड बिगैस्ट इंडस्ट्री फ्लोरिश कर सके।

खांडसारी इंडस्ट्री को भी शुगर उत्पादन करने वाली इंडस्ट्री ही मानते हैं। इस इंडस्ट्री के साथ जो जुल्म हो रहा है, हाउस के कई लोगों ने उस के बारे में यहां कहा है। इस साल उस

[श्री०एस०एल० सक्सेना]

पर टैक्स बढ़ाया जा रहा है, 9 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट किया जा रहा है। यह बहुत बड़ा जुल्म है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कई प्लांट इस को, लगभग 5 हजार प्लांट बन्द हो गए हैं और लाखों करोड़ों मन गन्ना बेकार जा रहा है क्यों कि यह खाइसारी इंडस्ट्री जिन पाकेट्स में है वहां मिलें नहीं हैं और उस पाकेट का गन्ना किसी मिल में नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है। इसलिए बहुत सा गन्ना बरबाद हो गया है और बरबाद हो रहा है। मैं ने सुबह्याण्यम् साहब से प्रार्थना की थी कि वह काम में कम इस एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी को हटा ले। उन्होंने क्या किया है कि वजाय कम्पाउंड लेवी के स्टैंडर्ड लेवी लगा दो है जिस से यह ड्यूटी बढ़ जाती है और करप्शन भी साथ-साथ बढ़ जाता है। अभी तक यह इंडस्ट्री पाक साफ थी। लेकिन अगर स्टैंडर्ड लेवी बना देते हैं तो लोग झूठी रिपोर्ट देगे कि हमारे यहां इतना पैदा नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह चीज खत्म की जाय ताकि यह इंडस्ट्री पनप सके।

शुगर इंडस्ट्री में हाउसिंग कंडीशन इतनी खराब है कि जिस की कोई हद नहीं। एक बार वहां जा कर देखें तो आप को मालूम होगी कि वह बिल्कुल नरक है। उन के जो मकान हैं एक-एक कोठरी में 20-20 आदमी सीजन में रहते हैं जैसे कि जानवर भी नहीं रहते होंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए यह कम्पलसरी कर दें कि वे मकानों को ठीक से बनाएं ताकि मजदूर उन के अन्दर आराम से रह सकें।

हमारे यहां आज एक सब से बड़ी दिक्कत पावर की है। बहुत से कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं, इस लिए कि उन को

पावर नहीं मिल रही है। आप ने बहुत से काम किए, लेकिन जो एक सब से आवश्यक चीज थी—पावर, उस का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका। लेकिन मैं कहा था—इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन सोशलिज्म का मुख्य अंग है.....

श्री डी० एन० तिबारी (गोपालगंज): यह इन की मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं आता है।

डा० शिवबनलाल सक्सेना : इण्डस्ट्री इन की मिनिस्ट्री में आती हैं, अगर उन को पावर नहीं मिलती है तो प्राइम-मिनिस्टर से कहें, ताकि वे बन्द न हों। आज हालत यह है कि हमारी गोरखपुर की फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री इस लिए बन्द हो जाती है कि उन को पावर नहीं मिलती, अगर जरा देर के लिए भी पावर बन्द हो जाय तो बहुत नुकसान होता है।

सीमेन्ट की इण्डस्ट्रीज उन जगहों पर लगाई जानी चाहिए, जहां सीमेन्ट पैदा हो सकता है, जहां उस का ग-मैटीरियल मिलता है—लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है। मैं चाहता हू कि नई सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्रीज ऐसी जगहों पर लगाई जाय और जो वर्तमान में लगी हुई हैं उन को बढ़ाया जाय ताकि देश की सीमेन्ट की जरूरत पूरी हो सके।

पेपर इण्डस्ट्री देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए आज पेपर की इतनी किल्लत है कि उन को कापिया नहीं मिलती हैं। हमारे यहां स्कूल एक महीने के लिए इस बास्ते नहीं खोले गए कि किताबों और कापियों के लिए पेपर नहीं था। मैं चाहता हू कि इस तरफ़ खास ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि पढ़ाई का सिल सिला बन्द न हो।

मैं आशा करता हू कि मंत्री महोदय के जमाने में हमारी इण्डस्ट्री की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे सुलझाई जायगी और

हमारा देश इण्डस्ट्री के मामले में उन्नति करेगा।

**श्रीमती प्रेमला बाई चव्हाण (कराड़):**

सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। इस बात से आज कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक प्रगति काफ़ी हुई है, फिर भी कुछ भाई बोलते हैं कि जितनी हानी चाहिए उतनी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन कोशिश जारी है और प्रगति हुई है, भले ही कम हो। बड़े देशों के मुकाबले में हो सकता है कि यह प्रगति कम हो, लेकिन हमारे जैसे गरीब देश की हैसियत से हमें बहुत कामयाबी प्राप्त हुई है।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान लघु उद्योगों की तरफ़ खींचना चाहती हूँ। लघु उद्योगों के द्वारा भी हमारे देश में काफ़ी प्रगति हो सकती है। आज हमारे देश में जगह जगह लघु उद्योग केन्द्र खोले गये हैं, उन के लिए हर तरह की सहूलियतें और पैसा देने का इन्तज़ाम किया गया है। मैं स्वयं इस क्षेत्र में काम करती हूँ और मुझे जो दिक्कतें देखने में आई हैं, उन की सूचना मैं आप को देना चाहती हूँ। सरकार की ओर से लघु उद्योग खोलने के लिए तरह-तरह की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, लेकिन जब लोग अपने प्रोजेक्ट को तैयार कर लेते हैं और अपनी योजना बैंकों को आर्थिक सहायता के लिए देते हैं, तब उन के सामने पैसा मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है, उन को लोन 6 महीने या साल भर तक मन्ज़ूर नहीं होता, पैसा नहीं मिलता है, जिस से वे अपना काम शुरू नहीं कर पाते हैं। मेरी बिनती है कि आप लघु उद्योगों के लिए एक अलग

फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन बनायें और उस के जरिए उन को लोन सैंकशन कर के आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय।

लघु उद्योगों में स्त्री शक्ति का उपयोग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा सकता है। मेरा अपना अनुभव है—महाराष्ट्र में पिछले दिनों में जो लघु उद्योग केन्द्र स्त्रियों के लिए खोले गए और जो प्रशिक्षण उन में दिया गया, स्त्रियों में उन से बहुत उत्साह से भाग लिया और बड़ा अच्छा उत्साह प्रदर्शित किया, 600 औरतें उन केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए आईं। यदि ऐसे ही केन्द्र छोटे शहरों में भी खोल दिए जायें तो वहां की औरतें उन में बहुत उत्साह से भाग लेंगी, साथ ही उन को आर्थिक सहायता भी मिलेगी। यह महिला वर्ष है—इस में यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा काम होगा। उन के लिए लघु उद्योग के कारखाने बनाए जायें जहां उन को काम करने का अवसर मिले तथा आर्थिक लाभ भी हो।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि कुछ उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन में महिलाओं के लिये रिज़र्वेशन की ज़रूरत है। जैसे बीड़ी उद्योग है, माचिस उद्योग है, ऐसे काम स्त्रियां बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकती हैं। ऐसे काम बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदारों को न देकर स्त्रियों के लिए रिज़र्व किए जायें।

महाराष्ट्र में सयाद्री पहाड़ियों पर लघु उद्योग खोलना बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकता है, वहां पर बहुत सी नैसर्गिक चीजें, कुदरती चीजें मिलती हैं, जिन पर रिसर्च किया जा सकता है और कई लघु उद्योग खोले जा सकते हैं। जैसे दवाइयां रंग बनाना, ऐसे कामों में प्रयोग होनेवाली वस्तुयें वहां बहुत मिलनी हैं,

[श्रीमती प्रीमला बाई चव्हाण]

बहुत भारी तेचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन पर किसी ने रिसर्च नहीं किया है। यदि इस वर्ष में यह काम शुरू किया जाय तो महाराष्ट्र की नैसर्गिक चीजों का भी बहुत अच्छा उपयोग हो सकता है।

स्त्रियों के वास्ते आपने बहुत कुछ कहा है—लेकिन इस में जब तक उन के लिए थोड़ा रिजर्वेशन न किया जाय, उन को थोड़ी सी सहूलियतें न दी जाय, तब तक स्त्रियों आगे नहीं बढ़ सकतीं। मैं आप के सामने एक मिसाल रखना चाहती हूँ—हमारे यहां कराड में एक उद्योगपति ने महिलाओं के लिए एक कारखाना चलाया है। मैंने वहां जा कर देखा—वह बिजली के मोटर बनाने की फैक्टरी है और वहां की बनी हुई मोटरें रशिया को निर्यात होती हैं। ऐसे दूसरे कारखाने भी खोले जा सकते हैं जहां स्त्रियों को स्थान दिया जा सकता है। इस से स्त्रियों की भी मदद मिलेगी और उद्योग भी बढ़ेगा।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का काम हमारे देश में अभी बहुत नहीं बढ़ा है। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में भी महिलायें बहुत अच्छा काम कर सकती हैं। इस समय जो भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारखाने के देश में चल रहे हैं—उन में ज्यादातर औरतें ही काम करती हैं। यदि यह उद्योग विभिन्न शहरों में खोला जाय तो महिलाओं को काफी काम मिल सकता है।

महाराष्ट्र के बारे में एक बार मैंने मंत्री जी को लिखा था कि हैवी इण्डस्ट्रीज देहातों में या बैकवर्ड एरिया में खोलीं जाय। आज जो भी कारखाने खुलते हैं वे बड़े शहरों में खुलते हैं और यहां पर काम करने के लिए हमारे देहातों के लोगों को जाना पड़ता है—इस से शहरों का विकास तो हो जाता है, लेकिन देहात

पिछले ही रह जाते हैं। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि देहातों में बड़े कारखाने खोले जायं तो देहातों की परिस्थिति में सुधार होगा और इस से इण्डस्ट्री का डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन भी होगा।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि इस महिलाओं के वर्ष में आप का मंत्रालय कुछ काम कर के दिखलायेगा और मंत्री जी अपने जबाब में मेरी बातों का सन्तोषजनक उत्तर देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because there are only two members on the Opposition to speak, if I were to call the Opposition members, then there will be hardly any one on the Opposition side to listen...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Sir, I have to leave today...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be only at 10 O' Clock in the night...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Before that, I have something else to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. Your presence here is very essential. I will call two members from this side and one from that side.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, since I come from Kanpur and there is a textile crisis in Kanpur, I would request you to give me five minutes at your convenience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; I will consider. Mr. Ram Singh Bhai.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर): सभापति जी, इस विभाग की मांगों का सम्बर्धन करते हुए मैं मंत्री जी को और उन के साथी राज्य मंत्रियों को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने इन पिछले थोड़े से दिनों में जिस ईमानदारी, लगन और परिश्रम से इस विभाग का काम किया है यह बड़ा ही सराहनीय है। हैवी इण्डस्ट्रीज से ले कर लघु उद्योग तक जो

आंकड़े में मैं देखे हूँ उन से बहुत ही आशा और उम्मीद बनती है। 1972 और 1973 में कृषि उत्पादन की कमी को ले कर और तब से अभी तक बिजली शोर्टेज को ले कर हमारे देश के उत्पादन को काफी नुकसान पहुंचा है। लेकिन यह एक दैवी कोप था जो मनुष्य के हाथ के बाहर की बात है। उस के बावजूद भी क्या प्राइवेट सैक्टर और खास कर पब्लिक सैक्टर में अगर हम आंकड़े देखने हैं तो हमें पता चलता है कि दरअसल ऐसी परिस्थिति में भी इस विभाग ने कितनी योग्यता के साथ अपने काम को सम्भाला है और उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। कल ही कौमर्स विभाग की मांगों पर मंत्री महोदय को हम लोग बधाई दे रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि इस साल रेकार्ड एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। यह एक्सपोर्ट कहां से हो गया ? उत्पादन हुआ होगा तभी एक्सपोर्ट हुआ होगा। इस लिए वह मुबारकबाद उद्योग विभाग को अपने आप ही मिल जाता है क्यों कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है और अपनी जरूरत को पूरा करते हुए जो बचा है उसको ही एक्सपोर्ट किया है। इसलिए विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने जो आलोचना की उस से मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। मनसुखा जैसी पार्लियामेंट में भी भाषा बोले उसकी कोई कीमत नहीं। शिलान्यास के पत्थर के संबंध में कहा कि वह किसी गांव के बाथरूम में पहुंच गया वहां देखा तो आप को उस बारे में पुलिस को सूचना देनी चाहिए थी। अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर ऐसी चोरी देखते रहें और चोरियां होती रहें तो देश का क्या होगा ? यह तो देश को सहस्र सहस्र करने की आप की जबाबदेही है।

पिछले साल अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक के हीवी इंडीनिमरिंग के उत्पादन के आंकड़े देखें तो पता चलेगा कि

इस अरसे में 1973 में 255 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ, और 1974 में अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक 359 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ। मतलब यह कि 41 परसेंट ज्यादा मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ है। इसी तरह से भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में 33 परसेंट ज्यादा मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स में 65 परसेंट, मशीन टूल्स कोरपोरेशन में 88 परसेंट और भारत हेवी प्लेट और व्रैसल्स में 35 परसेंट अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि 1973 की बनिस्बत 1974 की उसी अवधि में अधिक उत्पादन हुआ और 1974 की बनिस्बत 1975 में और भी ज्यादा उत्पादन होने वाला है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। यह मैं विरोध पक्ष के सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ।

इसी के साथ-साथ पार्लियामेंट में पिछले दिनों न्यूज प्रिन्ट की कमी के बारे में बहुत बहस होती रही और अक्सर हम यह कहते रहे कि न्यूज प्रिन्ट का क्या होगा। लेकिन आज क्या हालत है ? आज हमारा उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है और ऐसा कहा जा सकता है कि चुनाव के दिनों में आवश्यकतानुसार न्यूज प्रिन्ट दिया जा सकेगा। लेकिन साथ-साथ जहां उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात आयी हमारे नेशनल न्यूज प्रिन्ट, नेपा नगर का जो उत्पादन है, अगर उस की फ़िगर्स और आंकड़ें लें तो पायेंगे, जैसा कि 1956-57 की बैलेंसशीट से पता चलता है, कि उस से एक साल में 1 करोड़ 15 लाख का नुकसान हुआ। और 1973-74 की बैलेंसशीट के अनुसार उसमें 79 लाख 68 हजार का नैट प्रोफ़िट हुआ है। 1971-72 में जिसने 3 लाख का प्रोफ़िट किया था, और इस के पहले 1969-70 में 92 लाख का नुकसान किया था 1970-71 में 52

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

लाख का नुकसान हुआ और उसीने 1971-72 में 3 लाख का मुनाफा किया 1972-73 में 9 लाख का और 1973-74 में 79 लाख 68 हजार का प्रोफिट किया है और प्रोडक्शन के हिसाब से अगर देखें तो भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। एक दूसरी बात भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने से प्रोफिट बढ़ जाता है क्या? ऐसी बात नहीं है। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने से प्रोफिट बढ़ता अवश्य है और कभी घट भी जाता है। यह तो बाजार के ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि बाजार का ट्रेंड क्या है। तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि नेशनल न्यूजप्रिन्ट का प्रोडक्शन बराबर बढ़ रहा है। 1956-57 में 13,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रोडक्शन था, 1973-74 में वहाँ 48 हजार 680 मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन हुआ है। जैसा मैं ने कहा हमारे विरोध पक्ष के सदस्य एक ही साइड देखते हैं और वह विरोध करना।

जहाँ तक मजदूरों का सवाल है प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बनिस्बत पब्लिक सेक्टर में श्रमिकों को ज्यादा वेतन मिल रहा है और उस के साथ-साथ ज्यादा और अच्छी सहूलियतें मिलती हैं। जो कहा गया है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में छटनी होती है, गड़बड़ करते हैं तो निकाल कर बाहर कर देते हैं, यह मैं मानता हूँ कि जब कभी कहीं ऐसा होता है। लेकिन अगर आंकड़ें देखें तो मालूम होगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में हिंसा कि कार्यवाही करने पर, तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही करने पर ही विक्टेमाजेशन हुआ होगा, अन्यथा नहीं, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में तो मालिक की मर्जी पर है, कोई भी बहाना बना कर किसी मजदूर को निकाला जा सकता है। यह उस की मर्जी पर निर्भर करता है। फिर बेचारा

मजदूर 7, 8 साल तक कोर्ट में मुकदमा लड़ा करे और वह इतने लम्बे जांचे तक लड़ भी नहीं सकता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को प्रोफिट में ले जाना बहुत कठिन होता है क्यों कि जितना मशीन और बिल्डिंग पर खर्चा होता है उतना ही उन को नये टाउनशिप पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, वहाँ रोड, रोशनी, स्कूल, पोस्ट आफिस, अस्पताल आदि पर खर्चा करना पड़ता है। और इन से केवल मजदूरों को ही सहूलियत नहीं मिलती है बल्कि उस टाउन में जितने भी रहने और आकर बसने वाले लोग हैं, उन सब को भी सहूलियत देनी पड़ती है। ऐसा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नहीं है। इस बात को भी हमें समझना चाहिए। अगर हम किसी कारखाने में प्रोफिट का विचार करते हैं तो हमें केवल प्रोडक्शन कास्ट तक ही विचार नहीं करना चाहता बल्कि कारखाने के साथ वहाँ पर टाउन पर जो खर्चा होने वाला है, हस्पताल, सड़कों, स्कूलों और वेलफेयर ऐक्टिविटीज पर भी जो खर्चा होने वाला है, वह खर्चा भी इंडस्ट्री पर ही पड़ता है। उस से कम परसेंटेज प्रोफिट का आना स्वामाविक है।

श्रीमन्, पब्लिक सेक्टर की आलोचना करने के बारे में हमारे विरोधी मित्रों को विचार करना चाहिए।

अब जहाँ जवायंट सेक्टर की बात है, दरअसल में पैसे की कमी है और इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिए काफी पैसा चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत ठीक कहा है कि पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए या तो जनता के ऊपर टैक्स लगाए या लोगों को यह कहें कि आप भी हमारे उद्योग में पैसा लगा हिस्सेदार बनें, मजदूर भी हिस्सेदार बनें। हम यह नहीं कहते

कि टाटा, बिरला हिस्सेदार बनें। जो अपने घर में से पूंजी निकाल सकता है और जो अपनी जेब की पूंजी लगा सकता है, वह हिस्सेदार बने और उस में 51 परसेन्ट शेयर गवर्नमेंट के रहेंगे। हम नहीं चाहते कि जनता के ऊपर टैक्स लगा कर पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाए। हमारा कहना है कि जिस घर में पैसा है, क्यों न वह उस को उद्योग में लगाए माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो यह योजना को एनाउन्स किया है, उस का हम स्वागत करते हैं।

हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। किन्तु राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से ही सारा मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। देश के सारे उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लो, तो क्या होगा। योगासलाविया में मैंने देखा कि उन्होंने पहले सबका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया लेकिन बाद में उन का त्रापस आना पड़ा। डिक्टेटरशिप में तो राष्ट्रीयकरण एकदम चल सकता है लेकिन प्रजातंत्र में ऐसा एकदम नहीं हो सकता। राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए जनमत वातावरण पहले बनाया जाए। आज तो जनमत ही राष्ट्रीयकरण के विरोध में है। जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है तो प्रोफिट नहीं हुआ है और प्रोडक्शन गिर रहा है और सारी बातें वहां पर हो रही है। जहां पर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, वहां पर आप ने सहयोग क्या दिया है? आप उस में सहयोग कीजिए। मैं यहां देख रहा हूं कि अभी हाथ में 103 मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तो उस में श्रमिक कितना काम करते हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जितना काम वे करते थे, उतना वे वहां नहीं करते हैं। यह बात मैं ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में भी कही थी। उस में मिनिस्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे और 5, 7 हजार मजदूर भी उसमें थे। मैं ने कहा था कि

आप 8 घंटे की बजाए 4 घंटे ही काम करते हैं। इसलिए इस में लोगों को ईमानदारी दिखानी चाहिए और मह. कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक बात और भी कहना चाहूंगा और यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर या प्रबंधक होते हैं या जो आप के अधिकारी वहां पर जाते हैं, वे अपनी भाषा और जाति के हिसाब से लोगों को लेकर वहां जाते हैं। इस तरह से स्थानीय लोगों और दूसरे भाषा-भाषियों को वहां पर काम नहीं मिलता है। आप पब्लिक सेक्टर में इस चीज को देख लीजिए। एक दूसरी बात जिस पर पब्लिक सेक्टर में निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है, वह खरीद और बेचान के बारे में है। इस की क्वालिटी पर भी पूरी निगरानी की जरूरत है क्यों कि इसमें ही बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है बाकी गड़बड़ी का उर नहीं है। पहले हम भी आलोचना करते थे कि एडमिनिस्टर की ला कर बैठा दिया जाता है, लेकिन अब हम यह देख रहे हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर अनुभवी व कुशल टेकनिशियन्स के आने से बहुत अच्छा काम चल रहा है और वह बहुत तरकी पर है और जिस तरह से इस विभाग के मंत्री लोग, राज्य मंत्री ध्यान दे रहे हैं, अगर उसी तरह से ध्यान दिया जाता रहा, तो यह काफ़ी तरकी करेगा। अभी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में सर्वे किया गया है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग कितनी तरह के हैं, उन की प्रोब्लम्स क्या हैं, उन के लिए रा-मैटीरियल्स का इन्तजाम कितना कम है, बाजार का इन्तजाम है और एक्सपोर्ट का इन्तजाम है या नहीं और इन सब बातों को देखने के बाद ही स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में



[श्री राम सिंह शर्मा]

मिस्री इंडस्ट्री को खोलने की इजाजत दी जाएगी करना नहीं दी जाएगा। यह बहुत अच्छा तरीका है और इस तरह आप पूरा ध्यान दें।

इस के साथ ही एक अन्तिम बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 103 मिलों जो आप ने ली हैं वे बिना प्राणों की लाशें जैसी हैं और आप को उन में प्राण डालना है किन्तु यह कोई मामूली काम नहीं है। 103 मिलों की हालत क्या है, यह आप देखिये। 100 वर्ष पुरानी उन की मशीनरी है और 100 वर्ष पुरानी मशीनरी को लेकर आप ने इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की दृष्टि से, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बड़े जोखिम का काम किया है। जब मशीनरी कबाड़ा हो जाती है तो राष्ट्रियकरण के नाम पर, सरकार के गले मंडते हैं और उस में सहयोग नहीं करते हैं, हड़ताल करवाते हैं और फिर आलोचना भी करते हैं। मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप कन्ट्रोल्ड कपड़ा इन मिलों में बनवा रहे हैं। तो ये मिले नहीं चल सकती हैं। कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लॉथ में एक मीटर कपड़े के ऊपर 1 रुपया 30 पैसे का नूकसान होता है। इन में फाइन और सुपर फाइन कपड़ा भी बनाना चाहिए और कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा दूसरी प्राइवेट मिलों को बनाना चाहिए जिन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा लाभ कमाया और कमा रही है। श्रीमन् इन मिलों में नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण करने की बड़ी जरूरत है। आज तो यह हालत है कि आप का प्रोडक्शन इतना कम आ रहा है कि जहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दूसरी मिलों में पर स्पिंडिल 6 औंस आ रहा है, वहां आप की मिले साढ़े तीन औंस दे रही हैं। जब इतना कम प्रोडक्शन होगा, तो कैसे आप की मिलें कोम्पटीशन टिक सकती हैं।

आज इस उद्योग में कम्पटीशन है, आप की मोनोपली तो नहीं है। अगर मोनोपली होती, तो दूसरी बात थी। इस तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सामने ये मिलें नहीं टिकेंगी। हो यह रहा है कि आप ने उन के बकिंग कैपिटल के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है आज हालत यह है कि आप की 103 मिलें बकिंग कैपिटल के अभाव में सस्ते में कपड़ा बेचती हैं और महंगी रुई खरीदती हैं। आप उन को सस्ती और अच्छी क्वालिटी की रुई कहां से दें। जब अच्छी क्वालिटी की रुई मिल सकती थी, तब बकिंग कैपिटल के कारण रुई खरीद नहीं पाए इसलिए अब उन को महंगी रुई मिल रही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सब बातों को आप को देखना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री जी को अभी हाल इंदोर ले गया था और मिलों की एक एक मशीन के पास से उन को घुमाया, और बताया कि मशीनों की क्या हालत है। ऐसी मशीनों में उत्पादन क्या आयेगा। इस के लिए कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह तो मजदूरों का दोष है लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों का दोष नहीं अगर दोष उत्पादन गिराने या हो सकता है तो उनके लीडरों का। आज मजदूर लीडर बरअसल ट्रेड यूनियन चलाने लायक नहीं हैं। कारखाने के अन्दर जन संघी मजदूर थे, कम्युनिस्ट मजदूर थे, कांग्रेस भी थे और स्वतन्त्र भी थे। सभी से मंत्री जी का जोरदार स्वागत किया। एक एक मशीन पर वे गये और डेढ़ घंटे तक वे वहां रहे सभी मजदूरों ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि मिसमेनेजमेंट दूर किया जाए और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जाए हम इस में पूरा पूरा सहयोग देंगे। वहां पर सभी ने मंत्री जी का बहुत ही शान्ति से अच्छा

स्वागत किया। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों से मंत्री महोदय जितना ज्यादा सम्बन्ध रखेंगे, जितने ज्यादा उन के सम्पर्क में आएंगे, जितना उन्हें विश्वास में लेंगे, उतना ही ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, अनुशासन रहेगा।

पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह इंसेंटिव प्रोडक्शन बोनस के बारे में है। इंसेंटिव देने का क्या पैमाना होना चाहिए। एक तो प्रोफिट शेयरिंग है मनाके के आधार पर और दूसरा आप का प्रोडक्शन बोनस है। आज अलग अलग उद्योगों में यह मनमाने ढंग से किया जा रहा है। मैं नेपालगर की ही बात करता हूँ। वहाँ 32 परसेन्ट प्रोडक्शन बोनस देते हैं। इस से ज्यादा वेतन पाने वालों को 12 महीने के अन्दर लगभग 5 हजार रुपया के करीब मिल जाता है और एक मजदूर है जिस का संबंध प्रोडक्शन से है साल में लगभग 400 रुपया ही मिला है। आप की प्रोडक्शन कौन देता है। जो मजदूर मशीन पर खड़ा है, वह देता है लेकिन साल भर के अन्दर उस को प्रोडक्शन बोनस 400 रुपया मिलेगा और मैनेजर या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर को 5 हजार रुपया प्रोडक्शन बोनस मिलेगा। प्रोडक्शन बोनस का मतलब क्या है? यह उन को मिलना चाहिए जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध प्रोडक्शन से हो। प्रोडक्शन में मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर तो नहीं आता है। एक जगह आप ने एक नाई को बाल बनवाने के लिए रखा है और नाई को वेतनिक रख उस से बाल व शेविंग का काम लेते हैं। तो क्या उस को प्रोडक्शन बोनस मिलेगा। इस तरह से कारखाना नहीं चल सकता है। मेरा निवेदन यह भी है कि प्रोडक्शन बोनस

या स्लाइडिंग स्केल होना चाहिये फिर जिस का वेतन ज्यादा है, उस को कम परसेन्टेज से दिया जाना चाहिये और जिस का कम उसकी परसेन्टेज ज्यादा हो उसे ज्यादा से लेकिन नीचे वाले से ऊपर वाला बहुत ज्यादा न ले जा सके और नीचे वाले से ऊपर वाले को कम भी न मिले, इस चीज को आप को देखना चाहिए।

जो नेपा मिल की बात है, उस ने ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया है और प्रोडक्शन के साथ साथ प्रोफिट भी बढ़ाया है और वह शानदार प्रोफिट हुआ है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अगले साल वह अपनी फुल कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक काम करने लगेगा और आप को ज्यादा प्रोफिट देगा। लेकिन श्रीमन् इस में थोड़ी क्वालिटी की तरफ भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। उस का जो रंग है, शेड है, वह अच्छा नहीं है, मजनुती भी नहीं है, इम्पोर्टेंट जैसा तो वह नहीं आएगा, लेकिन फिर भी उस की क्वालिटी और भी ठीक होनी चाहिए। यहाँ पर सलाई से कागज बनता है जोकि दुनिया में कहीं नहीं बनता। इसलिए क्वालिटी उतनी नहीं आएगी। लेकिन थोड़ी बहुत तो वाइटेनस स्ट्रेन्थ आनी चाहिये।

शीट की ग्रामेज के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक मीटर कागज की ग्रामेज 54 से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वहाँ कभी कभी 60-70 तक होती है। अब ग्रामेज ज्यादा होगी तो शीट कम निकलेंगे। आप भजन के हिसाब से प्रोडक्शन लेते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। साथ के साथ शीट भी देखने चाहिए। इस पर आप ध्यान दें।

[श्री राम सिंह माई]

साथ साथ वहाँ जातिवाद और प्रान्त-वाद जो पनप रहा है, इसको आप रोकें और उसे आप खत्म करें।

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (PATNA):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I must say that the working of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies is not at all satisfactory. Most of the officers have made the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules and regulations as a tool for their personal benefit. They feel that they are permanent in the Ministry and that the Ministers come and go. These are the officers who are responsible for encouraging the foreign companies to flout the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules and regulations. The issue of permission letters from 1953 to 1965 and even in 1968, diversification from 1966 to 1970, the COB licences from 1970 and onwards and the intepretation of the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules in favour of the foreign companies show that these officers are responsible for giving the control of all the consumer industries like the drug industry, the soft drinks industry, cigarette industry and so on to the foreign firms.

Sir, when questions were asked in Parliament, information was suppressed and the routine reply was given that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. It seems that the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules and regulations are meant only for the Indian sector and not for the foreign companies. Sir, under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, nobody is permitted to manufacture new brands of cigarettes without a licence. Yet, the foreign-dominated cigarette manufacturers are producing new brands of cigarettes without a licence. But, no penal action has been taken up till now against them.

Sir, the Coca Cola Export Corporation has got and is getting patronage from the Government of India. The Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 44 lakhs in 1970 and repatriated over a crore of rupees. How can the repatriation be more than the profit? I fail to understand. Sir, the

Corporation has no registration certificate and no industrial licence under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. It is said that it is recorded with the DGTD. The Corporation exported goods worth Rs. 10.1 lakhs in 1971 to Denmark and the service charges repatriated were Rs. 15.75 lakhs. This means, the loss of foreign exchange is greater than the advantage. This is not an essential industry. Therefore, I suggest that this recorded status of the Coca Cola Export Corporation should be held illegal. Then penal action should be taken against them and the officers who have shielded the illegal activities of this Corporation should be brought to book and further repatriation by this Corporation should be stopped forthwith.

You know that almost all foreign drug manufacturing concerns have overproduced formulations with the highest content and the DGTD has allowed them the raw materials in contravention of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and rules and the decision of the Licensing Committee. But if an Indian firm asks for the same raw materials, the Licensing Committee does not allow it on the pretext of 'technical competency and higher import content'. The Ministry has flouted certain assurance given in Parliament and also the decision of the Cabinet Sub-Committee. I must tell the House that the Ministers are prisoners in the hands of officers who are flouting the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for their personal gain.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House and the Minister some cases for immediate and thorough probe or inquiry. All the cases where unnecessary haste has been shown in approving them in favour of the foreign firms require immediate examination or probe and necessary action should be taken against them.

I will give one concrete example. The undue haste with which the Licensing Committee recommended the case of Messrs. C. E. Fulford also requires a thorough probe. It was really an anti-national decision and attracted criticisms in newspapers.

My second point is that all the cases where industrial licences have been issued without reference to the Licensing Committee need an immediate and thorough probe. For example, Messrs. Sandoz were issued a licence for certain items in 1963 which was never referred to the Licensing Committee. Subsequently an amendment was made in the industrial licence for a new article. It is not known under what provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or rules this amendment was made five years after the issue of the original licence without an application.

My third point is about dilution of conditions for Messrs. Hoechst after the issue of licence without consulting the Licensing Committee, recommendation of COB licence in their favour and stoppage of the minutes at the instance of vested interests. This is a case which requires immediate scrutiny and proper action against those concerned.

My fourth point is that the Supplementary Licensing Committee is a superfluous body created by the bureaucrats to help their friends through allocation of imported raw materials and illegal activities which also requires a thorough probe.

I would like to make the following suggestions for implementation by the Minister over and above what I have said earlier: (1) Diversification to Indian medium scale industry whose item-wise production does not exceed Rs. 3 crores per annum should be allowed within overall capacity and without any restriction of import content.

My second suggestion is that registration for Indian medium scale industry should be automatic. Thirdly, the Indian medium scale sector should be allowed representation on the Licensing Committee. Fourthly, Units situated in backward areas should get industrial licences automatically on making application without reference to licensing committee. The hon. Minister of Industries must take independent and bold decision with regard to the points and suggestions made by me.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (NALGONDA): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the budget of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, which has been initiated by the hon. Minister Shri T. A. Pai. In supporting wholeheartedly the demand now under discussion, I congratulate the Ministry in charge of Industrial Development and Civil Supplies for its fruitful innovative efforts and performance in not only stemming the alarming decline of Industrial growth rate to as low as 0.6 per cent. last year but also for reversing the trend to a hopeful, through modest increase of 3 per cent.

Of great interest and importance to us and the country as a whole is the creditable performance not only in the critical sectors with multiplier effect like steel, coal and power but also in the hitherto sluggish heavy engineering units controlled by the Department of Heavy Industry attaining now a growth rate of 41 per cent increase over last year and in fact the public sector as a whole has achieved an overall weighted growth increase of 12.7 per cent over the previous year. By this performance and achievement, the Government and this Ministry have exploded the two prevailing myths, no doubt sedulously fostered by interested quarters about the Indian Industrial sector, namely, that heavy industrial sector in India cannot work efficiently, and that the public enterprises in India are and must remain inefficient. Though we have turned the corner, I am aware, Sir, there is no room for complacency as we have many miles to go even to attain the growth rates achieved in industrial production in the later sixties. The Government of India Economic Survey has this to say on our hopes and fears in this regard:

"As a result of the determined efforts that are now being made to increase the output of such vital inputs as power, coal and steel, the prospects for industrial development in 1975-76 can be expected to improve. However, there is considerable uncertainty about the supply of industrial raw materials of agricultural origin. There are indications that at least during the first half of the year availability of agricultural raw materials will continue to be a dominant constraint on the growth of output of

(Shri K. S. Chouda)

agro-industries which have a large weightage in the index of industrial production. The export prospects for manufactured goods are also somewhat uncertain. Taking all these factors into account it will be unrealistic to assume that a major breakthrough in the rate of growth of industrial production is just round the corner."

Let me say that since the above observation, particularly in regard to adequate availability of agricultural inputs, the first half of the year as it has unfolded itself has totally belied this apprehension. What has come to pass is a glut of agricultural inputs like jute, sugarcane, cotton, castor oil seeds, etc. and the failure of the industrial capacity to utilise this. Another ten lakhs tonnes of sugar could have been produced and we could have exported much larger quantities of jute and cotton manufacturers; larger quantities of jute and cotton manufactures could have been achieved to meet both domestic and export needs but for the shortcomings in the fields of industrial capacity utilisation and capacity addition. Not only the national resources, tax revenues and foreign exchange resources have thus been cruelly deprived of due augmentation even though the agricultural inputs have been made available in plenty but the failure on the part of the industry has apart from costing the country dearly has ruinously affected the growers and also threatens to retard agricultural production itself. In view of the importance and weightage of agro-industrial production, the Ministry in coordination with other concerned ministries should rectify this situation and never allow such situations to recur.

It is a sad fact that because of the hitherto unchecked inflationary conditions, the consumer industries had no compulsions for capacity maximisation and opted for profit maximisation on restricted output. As inflationary conditions, though brought under check, will persist for some time to come, steps have to be taken and monetary and fiscal measures initiated to curb this restrictive practice and afford incentives for full capacity utilisation and setting up new capacity. The excise levy on these manufactures, particularly sugar

and cotton textiles may be so restructured as to prove an incentive to greater production and a disincentive to restricted production capacity. In fact, incentive in this way has to be provided for setting up new capacity in the cooperative sugar sector, as it is seen that most of the newly licensed cooperative sugar factories are not coming up as they have ceased to be viable propositions because of the steep increase in cost of plant and machinery. Even though, as in the case of projects like Rengunta, Cuddapah, etc. the growers and the State Government have raised the necessary share capital resources, the projects are held up as they are unable to place orders for plant and machinery due to the changed cost factor and consequent financial problems. These problems have got to be urgently sorted out and the way found for setting up these industries and also for making them viable propositions.

Similarly, Sir, in the field of setting up of new industrial capacity in backward areas, more positive and purposeful efforts and measures have got to be made as so far we have not been able to make even a dent in the growing regional imbalance in this regard. For example, the proposal of Indian Oxygen Ltd to set up a castor complex of 50,000 tonnes capacity—the biggest industrial project in this backward Nalgonda district—is held up and not cleared as yet. The growers of castor seed in the district too are beginning to get disheartened and may have to give up gradually the cultivation of this important crop with all its varied industrial and export implications. Action has got to be taken to clear this by issuing letter of intent and licence and such other proposals elsewhere in backward areas.

It is regrettable that though there is abundant scope in Andhra Pradesh for production of cement, a critical input now in short supply for both domestic and export needs, adequate efforts have not been made to exploit the rich deposits of needed raw materials in several identified centres for cement plant like in Mirylaguda area of Malgonda district. Even the projects at Adilabad and Yerrakuntla, taken up after long delay, are not making headway and necessary support on a priority basis must be given to complete these

projects expeditiously. The rich and varied mineral deposits in Telengana and Rayalaseema areas of the State which can well sustain many public sector industrial projects have remained and still remain neglected.

Efforts must be made and action initiated to set up a Tractor, Scooter and Tyre manufacturing industry in Hyderabad, for which the scope and need exist. In this connection, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the acute shortage of tractor tyres, particularly for the imported tractors distributed by the State Agro Industries Corporation. Though suitable tyres are indigenously produced, they are all being exported, leaving a large number of tractors, as in Andhra Pradesh, idle for want of tyres. This needs urgent attention.

Under the able guidance of Shri T. A. Pai, I hope this Ministry will flourish. With these few words, I support the Demands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR):  
Mr. Chairman, I will confine myself to the cut motions which I have moved. At the very outset, I should congratulate the Minister and his Ministry for wiping out the liabilities and losses in the public sector undertakings, specially in BHEL, Haridwar, HEL, Bhopal and other public undertakings. This is the first step which gives us the feeling that the public undertakings can be run efficiently. This nullifies the propaganda launched by the right reaction and vested interests that the public sector is inefficient and so should be discarded. For that I congratulate the Minister and some of the officials who were connected with it.

While doing so, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention some of the salient features which I would like the hon. Minister to take note of. In this Ministry headed by Shri Pai, there are three equally efficient Ministers, including Shri A. P. Sharma. I am not excluding him. I would request him to take note of what I say in this matter.

I have been pleading in this House that there should be a uniform wage

policy for all the public sector undertakings. I say this because supposing an agreement has been reached in BHEL, Haridwar, regarding wages, those wages are not applicable at Triveni Structural at Naini. It results in heart-burning.

In Bangalore HAL and BEL come under the Defence Ministry and ITI under the Communications Ministry. But there is a uniform wage policy for all these undertakings, even though they are under different Ministries. This has removed disgruntlement among the employees. This is one of the policies which the hon. Minister Shri Pai has initiated, with the help of the Minister of Defence Production. In the same manner, there should be parity in the wages in all the public undertakings in the same place so that there may not be any heart-burning among the workers.

I have also been pleading in the House that the workers in the public undertakings should be covered by the Central labour legislation. Now suppose there is an industrial dispute in Bhopal. The industrial Disputes Act of the State is applicable in that particular unit. So, it is very difficult for the Centre to intervene in the matter, although administratively the Central Government or the particular Corporation is responsible for it. I have requested the hon. Labour Minister to kindly consider this matter, whether these public undertakings, which are for all purposes autonomous corporations coming under the Central Government and answerable to this House, whether they should not come under the Central labour legislations and whether the central service conditions should not be made applicable to them. I am saying this because I have experience that even adjudication awards given by the Union Ministers could not be implemented because of this difficulty.

Then I come to the inclusion of workers' representative in the Board. The hon. Minister in the various committees had made it amply clear that this will mean the representation of workers not only at the national level but also at the plant level. Unless the workers representatives are included in the plant level, production is not going to go up. I assure you on

(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

behalf of those workers whom I represent, that the workers will do their best not only to wipe out the losses but to keep the good name of the public undertaking, and it will be a good and fitting reply to those who are criticising the public sector projects. If they are included as representatives at the plant level, if they are taken into confidence, they will see to it that the good name of the undertaking is maintained. I do not say for a moment that they are not being consulted anywhere I have seen that the most difficult cases of HMT, Pinjore, were decided by the Secretary of the Ministry, who is fortunately a technocrat, after consulting the labour. I am proud of him and the other officials who work so well. What is the result? Till the other day, in HMT, Pinjore, there was labour trouble almost every day. Now the position has completely changed because of the cooperation of the labour.

Then I come to some of the textile units. The hon Minister had the courage of conviction to announce that the Muir Mills and the Victoria Mills, which are under the National Textile Corporation, will not suffer because of want of funds. It is not a question of finance alone. I had explained these things to my hon. friend, the young and energetic Minister, Shri Maurya. He went to Kanpur and he was there for half a day. But he did not have the courtesy to see the workers' representatives. We have explained that they wanted finance to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores to pay off the arrears of wages, gratuity etc. and to run the units efficiently. But, before that money is granted, there should be proper investigation into the working of the mills, whether those who are administrators, controllers or administrative heads are utilising this money in the best interests of the mills. I have suggested that an investigation committee should be appointed to see that the finances are not used for any purpose other than modernising the particular units. That is why I suggest that a thorough overhaul is necessary.

I should congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri B. P. Maurya, for taking a very good decision, a very same decision, to set up the Tannery and Footwear Corporation.

It was previously known as Flex under the British India Corporation. Flex shoes were known as the best, not to throw at some people but to wear, because they are more durable. But what happened? The Bajorias and the Mundhras spoiled the whole thing and converted it into a junk. I had agitated for three years continuously for taking over that particular unit from the BIC. It is now completely a nationalised mill. The hon. Minister has selected some very good person, a technocrat with experience, as the Managing Director. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the present Managing Director, who was shunted out, is trying to put spokes in the wheel and if, on account of this, the technocrat is not posted there as Managing Director, it will be a sad commentary on the working of the Ministry.

If this unit works well, it will definitely get more export orders. Now they are supplying shoes to Russia, Czechoslovakia and other countries. Huge orders are pending with us. So, we want this unit to run efficiently.

Coming to Scooters (India) Limited, I must congratulate the Minister and the officials connected with it. I was present on that particular day when 17 or 18 scooters were presented to our hockey players as shield. I cannot possibly drive a scooter. I have never learnt it and, at this stage, I do not want to learn it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can purchase a few shares.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not believe in sharing.

17 HRS.

I have seen, before the time-schedule, the production has been completed and it has come out. I am proud of it. When I came to know that some of the officials from the Defence Department were sent there—I would mention here the name of Mr. Sundararajan who was once my boss when I was a Clerk in the Defence Department—I was quite confident about the efficiency. The selection was correct. I have seen how the young boys have manufactured scooters. The Bajaj and

other scooter manufacturers were having a trade, propaganda after propaganda, that the scooter will not be manufactured and, if it is manufactured, it will not be run. It has been manufactured and it is being run. Let them sleep. It will run over their bodies. It is one of the best scooters. I think, those young boys should be rewarded by giving some sort of bonus or incentive scheme.

Lastly, on the 25th of this month, I mentioned on the floor of the House about the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. Here, two Ministries are involved, that is, the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies and the Ministry of Commerce. Mr. T. A. Pai replied that some investigation has been made and the report is still awaited. But, unfortunately, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, did not mention anything about it. I must say that if the Government does not take over this unit immediately, it will cause great hardship to the workers. It has been recommended by Mr. Bahuguna, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta who was running the unit for the last so many years has not paid wages or gratuity or anything to the workers. He does not pay income-tax; he does not pay sales tax; he does not pay wealth tax. The non-payment of Government taxes, Government revenues, is his capital.

This mill should be taken over immediately. What Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta is doing is that he is running a particular section and taking away all the bales out. Ultimately, he will sell out the machinery or reduce it to a junk. I would urge upon Mr. B. P. Maurya who has got both the courage and conviction to do something about it and take over the mill. I would also request the hon. Minister, Mr. Pai, to take it over immediately. Otherwise, both these gentlemen, Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta and his worthy brother, Mr. Ram Gopal Gupta, are capable of influencing a section of Congress Members in Lucknow—they move between Lucknow and Delhi. I am afraid, it may go against the interests of workers. They may say, either it is not wholly viable for taking over or it is partially running; it is not wholly sick although the symptoms of sickness are there. Let the investigation report be placed on the Table of the

House. I hope, it will be taken over soon.

At the time when the Bill to take over sick textile mills by the National Textile Corporation was being discussed, I was happy that the hon. Minister, Mr. B. P. Maurya, readily accepted some amendments to the effect that payment of workers' wages or gratuity will be given a priority. Even after that, the wages have not been paid. I would request him to do something about it. We are filing our case to the Commissioner but unless some sort of an amendment is made, this will not help.

There is a crisis. There are about 11,000 workers of cotton textile Mills who are suffering. About 50,000 bales of cotton have piled up and more are piling up. The textile mill-owners of Kanpur are closing down the mills, whether it is the Atherton West Mill, whether it is the mills under the British India Corporation, whether it is the Swadeshi Cotton Mills or J. K. Rayon Mills. It is actually Singhanias, Jaipurias, Bajorias, all these big people, who are combining and conspiring against the workers. They are taking advantage of the power-cut which has been restored to them. They say that there is power-cut and, therefore, workers will not get wages. In Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the power-cut has been restored. According to Shri K. C. Pant, Minister for Energy, it has been restored now. They want some rebate and that is why they are doing it. I do not want to threaten this Government, but I want to make it clear that the 50,000 textile workers of Kanpur, including one thousand workers of J. K. Rayon will not die of starvation. Let a meeting be called jointly by the Minister of Industry, Mr. Maurya or Mr. Sharma—I think, Mr. Maurya is dealing with it—Prof. Chattopadhyaya, and the Minister of Labour; let them call the employers and the employees and take necessary steps to settle this. If it is not settled within a week, the workers will forcibly occupy the mills and force the Government to arrest the mill-owners under DIR or MISA. There will be a law and order situation. In Kanpur we are united. There is no question of CITU or AITUC. We are all united and we will defend the



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

workers' interests; we will not allow the workers to die of starvation. The mills will be forcibly occupied by the workers if no action is taken to settle this matter.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA** (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. We are really discussing the Grants today in the background when we have to re-plan the Plan itself. Our economy has got severe jolts during the previous months: it had its repercussions in escalating inflation, in worsening the industrial relations and in declining the output. In the face of this, I support the Demands for Grants because, by and large and on the whole, the achievement has been extraordinary.

The Indian economy embraces a wide spectrum, from gober gas plant to nuclear reactors in the matter of energy; in the matter of industries, heavy and light engineering industries, consumer industries and agrobased industries cover the belt; but these, between them, do not cover the entire economy.

Our positive factors for industrial growth have been the declining rate of inflation from October 1974 and higher capacity utilisation. Many of the public sector corporations have broken even, but I have noticed one point, the capacity utilisation factor has not been clearly spelt out. In many cases the break-even point has been reached by increase in prices and in some cases, of course, in real growth of output also.

Going through the report, it makes us a bit proud of the wide range of industrial field that we have covered. We are not producing only textiles, we are producing the textile machinery, we are producing food processing machinery, we are producing paper-making machinery, we are producing jute-making machinery, we are producing steel-making machinery, steel plant making machinery—plants which will reproduce plants themselves. We are on the way to economic and technological independence. But between the conception and the reality has fallen a shadow. And, that shadow is to import all machinery from abroad. At the fast

pace at which foreign countries are developing, in 10 years' time our plants will get starved of the spare parts, for, their designs change.

So, although, we are pushing towards technological independence, in the process, a drag and an increasing technological dependence will emerge unless we take quite clearcut remedial and firm steps.

For instance, in Japan, whenever they import any machinery they strip it down bit by bit. They have a large drawing, design and developing and research wing. They design spare parts of the machinery. Spare parts go into production. They reassemble the plant and then start the plant. In our case we require just that approach. Unless we go in for a large design and development wing (attached to major public sector undertakings and heavy engineering units and steel-making units and all that) our technological dependence based on the import of spare parts might develop and deepen with the passage of time. This is my feeling. We have to reverse this process. We have now liberalised imports. There is balance of payments gap of Rs 1,000 crores. Just in order to step up our export capacity we have got to monitor that our imports are not internally consumed but that they really go in for promotion of exports so that the gap of Rs 1,000 crores might be wiped out by our own efforts. This is self-reliance, and not begging for aid, by whatever name you may call it.

Then I suggest standardisation of machines and spare parts and technological innovations for the development of India, so that we can be independent unit by unit and industry by industry.

Then, the report says that certain technological gaps are being met and so on. I am so happy to hear about this thing. In Bharat Heavy Electricals in Bhopal they are getting their technology up-dated. A special tribute has to be paid to that public sector corporation which is doing outstandingly well. But modernisation and re-equipping problem which remain with us, unless consistent steps are pursued vigorously over the wide industrial range.

Then there is the problem of indigenisation of the machinery also, in the years to come. In the export market I would like to know what we are going to do to get petro-dollars. Syria is going in for cement manufacturing plants. We are supplying them. Egypt goes in for a sponge-iron plant and Kuwait is financing it with a blank cheque. With Iran, Kudramukh project has gone through Rs. 130 crore paper mill in eastern India is also being financed by Iran. But the entire product will have to be exported to them. 1980 will be a critical year for the supply of paper for our internal consumption because we will have to export the entire paper to Iran and we must take note.

So, we have to apply our mind to this aspect of the problem. For instance, Venezuela is going in for a two billion dollar development. They want our expertise. But, in all these cases, many of the countries do not even go in for the global tenders. They want all kinds of bilateral agreements, on the spot agreements. We have to be quick on the jump. We have barely touched the fringe. That is what U.S. is doing; that is what the E.E.C. countries are doing. But, we are going slowly on day-to-day routine and by the time serving stagnation we can never capture those petro-dollar markets which we so badly want. Not much money is required. We have only to see that we pay our engineers from 15,000 to 30,000 in foreign exchange so that teams can go and stay there to prepare the feasibility report. Thereby we may have a foothold in these markets. Resources constraint should not stand in the way. We should allow the teams to go to various countries and stay there to prepare feasibility reports free of cost which will be repaid many times over in the coming years.

It is a matter of regret that Direct Reduction Process by National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur which directly reduces the iron-ore and this can be converted into steel is not made use of. No money has been forthcoming from any of the industries—neither from SAIL nor from the Industrial Development Ministry for setting up a pilot plant. It would be a major breakthrough in the steel making if this is taken up. A closed

cement factory in Andhra and a private entrepreneur has taken up that process and is trying to prove it. This sort of red-tape and brownpaper holds us up and we should cut it if we are to go ahead quickly.

Now I come to the engineering industry. We have now surplus of steel of 5 million tonnes. We have unutilised capacity in the H.E.C., Branthwaite, Jessops and Burn in Ranchi and Calcutta and Raymons in Vizag. The steel price in India is Rs. 1,300 per ton whereas the international price of steel is 3,000 a ton. But, we have the value added system by which if we fabricate engineering machinery and export this, the fabricators will have to pay 3,000 a ton. How can we get an edge in the Export market if we have to collect everything at source? So, this value added system has to be reconsidered. The fabricating cost is of the order of 2,400 to 3,000 per tonne. The output per worker is 0.4 tonne a month. It can be improved. We should go in a big way, for our oil drilling rigs, platforms and machinery, Mazagon Docks are manufacturing two. That will not suffice even for our own needs. We have to manufacture, fabricate them and send them to oil rich countries of Iran, Iraq and Indonesia; with cash earned from them go for exports to SE Asia. Japan's yen tied credits by which they have captured the entire market. The resources have to be mobilised and we have to earn the resources a bit by the tied credit methods of Japan. H.E.C. of Ranchi is already thinking of this. All that I suggest is that this requires a priority consideration because the market will be there for the next two to three years. To manufacture these, the time taken is from three to four years normally even if we go very fast.

I would request the Minister to kindly examine the norms by which the backward areas have been classified by the Planning Commission. I come from the region—Chota Nagpur Plateau. It is literally reeling under the impact of public sector Corporations.

Sir, we have a two-sector economy—one automated sector and another primitive sector where people live in filth, ig-

[Shri Kapalendu Bhattacharyya]

norance and poverty and there is growing unrest. There has been a suggestion of medium sector. But I will put it differently. We should have ancillary industries in small scale because when you have major heavy industries it is all the more necessary to have ancillary industries and intermediate technology to bridge this gap.

Now, Sir, a word about the need for achieving higher capacity utilisation. Happily the industrial relations are better. So, I suggest there should be labour participation in industry. The participation should not be in principle alone but it should be in real day-to-day practice. Managing Directors of many public sector undertakings are the new industrial feudal lords. They do not want to share the decision making power—even in an advisory capacity—with the bulk of the workers. Sir, I can say we can very easily achieve an increase of 15 to 20 per cent in our production if we take the workers into confidence. For that the Caesar's wife—I mean the management—must be above suspicion. The Industrial managers have to develop an image of impartiality and the public sector will do much better. These public undertakings have given good performance but they can do much better in the coming months.

Sir, I will very briefly touch upon the point regarding performance and capacity utilisation bonus. There are 132 forms of bonus and bonus can be tailored to any situation. We should work out a capacity utilisation bonus to be paid to the workers, foremen, shop stewards, etc. I do not mind if you pay to the officers also a bit of the bonus but as was pointed out by one of the hon. Members the difference should not be that much of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 50. All could share the bonus and make it a cooperative and productive endeavour.

Lastly, there should not be any out-of-turn promotions to favourites. A dozen of such promotions can wreck the morale of the entire industrial units and this has been one of the major causes which has not helped either the image or the produc-

tive capacity of the public sector undertakings.

Further, Sir, to ensure that good industrial relations are maintained, it is very necessary that the Civil Supplies wing of this Ministry takes urgent steps to ensure a fool-proof distribution system at the highest priority of cloth, soap, writing paper, etc. It may be done through super-bazars or you may devise other ways but it is a must and it should be done immediately without delay.

Finally, I plead for location of the international silk board at Ranchi because in Chota Nagpur the impact of public undertakings is literally dislocating to its economy.

There is a wide belt of unemployment. Four hundred shellac factories have been closed. In Mica, there is also a wide unemployment belt. I suggest that the International Silk Board should be set up there and a big effort should be made for development of tussler and silk worm. That will be another way in the life of the people.

SHRI S. L. PEJE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I congratulate the Ministry for achieving a remarkable and satisfactory progress. So far as the public sector units are concerned, during the last 30 many years, in spite of the heavy investment in the public sector, these units could not make any satisfactory progress. But, after Mr. Pai and his colleagues joined this Ministry, during the last one and a half years, some of the public sector units have been making some profits.

The dispersal of industries and establishment of industries leads to the creation of employment opportunities. We are now facing a colossal problem, in the nation, of unemployment. Day by day, year by year, educated unemployment is increasing. We will have to tackle this problem of unemployment by establishing more and more industries. Either we have to establish these industries in the public sector or in the private sector or in the villages, in the small scale sector. It is not possible

for the public sector alone to tackle this problem of unemployment. For this, people who are well-versed in know-how, people who have got better management capabilities, people who have enough experience should be allowed to establish industries, particularly, in backward regions

Sir, in this connection, I welcome the new policy of the Ministry, namely, the joint sector. This envisages allotment of some shares to the public and some shares to the Government. When we think of mobilising resources, we take recourse to so many ways and means. One of the ways is having more and more taxation. But, when we tax people, they try to evade taxes. But, if we ask people to invest in new companies and new industries, people will come forward and invest their shares and help Government to run the public and joint sectors. I would request the Minister and the Ministry to go ahead with this joint sector policy and see that under this, many industries are established particularly in backward regions.

Sir the Planning Commission, I think, has declared 229 districts as industrially backward. In regard to these backward districts, some incentives are being given like subsidies, soft loans and so on. By giving these incentives alone, industries are not attracted and industrialists will not go there because enough infrastructure is not there in these backward districts. Many licences have been given no doubt. But, very few entrepreneurs are going there. Those who are able to go, who are anxious to go, accept these benefits and go there, but, actually, they do not establish these industries. So far as Maharashtra and some parts of Gujarat State are concerned, there are so many ghost units and ultimately Government had to institute enquiries. In these enquiries, it is found that many people usually come forward just to avail of the benefits and concessions given by the Government. I would urge upon the Government and the Ministry to see that there is some supervision and some control. Otherwise, these things will continue and these backward areas and backward districts will not come up along with other industrially advanced regions.

What has happened during the last 10-15 years is that the financial institutions give money or help to those who are more influential, who can exert their influence on these institutions. So those areas which are already industrially advanced are being given preference in granting loans and other assistance but people from the backward areas are not in a position to get licences or assistance. They cannot come to Delhi for licence, nor can they come to Bombay, the capital of Maharashtra, for financial assistance.

Then about salt pans. I come from a region where there are several small salt pans. After the death of the owner of a salt pan, the tenancy or proprietary rights are not transferred in time to the successor. Passes are not issued in time. Even when salt is ready, deeds are entered into, but the passes are not issued to the owner in time and he consequently suffers. There are so many difficulties these small salt pan owners face. I would urge upon Government to see that these difficulties are solved.

Similarly, small scale industries have difficulty regarding marketing their products. This is the main problem facing them. They have to come to Bombay to buy the raw materials, then take them to their districts; there they manufacture the goods. But for marketing them, they have to come to the market centres, Poona or Bombay. Transport difficulty is a great difficulty so far as marketing is concerned. I come from Ratnagiri. It is an inaccessible area. In Himachal, Assam and other States, the Government gives a transport subsidy. I would request that this subsidy should also be given to the Konkan districts, particularly Ratnagiri and Kolaba.

Regarding industrial estates, some ten years ago Government came forward with a scheme and established so many industrial estates. The very idea of industrial estates was wrongly conceived because while establishing these co-operative industrial estates, more than Rs. 25,000-30,000 was spent on constructing huge buildings without any return. We have an industrial estate in Ratnagiri constructed at a cost of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs without return on it. Out of the 17 or 18, only

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

8 or 10 are functioning. The others are not functioning at all because they do not get raw materials in time, they have no money, they do not get loans in time. That is why most of the industrial estates have closed down and some of them have been given out on hire. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that they should investigate this matter and find out why these industrial estates have failed or are not making satisfactory progress in time.

My third point does not come strictly under the Ministry of Industry—aluminium plant at Ratnagiri. It comes under the Mines Ministry. The proposal was there for the last ten or 12 years. We read in the administrative report that the plant was to be commissioned in 1974. It is not argued that the Government has no funds. If the Government have no funds they should take shares from the public and pursue the idea of joint sector. That project should be taken up and implemented. In conclusion, I once again support the demands for grants of this Ministry.

\*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, I would like to refer to 101 industrial establishments in the public sector. In these 101 public sector undertakings, a sum of Rs. 20,000 crores has been invested. If you remove the investment of Rs. 5,000 crores in the Railways, then a sum of Rs. 15,000 crores is the investment in these 101 public sector industrial enterprises. The private sector investment in industries is of the order of Rs. 11,000 crores. Though we have invested Rs. 4,000 crores more than the private sector investment, what is the return that this investment in the public sector has given? The profit from the public sector is a measly sum of Rs. 12 crores. This does not mean that there is no profit at all in the public sector undertakings. Out of 101 undertakings, 64 public sector undertakings have yielded a profit of Rs. 104 crores and the remaining

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

37 undertakings have incurred loss. It is but natural that the profit-making public sector undertakings must be complimented. As a sort of encouragement to the workers in these profit-making public sector undertakings, incentive bonus must be given to them. Similarly, the managements of 37 public sector undertakings which continue to incur loss should be taken to task. The fact that these public sector undertakings are running at loss shows that there is mismanagement; those who are at the helm of affairs in these undertakings are not exerting themselves to make them profitable concerns. They have not realised that they owe a duty to the public whose money has been invested in these undertakings. Unless such managements are punished for their inefficiency there is no hope for the public sector in our country. I request the hon. Minister of Industry to take stern action against them so that the undertakings running at loss turn their corner.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, Shri B. P. Maurya that the Wallajabad Textile Mill in Tamil Nadu has not been taken over by the Government on the ground that the Lokanathan Committee has not recommended the taking over of this textile mill. Sir, 400 workers of this Mill are virtually on the streets. In the interest of these starving workers, I appeal to Shri B. P. Maurya that the Wallajabad Textile Mill should be taken over by the Government.

I am happy that Scooters India has started commercial production. Similarly, unemployed graduates and the educated youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given agencies in all the Districts of our country for the scooters manufactured by Scooters India.

Sir, the Rural Industries Product was started 13 years ago with an investment of Rs. 56 crores which has created 46,000 industrial units in rural areas of the country, giving employment to 2.1 lakh youths. Though the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet seen the light of day, yet in the 1974-75 Annual Report of the Small Scale Industries there is reference to the creation of another 40,000 industrial units with

an investment of Rs. 45 crores creating an employment potential of 2 lakhs under this Rural Industries Project. When the Government could create during a period of 13 years 2.1 lakh job opportunities, in the rural areas by the establishment of 46,000 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 56 crores, I wonder how it is possible for the Government to achieve the target of 40,000 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 45 crores which would create 2 lakhs job opportunities during a period of five years. I think that this conundrum can be solved only by God or by those who formulated this plan. I have no hope that this scheme will succeed.

Let us see how the industrial units under this Rural Industries Project have been financed. I will give you statistics for 1972-73. In the Central Budget of that year, there was a provision of Rs. 950 crores for R.I.P. The public financial institutions of both the Central and the State Governments allotted Rs. 8.30 crores. The relatives and friends of the entrepreneurs gave Rs. 15.1 crores. You will see from this that the friends and relatives have assisted them more than the Central and the State Governments. Is this the intensive effort that the Central Government have made in assisting financially the R.I.P. units? I have to say that the gullible rural people are being taken on the garden path of false promises.

You know, Sir, that there is a programme of industrial development of backward areas in the country. I will quote what has been stated in the Small Scale Industries Report for 1974-75:

At the central level it has not been possible so far to make any progress in setting up the nucleus of an organisation.

The Central Government took a decision to set up a Corporation for the industrial development of backward areas. If this is the Government's performance in regard to the development of backward areas industrially, I have to say that the backward areas will perennially remain backward. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that a Corporation in the public sector should be set up immediately for

the industrial development of backward areas

On page 146 of the Small Scale Industries Report, it has been stated that Tirunelveli, Salem and Chingleput have been covered under the first phase of Rural Industries Project. So far as I know, I have not seen any sign of R.I.P. in my constituency, Tirunelveli. In the second phase of R.I.P. to be taken up during the Fifth Plan, it is stated on page 149 of this Report that Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts would be covered by R.I.P. I regretfully say that all this seems to be only on paper. From the past performance of the Government in this field, one can say that this R.I.P. may not touch the ground.

Certain backward areas have been stipulated for getting concessional finance for industrial development from the Central Government. For example, in Tamil Nadu, Mudukulathur, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Tiruvadana, Tirupathur, Aruppukkottai, Sattur and Srivilliputhur Taluks of Ramanathapuram District have been treated as special areas for this concessional treatment. Can we expect that Tatas and Birlas will go to these areas for setting up industries? Will the hon. Minister of Industry insist upon them that they should go to these areas and set up industries there and only then they will become eligible for industrial licences? No. He will not say that. On the other hand, he will invite them to invest money in large public sector undertakings. Even without the invitation of the hon. Minister, they are also ready to invest large sums in such big public sector undertakings. I hope that the hon. Minister will explain this paradox.

The small scale industrial units get roughly about 50 per cent. of their financial requirement from the Central and State Governments and also from public sector financial institutions. How do you expect them to manage 50 per cent. of their financial requirement? From where then can they get this money? That is why it becomes imperative that Backward Areas Industrial Development Corporation should be set up immediately, in which both the Central and the State Governments should invest money and that

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

Corporation should be helped to set up industries in these backward areas of the country. Otherwise, in chronically drought-stricken backward areas which I referred to earlier, which monopoly industrialist is going to come forward for setting up industries there?

Nobody in this House can deny that there is countrywide power scarcity. Whether it is R.I.P. industrial units or other small scale units, all are affected by this power shortage, in fact power famine. It is very essential that the Central Government should set up a factory in the public sector for manufacturing small generators which can be supplied to all the small scale units in the country. If four or five small industrial units in an industrial estate want to have a generator jointly, they should also be permitted to do so.

Sir, I have to say with all the force at my command that the foreign collaboration agreements which the private sector entertain really sap the industrial energy of the country. You will be surprised to know that the private sector monopoly industrialists in our country have got 1200 foreign collaboration enterprises in our country. During the Non-aligned Meet held in Algiers in 1973 in which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also participated, the danger from international monopolies was discussed in great detail. All of us know how the President of Chile, Allende, was murdered by the international monopolies. Similarly, now, these international cartels in conjunction with Indian monopolists are trying to thwart the efforts of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to make the country self-sufficient in all fields. I am sure that progressive elements in the Congress Party and other progressive forces outside this House will outwit the efforts of the international and Indian monopolists and safeguard the freedom and sovereignty of the country. Instead of curbing the growth of monopoly in the country, I am deeply pained to see that the Central Government are encouraging the monopolies by inviting them to join the public sector. The industrial assets of Tatas were about Rs. 550 crores in 1971 and in 1973 the assets had increased to about Rs. 610 crores. Out of

the total investment of Rs. 11000 crores by the private sector in industry, the industrial assets of Tatas and Birlas would come to 10 per cent, i.e. 1100 crores. You can very well imagine the stranglehold of Tatas and Birlas on the industries of our country. Yet they are invited to join the public sector so that they can sabotage the public sector from within.

Before 1967, Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri Asoke Mehta became victims of international machinations and bowed to the dictates of World Bank and the U.S. Government by devaluing the rupee. In eight States, the ruling Congress Party got the drubbing. That lesson seems to have been forgotten by the ruling Congress Party. Before 1976 General Elections, the same Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri T. A. Pai seem to have succumbed to the viles of private sector monopoly industrialists of our country and have paved the way for their entry in the public sector. There will be no wonder if the people of the country treat the Congress in the same manner again in 1976. But the only hope hinges round the progressive elements inside the ruling Congress Party and such others outside this House. They will surely protect the interests of the country and ensure industrial development of the country.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) :

मैं इन अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महंगाई दूर करने का इलाज केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। इस चीज को काश्तकारों ने आलू पैदा करके सिद्ध कर दिया है। जो आलू दो सौ रुपये क्विंटल बिका करता था वह आज दस बीस रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है। लेकिन आज आप किसान को उचित मूल्य इसका दिलाने में असफल रहे हैं। इस ओर आपको चाहिये था कि आप ध्यान देते।

सिमेंट की स्केरमिटी चल रही है। यह मिल नहीं रहा है। राजस्थान में आप ने पांच लाइसेंस दिए थे लेकिन

रेलवे से उस पर क्लीयरेंस नहीं मिल रहा है। वह क्लीयरेंस नहीं दे रहा है कि वह बैंग्रज की जिम्मेदारी ले सकता है और फैक्ट्रीज यहां लगनी चाहिये। पाई साहब रेल मंत्री रह चुके हैं। सभी कायदे कानून जानते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपने प्रभाव से वह काम लें। सिमेंट फैक्ट्रियां यहां लग जाए तो राजस्थान का पिछड़ापन दूर करने में सहायता मिल सकती है। क्यों नहीं सिमेंट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए और राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए प्रैक्टिकल स्टेप इस तरह के लिए जाते हैं। दूसरी जगह आप सिमेंट प्लांट नहीं लगा सकते हैं। जहा लाइम स्टोन के डिपोजिट है वही ये लग सकते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन प्लांट्स के लिए आप रेलवे बोर्ड में जल्दी क्लीयरेंस ले।

उपभोक्ताओं को सिमेंट तीस चालीस परसेंट बैंग्रज में कम मिल रहा है। बहुत खराब पैकिंग दिया जाता है, कराब बारदाना यूज किया जाता है। यूज किए हुए बारदाने को इस्तेमाल करने की आपने अनुमति दी है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि उपभोक्ताओं को बीस तीस और चालीस परसेंट कम सिमेंट एक बैग में मिलता है। आपको चाहिये कि आप उनको इस्ट्रक्शनज दे कि अच्छा और भजबूत बारदाना बे इस्तेमाल करें और जिस तरह से खाद के लिए अच्छा बारदाना इस्तेमाल किया जाता है वैसे ही बारदाना सिमेंट के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाए।

आपने मिनी सिमेंट प्लांट लगाने की बात भी कही थी। उस में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है? पिछली बार पाई साहब ने बताया था कि नो हऊ, स्केच, फीजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट वगैरह में जल्दी

तैयार करवाऊंगा। मैं जामना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी तरक्की हुई है, क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है, यह आप हमें बताएं।

पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में सिमेंट खुले में मिलना शुरू हो गया था और कोई ब्लैक इस पर नहीं था। आज फिर इसकी कमी हो गई है और अठारह रुपये बोरी का ब्लैक चल रहा है। इस तरह भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। पाई साहब यथार्थवादी हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

एक विचित्र बात मैं बताता हूँ। राजस्थान में राक फास्फोट के और आयरन पायराइट के अतुल भंडार हैं और इन से सल्फर निकल सकता है। वहां पर कुछ कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस मुल्क की तारीफ देखिये कि पिछले आठ साल से दो सौ करोड़ रुपये साल का इम्पोर्ट हम बराबर करने आ रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमारे यहां की दो प्राजैक्ट्स लटकी हुई हैं और न योजना मंत्री, न इंडस्ट्री मंत्री और न पैट्रोलियम मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान देने हैं। आठ साल में सोलह सौ करोड़ का इन दोनों आइ-टम्ज के लिए इम्पोर्ट हो चुका है। ये जो दो तीन योजनायें हैं इन पर मुश्किल से छः सौ करोड़ की लागत आती है और यह रुपया शयर कैपिटल के रूप में या वर्ल्ड बैंक इत्यादि से प्राप्त हो सकता है। कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। भारत ही ऐसा देश है जहां पर ये बातें चल जाती हैं, दुनिया के किसी और देश में इस तरह की बात नहीं चल सकती थी। जहां अतुल भंडार हों, साधन हों, तमाम चीजें, मौजूद हों और उस सब के बावजूद भी दूसरे मुल्कों से हम इम्पोर्ट करें, क्या यह हैरानी की बात नहीं है? आखिर मैं



[श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी]

इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोई टैक्स इंडस्ट्री पर लगता है, या इंडस्ट्री को नष्ट करने की कोई बात होती है तो किस की जिम्मेदारी है, कौन इस बात को संभालेगा ?

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की हम दुहाई देते हैं। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री लगनी चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री एकदम खत्म की जा रही है। अभी आपने एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में क्या आपसे कोई बात नहीं की गई, आपसे कुछ पूछा नहीं गया कि इसका क्या रिजल्ट होगा ? इसका रिजल्ट सामने है।

आप खुर्जा की तरफ जाइये। वहाँ पर सिरैमिक्स के अलावा माइनीरिटी क्लासेज के लिये कोई धंधा नहीं है। खानदान के खानदान पेन्टिंग कर के 2, 2 और 4, 4 रुपये की मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। हजारों आदमी वहाँ कारखाने चला रहे हैं। वह सारे सिरैमिक्स के उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं, ठप्प हो गये हैं, लेकिन किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है।

फिरोजाबाद में देखिये। ग्लास की इंडस्ट्री है। बड़े टाइप की कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, वहाँ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री है।

आपने 50 आदमी का जो नियम लगाया है, क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि किसी फैक्ट्री में ज्यादा आदमी काम न करें? अगर वहाँ पर कारीगरी के तौर पर, अच्छे किस्म का माल बनाने के तौर पर ज्यादा आदमी काम करते हैं तो क्या यह गुनाह हो गया? वहाँ पर उन्होंने ऐसी अच्छी से अच्छी चीजें निकाली हैं कि जो इम्पोर्टेड भी नहीं मिलती हैं, वह उन्होंने तैयार की है। यह सब इसलिये कि वहाँ की लेबर

तैयार है, काम करती है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि सब लेबर को छुट्टी मिल जाये? मैं उपमंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके यहाँ उन्नाव जिले में कितनी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं ?

मुझे अभी प्रधान मंत्री की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी रायबरेली में जाने का मौका मिला। उनके यहाँ 318 स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हैं। उन यूनिट्स के नाम रजिस्टर में दर्ज हैं। उसमें 18 स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री चर रही हैं। आखिर यह सब क्या हो रहा है, इन बातों पर कौन विचार करेगा, और इन सब इंडस्ट्रीज को कौन बचायेगा ?

राजस्थान में तब्बाकू है जिसको सूधनी कहते हैं। उसके 60 कारखाने वहाँ चल रहे हैं जहाँ कि औरतें और माइनीरिटी क्लास व हरिजन लोग काम करते हैं। वह कारखाने खुले हुए हैं। वहाँ पर 10 परसेंट बिक्री पर टैक्स लगा दिया गया है, टैरिफ बढ़ा दिया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह कारखाने कैसे चलेंगे? वह कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं। आखिर इन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को पनपाने के लिये, इनको बड़ावा देने के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

आज 24 परसेंट का ब्याज स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज दे रही है। आपके कहने के मुताबिक आप क्रेडिट स्कवीज करेंगे और उससे सस्ती चीजें मिलेंगी। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सब कारखाने बन्द हो गये। कौनसा कारखाने ऐसा है जो बाजार से 24 परसेंट ब्याज पर रकम लेकर चल सकता है? आप लोग व्यावहारिक हैं, सारी बातें जानते हैं। इसके बाद भी यह सब

कुछ क्यों हो रहा है? यह हैरानी की बात है।

हमारे यहां आज क्वालिटी कंट्रोल नहीं है यह एक बड़ी अजीब बात है। हमारे यहां जो पेपर बन रहा है उसमें फिलर के तौर पर पैरोसलाइट नामकी चीज के बजाय पीलाइट मिनेरल यूज किया जाता है। क्योंकि वह मस्ता पड़ता है। इसका नतीजा क्या निकलेगा कि 10, 15 साल के बाद अलमारी में रखी हुई किताबें अपने आप टूट जायेंगी। यह हालत आज हमारे यहां हो रही है। आखिर कौन इस बात को एग्जामिन करेगा, कौन क्वालिटी मैटिरियल को देखेगा? मेरा मुझाव है कि आप इसके ऊपर अच्छी तरह से विचार करें, इस बात को अहमियत दें। स्टेटवाइज उपभोक्ताओं की एक कमेटी बननी चाहिये, जो रोजमर्रा के इस्तेमाल की जरूरी चीजें हैं उनकी क्वालिटी, रेट, पैकिंग और व्यवहार के मामले में खुले रूप में डिबेट कर सके। आज तक ऐसी कोई कमेटी नहीं है। उपभोक्ताओं को अपनी बात कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, उनको बोलने का कोई मौका नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर विचार करें और ठोस कदम उठायें।

सीमेंट का कारखाना जो आज से 5 साल पहले 4 करोड़ रुपये में बनता था आज उस पर 20 करोड़ रुपये लगते हैं। अगर रेलवे बोर्ड की बलीयरेंस नहीं हुई, तो कब उस पर कितना पैसा खर्च होगा, यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता। जिसकी प्लानिंग 10 करोड़ रुपये में कारखाना लगाने की है, 3 साल के बाद वही कारखाना 20 करोड़ रुपये में लगेगा। तो कारखाना कैसे लगाया जा सकता है?

राजस्थान में लाइम स्टोन के डिपॉजिट्स हैं इसलिये वहां सीमेंट प्लान्ट लग सकता है क्योंकि डिपॉजिट्स को दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन राजस्थान में कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़ा कारखाना नहीं लगा है जबकि दूसरी जगह बहुत से पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने लगे हुए हैं। राजस्थान इससे अच्छा है।

मेहरबानी कर के राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठायें। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को भी पनपाने के लिये आप रा-मैटीरियल की सुविधा दीजिये, उनके टैरिफ को बदलिये, रेट लोन के सिस्टम को बदलिये और एक्साइज को कम करिये। उनकी बातें सुनिये और इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाइये।

श्री राजबेब सिंह (जौनपुर) : सभापति जी, आपने जो मुझे इंडस्ट्रीज की डिमांड्स पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद हमारे देश में पहली बार सन् 1956 में इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रैज्यूलूशन मामले आया। हम जानते हैं, आज जो तरह-तरह की देश में बातें होती हैं देश का विकास एक समान नहीं हुआ है। बहुत पिछड़े हुए और बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए इलाके हैं। इस तरह की जो चीजें देखने में आ रही हैं, उन पर आये दिन इस सदन में चर्चा होती रहती है। उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रैज्यूलूशन तो आया, लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया। अगर अमल किया गया होता तो आज हालत पहले से अच्छी होती और हमारी जो

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

बहुत सी तकलीफें हैं, बहुत से पिछड़े हुए भी इलाके हैं, वह आज शायद इतने पिछड़े न होते।

सभापति महोदय: : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

18 HRS

### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LOSS SUFFERED BY SUPER BAZAR, DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri M. C. Daga.

श्री मूल चन्व डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, दिल्ली का सुपर बाजार किस इरादे से खोला गया था उसको खोलने का इनका बड़ा नेक इरादा था।

"The purpose really was to make consumer goods available at fair prices for holding the price line because after devaluation many consumer goods were going underground and there was a great deal of clamour on this score."

उस परपत्र को लेकर आपने इस सुपर बाजार को खोला है। प्रश्न यह है कि वास्तव में यह को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर है या नहीं, सरकार इस बारे में ठीक बात नहीं कहती है। यह एक सरकारी दुकान है, यह को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर नहीं है। इसमें 96 परसेंट कैपिटल सरकार का लगता है। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि यह एक को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर है। इसमें गरीब की पूजा लगती है। हिन्दुस्तान में जो पैसा टैक्स से इकट्ठा किया जाता है, वह पैसा गवर्नमेंट इस पर लगाती रही है और घाटा उठाती रही है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस बारे में अच्छा बर्णन किया है—

"The Committee regret to note that the Cooperative Stores Ltd., Delhi, registered on 20 June 1966, has not

been able to build up its share capital to any extent as yet. As on 30 June 1970, the share capital of the Society stood at Rs. 44.63 lakhs, of which as much as Rs. 41.76 lakhs were contributed by the Government of India as loan. The additional share capital contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs has also been sanctioned by the Government during 1970-71, raising their contribution to 96 per cent. The Committee need hardly point out that, if the Stores is to become truly cooperative in character, it should take immediate steps to broaden the base of its membership."

उस में सरकार का 96 परसेंट कैपिटल लगा हुआ है और केवल 4 परसेंट शेयर कैपिटल है। फिर भी सरकार कहती है कि वह एक को-ऑपरेटिव है। यह सुपर बाजार इसलिए चल रहा है कि कुछ सरकारी आदमी उस को चलाना चाहते हैं और लाखों रुपयों की तन्कवाह ले रहे हैं। 1966 से 1970 तक तीन साल में वहां 66.41 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ, अर्थात् तीन साल में हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत में से 66 लाख रुपये का नुकसान कर दिया गया।

18 HRS.

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने बताया है कि इतना घाटा क्यों हुआ है।

"The Committee are distressed to find that the Stores has been incurring losses since its inception continuously for the past four years ended 30 June 1970. The biggest loss of Rs. 22.05 lakhs was in 1967-68, which was only marginally brought down to Rs. 19.27 lakhs and about Rs. 17.21 lakhs during the subsequent years, 1968-69 and 1969-70, respectively. The accumulated losses so far are about Rs. 66.41 lakhs. Apart from incurring deficits due to mismanagement, over-staffing, heavy pilferage, theft, high rent liability, injudicious purchases, decline in sales, burden of interest, overdrafts, etc., the Store experimented unsuccessfully on mechanisation of accounts and started a vegetable farm, both of which cost it heavily."