

[ Shri R. D. Bhandare ]

vention has been followed. But the very fact there is a rule which can meet an emergency shows that the rule could be taken advantage of (*Interruption*). Since Shri Limaye has referred to rule 109 and 110, if we are to read both the rule--109 and 110--then the Government would have been in difficulty and it would not have been possible for them to take advantage of rule 109 and 110 together because rule 110 specifically speaks what should be done if the Bill is withdrawn. Therefore, the rule ought to be suspended.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I have no hesitation expressing my regret for the inconvenience caused to hon. Members and I think we will see in future that this sort of thing does not happen.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause (c) of the rule 110 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for withdrawal of the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee, be suspended in so far as that clause requires inclusion of additional provisions in the Bill to replace the said Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) bill, 1968. "

*The motion was adopted.*

13.03½ hrs

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968

as reported by the Joint Committee which is pending in the Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1968 as reported by the Joint Committee, which is pending in the Lok Sabha. "

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

14.04hrs.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--*Contd.*

Ministry of Industrial Development  
Internal Trade and  
Company Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 58 to 61 and 121 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table by 14.15 hours indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

We will conclude the discussion and voting on these Demands by about 14.30 tomorrow and then take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Demand No. 58- Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

**Demand No. 59-Industries.**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,05,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Industries'."

**Demand No. 60-Salt.**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Salt.'"

**Demand No. 61-Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.**

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,41,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

**Demand No. 121-Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.**

Mr. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.3,86,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.'"

We will adjourn now for lunch and meet again 14.00 hours.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 14.00 hours,*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-Contd.**

**Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs-Contd.**

**श्री ज्ञानं फरनेन्डीब (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :**

सभापति महोदय, मैंने मुझ एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहा था लेकिन उठा नहीं पाया क्योंकि सदन को बहुत जल्दी से एडजर्न किया गया था। मैंने स्पीकर साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी थी सुबह जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की थी कि वह पार्लिमेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर या प्रधान मन्त्री से कुछ कह-लवायें क्योंकि कल पहली अप्रैल हो चुकी है, कल से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अमल हो जानी थी, वह अमल में आई या नहीं? उसके बारे में क्या हुआ। लोगों की यह भावना है कि पहली अप्रैल से जो अमल में लाने की बात थी वह आल फूल्स डे या एप्रिल फूल्स डे को ध्यान में रख कर बात नहीं कही गई थी। तो मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि यह कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है, बीस, पचीस, हजार करोड़ की योजना को अमल में लाने की बात है। इसलिए मैं तो आप पार्लिमेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कहूँ कि वे इसके बारे में कोई खुलसा करेँ या फिर प्रधान मन्त्री से कह जायें कि वह आकर बतायें कि चौथी योजना का क्या हुआ।

[ श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ]

यह सदन को दिया हुआ वायदा है। प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस सदन में वायदा किया था कि पहली अप्रैल से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अमल में आयेगी। इस बात के लिए हम सब बहुत ही उत्सुक हैं और जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या हुआ। सारा देश जानने के लिये उत्सुक है कि चौथी योजना के सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ। उसको कल से ही अमल में आना था।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्दा ( मधुबनी ) : समापति महोदय, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में मेरा भी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव था। उसको स्वीकर साहब ने मन्जूर नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना क्या रिवाइज होने जा रही है। आप मेरे या तो काल अटेशन को मन्जूर करें ( व्यवधान )

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please resume your seat ? You cannot go on speaking as you like. One of your own Party Members has said something and I am trying to see what can be done in this matter. But even before I stand up, is it right that you go on speaking without my calling you ? Therefore I would like you to co-operate with me. Please do not put me in an awkward position and get yourself in an awkward position. You can stand in your place but you cannot speak without being called.

Now, I want to know from Shri Fernandes whether the matter is so urgent that it has to be raised now and taken up immediately. Secondly, have you not got any other opportunity in the near future, either in the debate or otherwise, to raise it ? Thirdly, do you think that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is the gentleman who can enlighten you on this subject ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आज सुबह मैं स्पीकर साहब से मिला था और उनको लिखकर भी दिया था कि कल से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अमल में आने वाली थी, उसका एलान पहले ही कर दिया गया था, इस सदन को

आश्वासन दिया जा चुका था इसलिए आप प्रधान मन्त्री से या पार्लिमेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कहिए कि वे सदन में इसका खुलासा करें क्योंकि कि यह बहुत ही महत्वमामला है य फिर मुझे 377 के अन्तर्गत यहां पर उठाने की आज्ञा दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in a position to enlighten Shri Fernandes in any way or will he convey it to the Government and get the information ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT ( SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH ) : With your permission may I just point out, while of course I appreciate the importance of the subject which my hon. Friends have taken up and that it causes anxiety all over the country, it will be easier for me if a notice is given to the Chair and to me also under the relevant rules ? They are so anxious to know; we are also anxious but then there must be some procedure, some method of dialogue. So, if they give notice to you and to me also, I will be able to get the necessary information or Government will then be in a position to say something. I will suggest in such cases let us follow some procedure, without belittling in any manner the great importance attached to this subject in the country with which we are concerned at the moment.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह क्या उत्तर हुआ ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : As you said correctly and as we and the hon. Minister said, the entire country is very much concerned about it. He says that he has not even got a notice. The proper thing would have been that this matter should have been transmitted to Government. In order to get a correct picture, it would be proper if you could direct the hon. Prime Minister to come and make a statement today or tomorrow about the fate of the Fourth Five year Plan.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : How is that relevant now ?...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may offer me his help when I request for it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : When we want to say something you are not allowing us, but those who shout get a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not interrupt in the middle when I am dealing with the other hon. Member.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In a nutshell this is our request that you may kindly direct the Government and ask the Prime Minister to come and make a statement as to where the Fourth Plan now is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I quit understand that Shri George Fernanades has just now told the House that he has written to the Speaker. I am only a temporary man sitting here, and I do not go into the correspondence etc. The Speaker is seized of it and he is dealing with the matter. How can he expect me to give any decision on a matter about which I am entirely in the dark or ignorant except to the extent of what the hon. Member has just now told me ?

The Speaker will be back in a very short time. Let the hon. Member hold his patience till then, and he can clear it with the Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ( Kanpur ) : On a point of order. My point of order is under rule 376 (2) ..

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Point of order on what ? There is no subject before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : On what subject is he raising the point of order ? There is no other subject before the House except the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is exactly on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before he raises the point of order he must say on what subject he is going to raise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is on the business before the House, namely that the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development comma Internal Trade and Company Affairs...

MR. CHAIRMAN : His point is that they should not be taken up ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) No, he is objecting to the comma there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that I have been able to convince you that I am relevant. Under rule 376 (2) a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. The business before the House at the moment is that the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be taken into consideration. Am I correct ? Then, the cut motions printed on separate lists are to be moved. I am also going to move my cut motions. My point of order is this...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the number of the rule ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is not material.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under rule 376 (2), a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. I have already read out the business before the House. This Ministry, namely the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs took a decision to take over a particular unit of the British India Corporation in Kanpur long ago. The reason for my raising this issue is this. Otherwise, I would not have wasted the time of the House. Messrs. Cooper Allen Co. is a company under the British India Corporation. We were assured in this House that it would be taken over by Government, and Government have taken it over. 4000 men are starving on the streets, and now after the 10th, after the decision of Government, the employers are going to close down this unit and four thousand men...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह बिल्कुल बेकार की बात कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a very serious matter. I am not raising anything irrelevant.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is very irrelevant and he is wasting the time of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Chair has allowed him.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम खड़े होते हैं तो हम को मौका नहीं मिलता और जो स्लीप करते हैं उन को मिल जाता है। आप उन को बँटाइये हम नहीं बँटेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : When I have allowed the Member, he has no business to make such remarks against me. I have allowed him. It is my privilege to allow him. Will he please resume his seat now ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Let him not show disrespect to the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may be dissatisfied with what I have done. But I have allowed him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Where is the point of order in this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed him. So, the hon. Member may resume his seat. He only makes the situation worse by this kind of interference unnecessarily.

Now, has Shri S. M. Banerjee finished ? I have understood what he has said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I apologise to Shri Randhir Singh, if I have said anything against him. But let him not behave like this always.

My point of order is this. The discussion on these Demands is to go on for about six hours. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister in charge is ill. 4000 wor-

kers are going to starve from the 10th of this month. It is a very important thing...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to allow a discussion now on the point of order. Let him not go into the merits of it now. He has drawn the attention of the House to it. That is enough. This point is relevant to the Demands that we are discussing now. The hon. Member himself or anybody else who is speaking on behalf of his party can raise all these details in the course of his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not speaking on this subject. But my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta is speaking. That is why I had raised this. It is not my individual question. It is a question of 4000 men.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I rule that there is no point of order and the debate will now go on. Any Member is free to raise these points during the debate because they are relevant to these Demands.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : So, my stand is vindicated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri D. N. Patodia.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : माननीय जाज फरनेन्डीज के पीइन्ट का क्या हुआ ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Before Shri D. N. Patodia starts his speech, may I make a submission ? I may be allowed to move my cut motions...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are to be sent to the Table by 2.15 p. m. and then I shall read out the numbers of the cut motions which are to be taken as moved.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I had submitted my cut motions slightly later than the time allowed. The time allowed was till 3.15 p. m., but I had submitted them at 3.40 p. m. So, your permission is necessary now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is again late today ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : I was late yesterday in submitting them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall look into it and give my decision.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I have to move them now, and your prior permission is necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has brought this to my notice, and I shall look into it and then decide.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Next to agriculture, which provides the largest employment in our country, most of which is self-employed, industry is the largest single source for employment. In industry, if we look at the picture that emerges today after the last three or four years we find that the picture is somewhat gloomy. Industrial employment in our country is the right barometer to examine the industrial and economic development and activities. If we look at the figures for the last three years, we find that the total employment in private sector industry because industrial employment even today is concentrated mostly in the hands of the private sector-which was 68.1 lakhs in March, 1966 came down to 66.8 lakhs in March, 1967 and to 65.2 lakhs in March, 1968. Thus, within two years, the total employment in the industrial sector came down by three lakhs. If we compare these figures with the rise in population in our country it becomes still more frustrating. This is what explains the fact that for the first time in our country, the level of unemployment has crossed the figure of one crore. More than 50,000 engineers and several thousand educated people are now living the life of destitutes. But is it something which is a part of the phenomenon prevailing in other countries of the world ? Or is it something which happened in isolation in this country alone ? I respectfully submit that this is not a part of the process that is happening anywhere else in the world. This is in isolation.

Let us look around our neighbours, Forget about America; forget about Europe; forget about Germany-we are told they are developed countries But let us take our neigh-

bours in Asia. What is their position ? What is their rate of economic growth ? For your information, Sir, I will compare the average annual rise in gross national product *per capita*, between 1962 and 1967 in a few Asian countries. The average annual rise in case of Japan was 8.7 per cent; in case of Taiwan 7.6 per cent; in case of South Korea 7.6 per cent ; in case of Thailand 4.7 per cent; in case of Turkey 4 per cent; in case of Pakistan 3.2 per cent; in case of Malaysia 3 per cent. And what is it in the case of India ? it is 1.3 percent. This is an average of 5 years.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shame !

SHRI D. N. PATODIA ; This is the contrast of two Asian countries : Japan 8.7 per cent and India 1.3 per cent

Further, the Japanese Government, as you might be aware, have declared, recently, a few weeks back, that by 1988, the *per capita* income of a Japanese citizen will be the highest in world. This is the forecast made by an Asian nation. May I request the hon. Minister to make a fore-cast in respect of India also as to what is his expectation ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The lowest in the world.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : (Sholapur) I would like to know the period to which your figures relate.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : 1962-67.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : What are the yearwise figures ?

D. N. PATODIA : It is an average of five years. Please do not unnecessarily interrupt me. You will have your chance.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He wants entire education in 15 minutes.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Now, the picture that has emerged in the case of India, with possibly the lowest rate of growth, is not an accident. It is the end-result of various industrial and economic policies pur-

[ Shri D. N. Patodia ]

sued and adopted by this Government over so many years in the past. In view of the limited time at my disposal, I do not want to go into details of each and every industry. But for the sake of illustration, I will quote one public sector industry, that is, the Hindustan Machine Tools; one private sector industry, that is, the car making industry and two such industries where both private sector and public sector have their units, namely, power cables and tractors.

Coming to the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, at present, the Hindustan Machine Tools have five different units, two in Bangalore and one each in Pinjore, Kalamssary and Hyderabad. The total capacity of these five units is 1000 machine tools per unit annually. They are capable of manufacturing 5000 machine tools annually in all the five units. The total capital investment is slightly over Rs. 25 crores in this project alone. Looking at the production of the Hindustan Machine Tools, in 1966-67, the production was at peak and it produced 2665 machines which was nearly 50 per cent of the rated capacity. Thereafter, it started going down. In 1966-67, it came down to 1809 and, in 1968-69, it further came down and it is expected that the total production will not exceed 1500. At this rate of production, the Hindustan Machine Tools will be working at 30 per cent of the rated capacity. It never worked beyond 50 per cent capacity since its inception. At this rate, in 1968-69, it will not be working beyond 30 per cent capacity. Even at the low production of 1500 machines per year which is 30 per cent of the capacity, they have accumulated a huge stock of machines, as much as 850 machines, equal to seven months production. In 1967-68, the result was that the Hindustan Machine Tools lost a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs and, in 1968-69, it is estimated that the loss will be still greater. Why is the performance by this public sector project so bad? As in all other cases, so in the case of the H. M. T., there is the case of unnecessary creation of additional capacity. The Government knew that the two units at Bangalore were capable of making as many machines as were needed in the coun-

try. In spite of that, they went on increasing the capacity without any consideration of economies or justification. Just because every State must have one unit, one was established in Punjab, another in Andhra Pradesh and the third in Kerala, with the result that all these plants are lying idle, they are working at 30 per cent capacity and there is increase in the costs of machines to fabulous extents. The cost of a machine produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools, as compared with the cost of an equivalent machine in other parts of the world, is possibly the highest. This is the result. Now what is the other side of it?

The total number of persons employed in Hindustan Machine Tools is 12,706. You will be surprised that out of this total of nearly 12,000 persons, as many as 1,673 are only managerial and supervisory staff—a proportion never known before! It is terribly overstaffed, with a terribly high overhead expenditure. As I told you earlier, compared to 1966-67, the production is going down steadily. But, strangely, with the decline in production, there is no decline in expenditure, there is no decline in the payment of wages and salaries. What is this type of efficiency? How do economies work? This is beyond anybody's conception. This is the picture not of Hindustan Machine Tools alone, but this is how practically every important public sector project is behaving at the moment. The public sector has been given a privileged treatment since inception, as you know. Therefore, it became a spoilt child. Idle capacities, wasteful investment, overemployment, lower efficiency, larger overheads, and a very large proportion of rejections are the regular features in all these projects, which have inflated the cost, which have inflated the capital investment, and there are all sorts of evils that one can think of in an economic organisation. Even this year the public sector projects will be incurring a loss of as much as Rs. 35 crores, which go on accumulating. I do not know, for how many more years to come.

Apart from the economic working, I find, and possibly all of us find, that unfortunately these public sector projects have been made a tool in the hands

of politicians; they have become a ground for refuge for condemned politicians; they have become a source for all sorts of vested interests. Regular mis-appropriations, regular thefts and regular overstaffing have become the watchword for all these public sector projects. This is how the image of public sector has been projected in the country. I want to warn the Ministry, I want to warn the Government, that unless they take rectifying steps, the image of public sector projects will be so much destroyed that the nation will lose confidence in them. I make this challenge: if the Government of India float the shares of the public sector projects, they will not be sold even at 30 per cent discount. This is already the image of the public sector, and let them not destroy it further; let them bring some economy to it. This is how the public sector is working.

Now coming to the private sector, the growth of the private sector has been retarded, has been deliberately handicapped. My first illustration will be in respect of motor car industry. Motor car industry had been subjected to a particularly rough treatment over all these years and this resulted in retardation of growth, lack of profitability and inadequate return of capital. As all of you know, the motor car industry is the highest-taxed industry. For the sake of illustration, let us take the case of the retail price of an Ambassador car in Calcutta. An Ambassador car in Calcutta is available on road at about Rs. 19,600. How do we arrive at this figure? On calculation of direct and indirect taxes we find that an amount of as much as Rs. 6,700 goes away for taxation direct and indirect. Then about Rs. 1044 goes away as dealer's commission. The manufacturer after deduction of these two items gets Rs. 17,900. The taxation is more than 50% in respect of this industry. A survey was made with regard to taxation of the road transport industry in all the countries of the world. The result of the survey was that road transport industry in India is the highest taxed industry compared to any other country anywhere in the world. This industry has been subjected to criticism both in respect of the price and in respect of quality.

In this country, since about 12-13 years ago a system was evolved of fixing prices on the basis of the Tariff Commission's report. The Tariff Commissions do not sit every year. The last Tariff Commission was constituted in 1956 on the representation of the various manufacturers. In 1956 on the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission the price was fixed at Rs. 10146 in respect of a particular brand of car. The same car after 12 years is now costing Rs. 13,799. These are the ex-Works prices I am quoting. The difference in the 12 years is Rs. 3653. What are the contents of this difference? How is this figure arrived at? Out of this Rs. 3653, rise in Customs duty has taken away Rs. 1392, rise in Excise Duty has taken away Rs. 381. The effect of devaluation has taken away Rs. 1121. Import substitution takes away Rs. 331. Rise in the cost of tyres and tubes takes away Rs. 148. and so on. Out of the total difference of Rs. 3653, with an exception of Rs. 330, the entire difference has gone away in the form of rise in taxes and duties. This difference has been pocketed by the State in one form or the other. The manufacturer has not been benefited. The consumer has been penalised. This is the pattern of pricing developed in the last 12 years.

Look at the other side of it. What is the pattern of the cost of manufacture in this country in the last 12 years? The cost of every item of manufacture has considerably gone up. The manufacturers have been making representations year after year to the Government suggesting that a compensating rise in the price has got to be permitted in view of the rise in cost in the last 12 years. With an exception of Rs. 330 not a single pie more has been allowed so far. It will be interesting to examine to what extent the cost has gone. But before I do that, please permit me to say that technically speaking motor car is a de-controlled item. This is termed by the Government as a luxury item. This is a decontrolled item which has been considered as a luxury item. In spite of the fact that it has been decontrolled, the Government has refused to permit any increase in the price by working through backdoor or by gentlemen's agreement. Any rise has so far been resisted.



[ Shri D. N. Patodia ]

So long as there is a rise on account of customs, that is all right. If it is a rise on account of the cost, that is resisted.

About the cost of production I will give figures. Between 1956 and 1968 in the course of 12 years, the cost of salaries and wages has gone up. I am giving you the general index applicable to all the industries in India, not only for car alone. The rise in the cost of salaries and wages is 150 per cent. The cost of industrial raw materials used for manufacturing cars has gone up by nearly 200 per cent. The cost of making a truck has gone up by 150 per cent. The cost of finance has gone up from 5½ per cent to 9½ per cent by way of rise in the rates of interest payable to the banks.

Apart from that, there is another interesting factor that has developed during the course of these twelve years.

At one stage, there was a forecast by the Planning Commission that, by the end of the Third Five-year Plan the total requirement of trucks would be as much as 60,000. The truck manufacturers increased their capacity accordingly, on the basis of this forecast made by the Planning Commission. But the total requirement is not even one-half of it. They invested huge amount of capital outlay which is now mostly lying idle.

I will give another illustration. In the case of one automobile manufacturing company, the total capital outlay was only Rs. 3.94 crores in 1956. In 1968, it is as much as Rs. 60 crores. Without any return, the capital is lying idle. There is no market for the trucks. In respect of these various motor-car manufacturing concerns, the return on the capital is very low and they are in a terrible state of affairs. The finances are in a completely dilapidated condition. We are told now after twelve years that some Tariff Commission is appointed and their report is awaited. But that is not the point. The point is this. Whatever be the report of the Tariff Commission-God alone knows what their report is going to be—the point has to be remembered that the cost

has gone up and it is no more possible for the car manufacturers to market them at the previous prices. The Government is going on increasing the cost year after year on account of various taxations. The consumer is penalised. The manufacturer is being penalised. The surplus money is being pocketed by the State. A time has come when this industry has got to be put in its proper perspective. Adequate profits are necessary. Adequate return on investment is necessary. Adequate depreciation is necessary. Unless that is done, the condition will grow worse and within a few years some of these companies may have to liquidate themselves. They are unable to pay the dividends. They are unable to repay their loans and one particular company in Bombay has already incurred a loss of more than Rs. 3 crores over all these years.

Take again the example of the Cable Manufacturing industry. This is an industry where both the private and the public sector have their units. I would like particularly to refer to the power-cable manufacturing industries. At present the cable-manufacturing industry in the private sector is working at 25 per cent of installed capacity. 75 per cent of the capacity is lying idle. Exports are picking up, but the process of exports is very low. Now, what is the way to utilise this capacity ?

As in the case of the motor-car industry so also, in the case of the cable industry, various false forecasts were made by the Planning Commission on the basis of which the industry was made to increase the capacity. So, they have to face this condition now.

Now, what should be done to utilise this capacity ? The last course is diversification of the product. In India the paper cables which are used in telephones are made only by the Hindustan Cables Limited which is a public sector project. An estimate has been made that during the Fourth Five-year Plan, if altogether 15 lakhs of new telephone connections are to be given, the total requirement of this particular type of cable would be as much as 80,000 kilometres. The total manufacturing capacity of this public sector industry will only be,

after expansion, 48,000 kilometres leaving a deficit of 32,000 kilometres. There are three alternatives. Either the shortage have got to be imported or, you permit the production of this cable by the private sector. The third way is, by opening a new public sector project to manufacture this item. The private sector capacity is lying idle. They have submitted proposals to the Government that with an additional investment of only 1.5 crores of rupees they will be able to meet the demand. In spite of all possible representations and best possible efforts, Government has thought it wise not so far to sanction this production in the private sector industry, and we are told that they are seriously thinking in terms of setting up another factory in the public sector and possibly the selection of site has already been made. The investment on the new factory will not be less than Rs. 10 to 15 crores. If that is done, these factories will continue to work with idle capacity for many years to come. This is the attitude of the Government towards this particular private sector industry. The Public Accounts Committee has also commented upon this in their Fortieth Report. They have said it very categorically that before any proposal for setting up a new factory is examined, the existing installed capacity of the private sector has got to be fully utilised and has got to be fully worked. I hope the Government will take into account this observation of the Public Accounts Committee and the Minister will reply to this relevant point while replying to the debate.

The third point is in respect of tractors. Let me preface that the cost of tractor in this country is very much higher than anywhere in the world. Even comparing with Pakistan, the cost is twice as much. The demand in our country at the moment is about 50,000 tractors and our indigenous production is only 15,000 which is likely to reach about 20,000 in course of time. Efforts for imports have only partially succeeded. Nevertheless, the answer to the question is not to import, but to manufacture them here. Here again there are two alternatives. One is to try to see whether in the existing factories in the private sector you can increase the production and the other is to see whether we should set up a new

factory in the public sector. Here again, private sector factories have submitted definite proposals to the Government that with practically nil or very small additional investment they should be able to produce these tractors. Since most of the tractors used in our country are upto 20 horse power, they will be able to produce them without difficulty. Here again, as in the case of cables, Government is sitting silent. They are not coming forward with definite decisions. They have not permitted these factories to work to their full capacity and produce these tractors. This is the story of the private sector. By their policy of delay, they have retarded the progress and they have stood in the way of economic recovery because most of the capacities are lying idle.

Now, Sir, let me give one illustration as to how these delays effect. You know the very element of delay has a tendency of scaring away all the entrepreneurs. What about foreign collaborators? Take the case of a foreign collaboration agreement, in which three things are involved—industrial licence, foreign collaboration agreement and import licence. Thanks to the rules and regulations of this Government, all these three things move in three different directions. What happens is, by the time a foreign collaboration agreement is finalised, the industrial licence gets expired. By the time one is done, the other gets expired. The foreign collaborator gets disgusted and runs away. You must understand that foreign collaboration and private foreign investment is a scarce commodity in the world. They do not move about begging from country to country and the result is that today we get very few proposals for foreign investment because people have completely lost faith. Let me quote a recent Japanese instance. A Japanese delegate recently came to India. He said :

“In Malaysia, it takes two years to start a factory. In India, it takes two years for the permission to start a factory.”

This is a typical illustration of how the bureaucratic administration works in our country. There are so many reports; so many complaints have been made by State Governments, even by Governments run by

[ Shri D. N. Patodia ]

the Congress Party in various States, that various licences and permits are being delayed by the Centre. I do not know what is the rate of disposal of applications. The other day, the Minister explained that they do not delay. But according to various estimates we have made, not less than 1500 to 2000 applications are pending in the Ministry awaiting disposal. You can refer to the Government of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore; they will give illustrations of how the Central Government are delaying permits for setting up new industries and for creating additional capacities.

At this point, I am reminded of an observation made by the Prime Minister a few weeks ago while addressing the FICCI. She said that controls and licences are justified on grounds of social justice. This is typical example of a misguided attitude towards industrial and economic development. This is how we are making mistakes all the time.

Whatever that happened in India proves that whenever there were controls, there were scarcities, black-marketing and profiteering; whenever controls were removed, scarcity conditions improved, fair market prices prevailed. Take, for example, the case of cement or sugar or cloth. In all these cases, as soon as the items were decontrolled, better market conditions prevailed, better prices ruled and scarcity disappeared. This has been our experience within the country itself.

It is known all the world over that a rise in industrial activity is the only effective barometer of a rise in the economic standards of a particular nation. These controls, permits and licences have, no doubt, jeopardised, retarded and inhibited economic growth. When the Prime Minister makes such a statement as I quoted, I am inclined to believe that it is only this Government in this country which is capable of justifying the absence of growth on the grounds of social justice. This is a fantastic situation.

Why do they not remove these controls ?

They know very well that these permits and licences are working against economic growth. So why do they not dispense with them ? There are two reasons for not doing so. First, after so many years of controls and licensing, there is a vested interest that has grown. These controls and licences are now being used as a lever for attracting all sorts of favours and advantages; whether it is political donations, whether it is institutional donations or whether it is personal favours, these are being used as an instrument for securing all sorts of advantages. There is no use blaming officers like the Secretary or junior people. When the high ups themselves are involved, what can you do about the people lower down ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the same with all Governments and all States ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Inquiries made so far in respect of high-ups in the course of the last 7-8 years, whether at the Centre or in the States, only confirm what I have said.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is the position even at the municipal level.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Another reason is that these permits and licences give Government a negative power, the power to delay, to say 'no', to refuse to postpone, to prove that the administration is superior to the individual.

These factors are responsible for the Government still not thinking in terms of removing controls and licences. I shall deal with only one more particular point on economic development and economic policies. One reason why we are unable to expand and progress is that we have adopted a very negative attitude towards economic development, a negative attitude in respect of monopolies and concentration of wealth. In these matters we are today adopting an attitude which was rejected all over the world many years back, an idea of the 19th century. Today's is a world of international competition and rising efficiency. We have first of all to decide whether

we are going to live in isolation within the whole of our own country or we are going to live in competition with the world of development in the sense of world economy. If we have to live in a competitive world, we have to face world competition and we have to recognise the development of science and technology. Our industrial units have become too small and research is expensive with the result that we are unable to devote enough resources to research and development. Today is a day of mergers. There was the famous merger of AEI and GEC and as a result of that merger those two companies had been able to obtain a space laboratory which shall conduct research in respect of their products which means that they will be able to produce items at most competitive prices in the world. There is the most recent example of the merger of the two steel giants. Fuji and Yawata in Japan; both of them produce steel equal to the total production of the British Steel Corporation. When the world is advancing on these lines, we are thinking in the opposite direction of small and narrower things.....(Interruptions).

The giants of India are not even pigmies of the world. The world's largest, General Motors, employees 7,25,000 persons in the company and their net profit every year, is almost equal to the budget of the Government of India. That is the type of competition we are facing...(Interruptions) small size would mean higher production cost which again would mean lower exports.

I want to touch upon a few demands in respect of this particular Ministry. Five large heavy engineering units had been taken away from this Ministry and when doing so it was adopted that the expenses of this Ministry will be reduced considerably. There is no indication of that. Whereas the expenditure of the ministries to which they are added will increase, there is no decrease in respect of this ministry in regard to these industries. I shall give a few more illustrations. Take the Indian Standards Institution which spent Rs 45 lakhs in 1957-68 and which has budgeted for Rs 65 lakhs this year. Within two years, Rs. 20 lakhs increase has been there without any satisfactory reason. The second illustration is

with regard to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Mind you, the number of joint stock companies has not been increasing very far nowadays. But in spite of that, in 1967-68, the total amount spent was Rs. 28,90,000 whereas this year's budget is for Rs. 32,80,000. Similarly, in respect of the Company Law and Investment Administration, as against Rs. 8,50,000 in 1967-68, the budget this year is Rs. 11,68,000. That is how the expenses have, instead of decreasing, been increasing continuously in respect of various items in this Ministry.

In view of all that I said, may I make one humble suggestion or submission to the Minister for his consideration? The performance of the Ministry is clear, as it is. What I suggest is, the name of the Ministry should be in accordance with its performance. The name should not be misleading. Therefore, I suggest that this particular Ministry should be renamed. It should be renamed and changed from Industrial Development to Industrial Obstruction And that is how, I believe, justification will be done to this Ministry because they are all out to obstruct the industrial and economic development of this country.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. The Ministry must deserve congratulations for their success in turning the corner in so far as industrial production is concerned after two years of dismal recession. I would only refer to the *Economic Survey, 1968-69*. In paragraph 26, it points out what the recession was so far as industry is concerned. I quote :

"Industrial production had increased at over 8 per cent per year during the calendar years 1961 to 1964. In 1965 there was a slight slackening and the rate of growth was 7.2 per cent. It was in 1966 that the growth rate declined to only 1 per cent and in 1967 industrial output was slightly lower than in the previous year. In these two years Indian industry experienced a "recession" in the sense that the growth rate of industrial output declined sharply."

[ Shri Liladhar Kotoki ]

Then, I would refer to the annual report of the Ministry which shows how the corner has been turned. At page 7 of the annual report, it is said :

"The Index of Industrial Production, with 1960 as base, touched an average of 159.3 during January-September, 1968 as compared to 150.8 and 151.7 during the corresponding periods in 1967 and 1966 respectively. This shows an appreciable increase of 5 to 6 per cent in January-September, 1968, over the corresponding periods of the preceding two years."

Therefore, I submit that the Ministry deserves not only congratulations but all co-operation and encouragement so that the steps taken to improve the industrial tempo of this country can succeed further and we can have a stable industrial base in this country.

Shri Patodia raised several points. Before I take some other points, I will try to place before this House how Shri Patodia's views cannot fit in with the policy that this Parliament has accepted times without number. If he will kindly look into the industrial policy resolution of 1956 and the earlier resolution of 1968, which had been approved by this House and the other House, through successive Plans and which policy still remains, then the various measures that the Government have taken for the economic development of the country cannot satisfy Shri Patodia's economic philosophy. Therefore, I must beg to differ from him and I need not waste my time in trying to meet his points in detail. I leave that to the minister. While there is room for improving the working of the public sector enterprises, we can not say that they should be given the go-by and the private sector should be free to operate as it likes.

15 hrs.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Nobody suggested the closing down of public enterprises. But are you going to incur losses year after year ?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : I am coming to that. We must strike a compromise and take a balanced and reasonable view. The memorandum on public enterprises which has been circulated along with the budget papers shows that Government is aware of the various shortcomings of some of the public sector undertakings and appropriate measures have not only been thought of and devised, but also implemented. Therefore, this House should see that these measures are implemented with vigour, so that this complaint of the public sector not earning any profit is no longer tenable.

In this connection, I must say that the public sector undertakings are not meant to earn the same amount of profit as the private sector can earn and wants to earn. That is the basic difference between the two. While there is no profit incentive in the public sector, the main incentive in private sector is profit-earning. Therefore, it will be very unfair to compare public undertakings and private undertakings from this point of view. Of course, I do not minimise the importance of gearing up the working of those public undertakings which have shown losses. At the same time, we must appreciate that there are not one or two but as many as 39 public sector undertakings which have shown profit. This is given in the statement laid on the Table in reply to Starred Question No. 697 on 25th March. Nothing has been kept secret. The amount of investment, the public sector enterprises which have earned profit, those which have incurred losses—all the information is given. Hindustan Steel incurred a loss of Rs. 38 crores. Of course, it is a staggering figure. But the overall loss of public sector undertakings is Rs. 35 crores against an investment of Rs. 3500 crores. Some of the public undertakings are yet to get over the gestation period. As I said, while every step should be taken to improve the working of the public sector undertakings incurring losses, at the same time we cannot condemn the public undertakings outright.

The other point is regarding controls and licences, to which Mr. Patodia will naturally object.

In spite of the various evils that go with controls and licences we cannot do away with them because we have to go by the Industrial Policy. What does the Industrial Policy Resolution say? It says that we have to establish a socialist pattern of economy in this country. That is incorporated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 itself. I have only to refer to paragraph (4) of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur):** That is obsolete.

**SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:** I will go a step further and say that this policy resolution should be modified to say that the goal is democratic socialism. That is what it should be.

My complaint is—that is another complaint that I have—that the speed with which this Industrial Policy Resolution should have been implemented has not been there. Had it been there, much of the ills we suffer today and all these complaints of disparities etc, would not have been there. Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry and the Government to be true to the Industrial Policy Resolution, true to the ideal that we have set before ourselves and take such measures as expeditiously as possible.

In this connection, I refer to the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on Industrial licensing. Here they have suggested that the Industries Commission should be set up to go thoroughly into the matter of the implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution and the Industries Development and Regulation Act. I do not want to offer any comments about the set-up of the Commission, but I would endorse the idea that it is time that the whole matter is looked into thoroughly and appropriate action taken after proper examination by an expert body so that we can place before the country that we have done what we have promised unto ourselves under that policy resolution.

Regarding the role of this Ministry after re-constitution, although it deals

directly with a certain number of public undertakings the rest of the public enterprises are with other Ministries. But the overall policy of Industries or Industrial development in this country is the concern of this Ministry. Secondly, large-scale, small-scale and even rural and cottage industries have also come within the ambit of this Ministry. It has to coordinate the overall development of industries in this country both in the public sector and also in the private sector. If this could have been worked out well then there would not have been any complaint from the private sector—I mean legitimate complaints because there will always be complaints as the ideas are diametrically opposite. We in this country are making an experiment with novel ideas of mixed economy and mixed society. Therefore, we will have to live with it and we must face all obstacles so that we achieve our goal in spite of these difficulties.

The Industrial Policy Resolution has emphasised the question of removal of regional disparity in economic development. For that, Sir, dispersal of industries is a must. That also fits in with the Industrial Policy Resolution and that also fits in with the idea of socialist pattern of society or socialism.

**SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai):** Not with reality.

**SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:** My hon. friend may hold his patience. I am coming to that point itself now.

We have seen in this House and also in the various State legislatures the widespread complaint that this task of removal of disparities has not been fulfilled. I do not deny that there has been dispersal of industry in many sectors, but the urge of the people is such, and the population is increasing at such a fast rate and education has spread so enormously and there is so much unemployment particularly among the educated sections and more particularly among the technical and engineering personnel that there is need for greater dispersal of industries.

[ Shri Liladhar Kotoki ]

Then, there are regional considerations which have led to political complications as well. Therefore, all this warrants that more speedy action should be taken in the matter of dispersal of industries in various parts of the country.

I would not mention any particular place because these things are all before Government, and the Planning Commission has got its own unit and the State also have been having there dialogues with the Planning Commission and the Department of Industry regarding these projects. Therefore, I would submit that this aspect should be given topmost attention by Government and particularly this Ministry. Otherwise, there will be no end to the complaints from the various States.

Now, I come to the question of the utilisation of the idle capacity in the public sector industries. Shri D. N. Patodia complained that in certain industries there was large idle capacity. We know that. But then what is the solution? Today, this competition with the private sector is there. But there is room for the public sector and the various Government departments to take more and more items from the public sector industries. For instance, we have the Irrigation and Power Ministry which requires a number of generators and machinery for irrigation projects, etc. These things are being manufactured in our country and can be manufactured more and more by utilising the idle capacity or by diversifying the heavy engineering industry and the heavy electricals unit. If we could coordinate these things in the Fourth Plan, it would be possible to utilise the idle capacity, and the present loss would not be there. But the difficulty with the sister Ministries is that they do not have enough funds. Even though they may have the schemes ready, the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry does not give sanction to the schemes, and, therefore the full capacity of the public sector undertakings cannot be utilised. I fail to understand this very difficult situation. I would appeal to Government and

particularly to the Prime Minister who is not only the head of the government but the Chairman of the Planning Commission to find some way out and make adequate provision so that these public enterprises can serve the best interest of the country, for which purpose they have been set up.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to three schemes that are pending finalisation so far as Assam is concerned; one is the pulp and paper factory; the other is the cement factory at Bokajan. The third is the petrochemical complex at Gauhati, which directly does not come within the purview of this Ministry. But in the context of the things that I have tried to highlight, this Ministry also has something to do with it and it can do something to see that these three units come up this year and we get the benefit of these projects in the course of the Fourth Plan itself. With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum):  
beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-.”

[Failure to eliminate regional imbalances in industrial development. (13)].

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : I  
beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-.”

[Implementation of the Mudaliar Committee recommendations on foreign collaboration in 1967 and its reactionary effect on our economy. (17)].

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development,

Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Closure of Industrial Estates in different States for want of adequate assistance from the Government. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Growing unutilised capacity in various industries. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Permission granted to foreign companies in Sectors where Indian companies are already operating. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take steps to halt the tendency towards concentration of capital in the country. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take expeditious steps to prevent closure of Textile Mills and Engineering Units. (22)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take action on Monopoly Commission's Report. (23)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take action on Hasan Commission's Report. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Liberalisation of licensing policy in 1966 which helped the Monopoly Houses like Tata and Birla getting more licences. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Permitting foreign collaborators to have majority control over certain key industries. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Development of monopoly by giving credit facilities through Government financial organisations to the big business houses. (27)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Delay in investigation into the funds paid by C.A.C.O. to political parties supporting the decontrol of cement. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Close links between the Government officials and the big business houses. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."



[ Shri K. Ramani ]

[Failure to bring legislation banning companies donation to political parties despite assurance in Parliament. (30)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

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

[Failure to curb the growth of mono-poles in the industrial sector. (31)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

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

[Non-implementation of the Industrial Policy resolution of 1956 in its real spirit. (32)].

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

[Uneven development of industries leading to economic backwardness in certain States. (33)].

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

[Lack of funds for payment by National Small Industries Corporation for the development of small scale industry. (34)].

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

[Failure to give proper protection to small scale engineering Units in Coimbatore District. (35)]

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

[Failure to give help to small scale industries under Tamilnadu Government to continue production without stoppage. (36)].

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

[Failure to use the service of National Productivity Council where the private company managements arbitrarily fix up workload for intensified exploitation of the workers (37)].

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

[Rise in price of cement after decontrol. (38)]

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

[Failure to curb the price rise of tobacco products (39)].

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

[Grip of three big companies over the manufacturing of cigarettes in India. (40)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head salt be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to abolish salt tax (41)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Failure to take action against companies violating the Company Law. (42)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Growing corruption and wasteful expenditure in Khadi and Village Industries Commission. (43)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Mini-

stry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to appoint special commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Birla Companies despite repeated demands. (44)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

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

[Need to establish the Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat in Kerala. (45)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

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

[Need to increase X-Ray film production in Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company at Nilgiris. (48)].

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

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to take over Cooper Allen & Co., Ltd. Kanpur (49)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to set up a commission to enquire into the malpractices done by various business houses. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to ban donation to political parties by industrial houses, (51)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to nationalise British India Corporation, (52)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to industrialise the area lying between Patna and Varanasi. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Failure to expand public sector industries (54)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in bringing about all-round industrial development in the country. (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to make the country self-dependent in the field of industries. (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to accelerate the pace of development of basic industries. (57)]

[ Shri Ramavatar Shastri ]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to industrialise North Bihar (58)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Slow industrial development of the country. (59)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to curb monopoly in industries. (60)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to do away with the policy of donations being given by companies to political parties. (61)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Hazari Committee to curb monopoly in the country. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to curb monopoly in Trade. (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to pay special attention to the development, of Internal Trade. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Giving loans to the undesirable persons and companies in the name of setting up small scale industries. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to lay down a definite policy regarding profit of industrialists. (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to protect small industries from competition from big industries. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Allowing industrialists to loot people in the name of profit (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to nationalise big industries (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to nationalise basic industries (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to nationalise foreign industries. (71)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

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

[Failure of the National Small Scale Industries Corporation for not maintaining proper accounts particularly for ascertaining idle time, limit of stores. (77)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to targets, rising cost of production, growing idle capacity, reduction of labour efficiency of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (78)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of schemes for educated unemployed, the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives, National Productivity Council, Cement Corporation of India, Instrumentation Ltd., and Paper Corporation. (79)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

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

[Failure to restart Hindustan Vehicles Ltd., Phulwari Shariff (Bihar) (80)].

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

[Need to grant financial assistance to Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwari Shariff for its expansion. (81)]

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

[Failure to take over and restart Gaya Cotton Mills. (82)]

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

[Need to set up a Railway wagons manufacturing factory in Bihar. (83)]

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

[Failure to realise the arrears of loans from companies in Bihar. (84)]

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

[Failure to pay adequate attention to develop Mica Industry in Bihar. (85)]

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

[Need to set up a Cement Factory in Karvi-Manikpur area in Banda District in U.P. (86)]

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up industries running with atomic energy in Markundi Karvi-Manikpur area of Banda District of U.P. (87)]

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

[Need to set up a glass factory in Barghar area of Banda District of U.P. (88)]

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

[Need to set up an aluminium factory in Manikpur area in Banda District of U.P. (89)]

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

[ Shri Ramavatar Shastri ]

[Need to set up a paper factory to manufacture paper from bamboo in Karyi-Manikpur area of Banda District of U.P. (90)]

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

[Need to set up a gravel making industry in Banda District. (91)]

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

[Need to pay attention towards the development of Copper Industry in Bihar. (92)]

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

[Failure to set up basic industries in the public sector. (93)]

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

[Lack of well planned scheme in regard to the development of Small Scale Industries. (94)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce the establishment expenses of the Economic Advisor to the Government of India. (95)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to end the corruption in the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. (96)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade

and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to introduce decimal system of weights and measures throughout the country. (97)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check the wasteful expenditure being incurred in the name of development of Khadi Gramodyog. (98)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Corruption in Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavan. (99)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Futility of Khadi Gramodyog Commission. (100)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check corruption in Khadi Gramodyog Sangh in Bihar. (101)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to speed up the pace of heavy industries in the public sector. (104)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to give effective help and encouragement to persons of middle and lower income groups to start on a co-operative basis, small and medium scale industries. (105)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to institute enquiry into the allegations against the Birla group of factories. (106)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to free the public sector undertakings from the overt and covert influence and grip of private monopolies. (107)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take over and rehabilitate the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga, Bihar. (108)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Attempts to permit the shifting of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. to Assam. (109)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to industrialise North Bihar. (111)]

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL (Sagar) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to determine a definite policy to lay down profits by industrialists and to look into this aspect properly. (116)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to save small industries from competition from big industries. (117)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to amend licensing policy. (118)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to further accelerate industrial Development. (119)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to pay special attention to Madhya Pradesh to bring it at par with National Industrial Development ratio. (120)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up industries to manufacture plywood, hardwood and wooden components in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. (121)]

[ Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal ]

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

[Failure to bring about balanced development of industries as a result of which Madhya Pradesh has remained economically backward. (122)]

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

[Failure to develop small and cottage industries. (123)]

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

[Failure to pay attention towards Adivasi and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh in regard to industrial development. (124)]

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

[Failure to set up or help setting up another industry to remove monopoly of Bidi industry and to encourage competition in this field. (125)]

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

[Failure to conduct an enquiry to industries engaged in manufacturing tobacco-products. (126)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up a special commission to go into the affairs of Birla concerns. (127)]

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

[Failure to set up a cement factory and small scale industries in Bundelkhand area of Madhya Pradesh. (128)]

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

[Failure to set up industries in Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh to exploit mineral wealth available there. (129)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to make proper study of industrial potentialities of Goa and prepare a comprehensive plan for the industrial development of Goa. (130)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to nominate a commission to study the difficulties which are hampering the growth of industries in Goa and suggest the ways and means to make proper use of industrial potentialities of that territory. (131)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to remove the shortage of tyres and tubes in the country. (136)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce the price of tyres and tubes. (137)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up adequate number of newsprint factory to meet the shortage of newsprint. (138)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to implement the policy of the industrialisation of villages. (139)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Encouraging corruption in the issue of licences. (140)]

SHRI SHINKRE : I beg to move :

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

[Failure to instal heavy industries in public sector in Goa. (141)]

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

[Failure to instal small car and scooters plants in Goa. (142)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

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

[Failure to avoid excessive purchases of stores as found by the Commercial Audit report in most State enterprises (143)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to look into the corruption in the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangha. (144)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce high prices by an equivalent cut every year in the same percentage as the increase in prices applied to profits and bonus for the benefit of prices in super markets and co-operative institutions. (145)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce idle capacity by deepening and extending the schemes of Tax Certificates to all industries, which have an aggregate idle capacity of 30 per cent. and more. (146)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to speed up the industrialization of Bihar. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal



[ Shri Shiva Chandra Jha ]

Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take any fundamental step for industrializing North Bihar. (148)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to curb the concentration process going on in the industrial sector of the economy. (149)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to control the monopolies in the country. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to make fundamental changes in the licensing policy of the Government. (151)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to stop the cornering of the licensing permits in the hands of a few business houses. (152)]

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

[Failure to take over and run Asoka Paper Mill, Darbhanga. (153)]

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

[Failure to set up any heavy industry in North Bihar. (154)]

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

[Failure to set up a Canning Factory in North Bihar. (155)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to break the monopoly of 75 families mentioned by Mahalanabis Commission. (156)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to manufacture small cars. (157)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to remove extreme industrial backwardness of Eastern U. P. and North Bihar. (158)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up Central Industries in equal proportion in all the States. (159)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to decentralise the industrial undertakings. (160)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure in industrial development of rural areas (161)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to make the central industries Profitable units. (162)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to utilise the full capacity of the industries. (163)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to check misuse of funds in the industries. (164)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to rehabilitate the sick cotton mills. (165)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to end monopoly in the field of industry. (166)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal

Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to check corruption prevailing in the matter of issuing industrial licences. (167)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to reduce the prices and improve the quality of the goods. (168)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to set up scooter industry in accordance with the demand for scooters. (169)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to make any progress or become self-reliant in regard to scientific know-how in relation to industries. (170)]

“ That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to stop the Departmental expenditure being incurred in England. (171)]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to give protection to the small scale industries. (172)]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to make provision for proper training for the development of small scale industries. (173)]

[ Shri Omprakash Tyagi ]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to make the small industries the basis of Indian economy. (174)]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to engage the people in the construction work through small industries as in Japan. (175)]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to give adequate financial assistance to small industries. (176)]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to protect small industries against competition from bigger industries. (177)]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to check corruption prevailing in Khadi Gramodoyog Sangha. (178)]

“ That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to check irregularities and bungling in Small Industries Corporation. (179)]

“ That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to check the misuse of the photographs of great men and leaders and other religious symbols as trade symbols. (180)]

“ That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to check the use of naked photographs of women as trade symbols (181)]

“ That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100-.”

[Failure to check the use of national symbols, national flag and the name of the nation as a trade symbol. (182)]

“That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Disregard to manufacture small tractors suitable to India. (183)]

“That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[ Failure to make India self-reliant in regard to agricultural implements. (184) ]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री बेहरी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास एवं आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का आमूल चूल विरोध करते हुए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे उय ओर के मित्र भी मेरा इस विरोध में साथ देगे। क्योंकि यह वही मंत्रालय है जिस के कारण वे और उनकी सरकार आज सब तरह से बदनाम है। यह वही मंत्रालय है जिस के कारण देश में भ्रष्टाचार, अनाचार, बेईमानी और शैतानी का बोलबाला

है। यह वही मंत्रालय है जिस के कारण आज देश में गरीब और अधिक गरीब हैं और अमीर और अधिक अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और यही वही मंत्रालय है जिस के कारण आप की पार्टी में भी, आज तांडव नृत्य हो रहा है। इसलिये कम से कम अपने स्वार्थ के हित में मुझे आशा है आप मेरे इस विरोध में साथ देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के उद्देश्यों के बारे में मैं आप के सामने 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट से कुछ अंश पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आरम्भ में ही कहा गया है :

“The Department of Industrial Development is responsible for the active promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large and small scale industries both in the private sector and the public sectors. It formulates the general industrial policy, seeks to promote productivity in the industry and encourages development of industrial co-operatives. This Department is responsible for planning, development and control and assistance to all industries.”

सभापति महोदय, क्या यह मंत्रालय अपनी इन घोषित नीतियों में सफल हुआ है? सफल होना तो दूर रहा, इस ने देश के औद्योगिक विकास में उल्टे रोड़े भटवाये हैं, और जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री पटोदिया जी ने कहा है इस मंत्रालय का नाम औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय नहीं रख कर इसे औद्योगिक विकास में रोड़े अटकाने वाला मंत्रालय रखा जाय तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। मैं उन के इस कथन से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ। क्योंकि इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो नियंत्रण और कंट्रोल आये दिन लगाये जा रहे हैं उससे आज देश के व्यापार की स्थिति के बिगड़ने के साथ साथ लोगों में घोर असन्तोष और निराशा की भावना पैदा होती जा रही है।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि दिन दिन की आवश्यकता की चीजों के लिये कंट्रोलों के कारण हमें लाइन में खड़े रहना पड़ता है, उस मिश्रण की तरह जो भिक्षा के लिए घंटों लाईन में खड़ा रहता है। मुझे मेरे एक मित्र की बात याद आती है जब उसने कहा था कि मैं परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे तीन लड़के तो हैं वह चौथा और मुझे दे। जब मैंने पूछा कि आज परिवार नियोजन के युग में तुम्हारी यह प्रार्थना क्या नेतुकी नहीं है? तो उस ने कहा था कि मैं नौकरी करने वाला आदमी हूँ, एक लड़का दूध लेने जाता है, दूसरा राशन के लिये जाता है, तीसरे को कीरोसिन के लिये भेजता हूँ और चौथा मुझे प्रीर चाहिये था कि अगर घर में कोई और काम हो जाय तो वह मुझे उसमें सहायता कर सके।

15.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय के ऊपर हमारे देश के सम्पूर्ण औद्योगिक विकास की जिम्मेदारी है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जितने उद्योग हैं उन में से कुछ दूसरे मंत्रालयों के अधीन अबश्य हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनको टेक्नीकल गाइडेंस देने की जिम्मेदारी इसी मंत्रालय की है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी जितने कारखाने हैं आज उन को सलाह देने की जिम्मेदारी भी इस पर है। गांवों के औद्योगिकरण की जिम्मेदारी भी इसी के ऊपर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में बोलने के पहले कुछ रूल इन्फ्लिस्ट्रियेलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहूंगा। आज देश की 82 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है और यह आवश्यक था कि सबसे पहले हमारी सरकार और हमारा यह मंत्रालय गांवों के औद्योगिक विकास की ओर ध्यान देता। कहा तो यह आता है कि भारतवर्ष

[ श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ]

एक कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन कृषि की बख्शेलना हमने की है। उसकी तरफ हमने पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया है किन्तु कृषि के सम्बन्ध में न यह बोलने का अवसर है और न अभी मैं इस विषय में कुछ कहना ही चाहता हूँ।

कृषि के साथ साथ दूसरे नम्बर पर घाते हैं छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग। जब हमारे पूज्य महात्माजी ने चर्खें और हाथकर्वे का संदेश भारत को दिया था, तो उनका उद्देश्य केवल चर्खें से सूत निकालने का ही नहीं था। आज हमारे मित्र जो उस ओर बँटे हैं और जो महात्मा जी के नाम पर आये दिन शपथ खाते रहते हैं तथा उनके नाम की कमाई खाते हैं, आज उनके संदेश को भूलते रहे हैं। आज हम उनकी जन्म शताब्दी मना रहे हैं लेकिन उन्होंने गाँवों की दशा सुधारने के लिए जो योजना बनाई थी, हम उसको भूल गये? आज हम उसका जरा भी ख्याल तक नहीं कर रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब महात्मा जी ने स्वयं चर्खा चलाना शुरू किया तो उनका समय बहुत अमूल्य था। किन्तु उस चर्खे के भीतर उनका एक बहुत बड़ा संदेश था और वह यह था कि हमारे देश की जनता बेकार है, उसको कुछ काम चाहिए। अपने बेकारी के क्षणों में अगर वह चार आने और आठ आने, उस वक्त यह रकम बहुत काफी थी, कमा लेता है, तो उससे उसको बहुत सहारा होगा।

आज हम बेलगाड़ी के युग से बहुत आगे बढ़ गये हैं और हम कम से कम, वकील प० जवाहरलाल जी के, साइकिल के युग में आ गये हैं। इसलिए चर्खे के स्थान पर अगर हम अम्बर चर्खे या बिजली से चलने वाले कुछ स्पिडिल्स या पावरलूम्स को अपनावे तो महात्मा जी की आत्मा को कोई कष्ट नहीं होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गाँवों में अब बहुत जगह बिजली आ गई है और कल हमारे माननीय सिंचाई विद्युत मन्त्री ने कहा था कि उनकी यह धारणा है कि कुछ ही वर्षों में वे भारतवर्ष के प्रत्येक गाँव में बिजली पहुंचा देंगे। लेकिन गाँवों में जो अभी भी बिजली दी जा रही है, क्या उसका पूरा उपयोग हो रहा है। छोटे छोटे नये उद्योग आरम्भ करने की दिशा में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है लेकिन उल्टे जो लोग स्वयं अपने छोटे मोटे उद्योग आरम्भ कर रहे हैं, उनकी राह में वह रोड़े अटका रही है। मैं बिहार की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के बाद खेतों में कुछ पंदावार अच्छी हुई और बाद में लोगों ने छोटे छोटे हाकलसं लगाए, जिनमें धान को कूट कर चावल निकाला जाता है, गेहूँ को पीसकर आटा बनाया जाता है और सरसों को पेर कर तेल निकाला जाता है। उन छोटी छोटी आटा चक्कियों और हालसं के साथ हमारे इस मंत्रालय ने जो विमाता का व्यवहार किया है, उसके लिये मैं इस सरकार की जितनी भी भत्सना करूँ थोड़ी है। आज बिहार के लोग गरीब हैं, वे कुछ ऊपर उठना चाहते हैं। सरकार का सहारा उनको चाहिए लेकिन सरकार उनको सहारा देने के बदले में उनकी कमर तोड़ रही है। आज इन छोटे छोटे हालर और आटा चक्कियों पर नियन्त्रण हो रहा है। मैं आपके सामने इस संदर्भ में देवघर अंचल से मेरे पास एक पत्र आया है, उसके कुछ अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह पत्र बिहार आटा चक्की एवं राइस हालर एसोसियेशन के मन्त्री की तरफ से भ्रामा है। वे लिखते हैं :—

‘अन्नोत्पादन के बाद उसे खाने लायक बनाने के लिए छोटी छोटी हालर मशीनें और चक्कियाँ जिले में प्रायः सर्वत्र हैं और यहां उन्होंने कुटीर उद्योग का रूप पा लिया है। विगत कई दशकों से किसान एवं उपभोक्ता दोनों ही समाजों के अन्न

की छटाई, कुटाई एवं पिसाई सस्ती दर में कर सुदूर ग्रामों तक हम उनकी सेवा समान रूप से करते आ रहे हैं। इस प्रकार हमारे हजारों परिवारों का भरण पोषण भी किसी प्रकार हो जाता है।” फिर वे प्रागे लिखते हैं :-

“मार्च 1968 में घोषित बिजली की नयी दरों में इस बार एक विशेष अधिभार (Fixed charge-lev.) लादा गया है जो अनुमानतः दस रुपये प्रति हास पावर प्रतिमाह है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह फिक्स्ड चार्ज लेवी लग जाने से करीब करीब एक मशीन पर 200 रुपये प्रतिमाह का अधिक खर्च बढ़ जाता है। अब आप यह बताइए कि जो छोटे छोटे इंजन और छोटी मशीन लगाकर दो सौ, तीन सौ या चार सौ रुपये पैदा कर सकते हैं या करते हैं, वे किस प्रकार इतने बड़े अधिभार को वहन कर सकते हैं। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बिहार में सब जगह ये घाटा चक्कियां और हालसं सब बन्द होते जा रहे हैं।

लोगों की कुछ श्राद्धत ऐसी बदल गई है कि पहले तो वे घरों में टंकी में चावल कूट लिया करते थे लेकिन अब मिलों में जाना पड़ता है। उनको अपने धान को कम दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है और चावल को अधिक दामों पर लेना पड़ता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार की ऐसी नीति है जिसको डोग इन वि मैनेजर पालिसी कहते हैं, जहां उन्हें बचत करनी चाहिए वहां तो वे बचत नहीं करते हैं और जहां बचत की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, उस और अपने आप दीड़ते हैं। बड़ी बड़ी फॅक्टरियों में जो बिजली दी जाती है वह, बहुत कम दर पर दी जाती है। लेकिन इन छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये आवश्यक बिजली पर अधिभार बढ़ाया जाता है।

दूसरा उदाहरण मैं पावरलूम का दूंगा। आज हमारे देश में पावरलूम पर काफी अच्छा कपड़ा बनाया जाता है। अभी मेरे पास पानीपत से मेरे एक मित्र आए हैं। उन्होंने मुझे कुछ कपड़ा दिखाया है। आज जो कपड़ा पावरलूम पर बनता है वह बड़ा अच्छा बनता है। उनका बिदेशों में निर्यात होता है। अमरीका में इसका बड़ा अच्छा मार्केट है किन्तु इनका जो उत्पादन पर खर्च हो रहा है वह बहुत ज्यादा है और अभी जो नीति अपनाई जा रही है, उससे यह उत्पादन खर्च और काफी बढ़ जाएगा। पहले जहां पावरलूम पर 25 रुपये प्रति पावरलूम के हिसाब से चार्ज लिया जाता था, आज वह बढ़ाकर 15 पर सेन्ट एडवेलोरम की दर से कर दिया गया है। मुझ से कहा गया है कि जहां 100 रुपये एक चार यूनिट वाले पावरलूम को देने पड़ते थे, वहां अब करीब करीब 50 या 60 हजार रुपये देने पड़ेंगे। अब बताइए यह छोटा सा उद्योग इतने अधिक भार को कैसे वहन कर सकता है। नतीजा यह होगा और हो रहा है कि जितने पावरलूम हैं, वे बन्द होते जा रहे हैं। पिलखवा, पानीपत और दूसरी जगह जितने भी पावरलूम हैं करीब करीब बन्द होते जा रहे हैं। मैंने सुना है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय को उन्होंने एक ज्ञापन भी पेश किया है, जिसमें उन्होंने प्रार्थना की है कि कम से कम उन पर से यह ड्यूटी हटा दी जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं दो चार बातें पब्लिक सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में, जहां तक मेरा और मेरी पार्टी का सम्बन्ध है, हम किसी इन्फ्रम के पिछलग्गू नहीं हैं। हम राष्ट्रवादी हैं और हम उस सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं जिसमें राष्ट्र का हित हो चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर द्वारा हो और चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा हो। लेकिन आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के नाम पर देश में बितनी बरबादी हो रही है, देश का जितना बड़ा नुक-

[ श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ]

सान हो रहा है। उपर पर सभी विचारवान पुरुषों को विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। खस कर इस सदन के सदस्यों को जिनके ऊपर सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी है। आज विदेशों से कर्जा लेकर और तकनीकी सहायता लेकर हमने जितने बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाए हैं, उनमें घाटा हो रहा है। अभी आपने सुना, हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि कुछ कारखानों में घाटा है, कुछ में लाभ है। लेकिन अभी जो हमें एक मेमोरेण्डम पब्लिक सेक्टर का मिला है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि 1969 की जनवरी तक जहाँ हमने 3500 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है, वहाँ हमको करीब करीब 35 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश गरीब है और इस प्रकार इतना बड़ा नुकसान कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर क्यों इन पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों में इतना बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहूँगा कि इन में नुकसान होने के कुछ कारण ऐसे भी हैं जिनकी ओर सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती हैं। यह सरकार ऐसे लोगों को उन कारखानों के संचालन का मार देती है जो यह भी नहीं जानते कि कारखाना किस चिड़िया का नाम है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं श्री केशवदेव मालवीय जी का नाम पेश करता हूँ। वह एक हारे हुए राजनैतिक ध्यक्ति हैं और उन्हें व्यापार में कभी कोई अनुभव नहीं था। फिर भी उन्हें पेंशन में रांची हैवी इंजीनियरिंग के ऊपर बैठा दिया गया। वहाँ की दशा क्या है? हमारे उस हैवी इंजीनियरिंग, रांची के कारखाने में आवश्यकता से अधिक लोग हैं। आदमी जरूरत से ज्यादा रख लिये गये लेकिन काम कोई करता है या नहीं इस देखने वाला कोई नहीं। चीज अच्छी बनती है या नहीं उसे सम्भालने वाला कोई नहीं है

लेकिन चूँकि वहाँ एक संचालक चाहिए इसलिए संचालक के नाम में आप एक मूर्ती को वहाँ बैठा देते हैं। इसके अलावा आप कुछ जगहों पर अ.ई० ए० एस० के अनुभवहीन तथा अनुभवशून्य जवानों को भेजते हैं जिन्हें व्यापार की कोई जानकारी नहीं होती। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री को सलाह दूँगा कि कम से कम इन पब्लिक सेक्टरों के व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठानों में वे ऐसे अनुभवी व्यापारियों को लायें जोकि उस विषय के मास्टर हों जो कि उस पेशे का संचालन करने वाले हों। यदि वह राजी में इस काम के लिए आगे नहीं आते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि मन्त्रालय कोई ऐसा कानून बनाये जिससे हम जबरदस्ती उन्हें वहाँ ले जाकर बैठा सकें। मेरा ऐसा विषयवाच है कि कोई टाटा या कोई बिडला यदि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के कारखाने को सम्भाल लेता है तो कम से कम आज उन कारखानों की जो दशा है उसे बर्दाश्त नहीं होने देगा। लेकिन आज की स्थिति में टाटा और बिडला उन कारखानों को सम्भालने के लिए आ नहीं सकते हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण दूँगा। चाणक्य हमारे यहाँ एक बहुत बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ हो चुके हैं और चाणक्य आज भी हमारी राजनीति के आदर्श हैं। चाणक्य ने चन्द्रगुप्त के द्वारा निष्कंटक राज्य करने के लिए यह निश्चय किया था कि जब तक राक्षस उसका मन्त्री न बन जाये तब तक उस का राज्य निष्कंटक नहीं हो सकता। राक्षस किसी भी हालत में चन्द्रगुप्त का मन्त्री बनने और उसकी सेवा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होना चाहता था क्योंकि वह नन्द का बहुत बड़ा भक्त था। चन्द्रगुप्त ने नन्द की हत्या की थी, राक्षस उन का प्रधान मन्त्री था और चूँकि वह बड़ा स्वामि-भक्त था इसलिए वह नहीं चाहता था कि अपने मालिकों के हत्यारों की वह सेवा करे। लेकिन चाणक्य ने अपनी कूटनीति के बल से राक्षस को मजबूर किया। इतिहास बतलाता है कि किस प्रकार राक्षस के चन्द्रगुप्त का प्रधान मन्त्री

वन से चन्द्रगुप्त का साम्राज्य निष्कण्टक हो गया। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम आप ऐसे लोगों को उन कारखानों के संचालन का भार दें जिन्हें कि कारखाने चलाने का अनुभव हो न कि हम तरह के अनुभवहीन व विवेकशून्य लोगों को वहां पर बंठा दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं आपका ध्यान इस मन्त्रालय की सन् 1968-69 की रिपोर्ट की ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ। पेज 7 पर मन्त्री जी फरमाते हैं :

“The progress of all industries, and particularly of those affected by recession, was constantly kept under review with a view to taking such steps as might contribute to help recovery. At the policy level, the Government took several steps to counteract the recessionary trends in the industrial sector. Important among these were (a) advance placement of orders on private firms by the public sector, particularly by the Railways; (b) selective credit measures for reviving home demand, especially for engineering products; (c) relaxation of controls on industry and (d) renewed emphasis on export promotion as a means of offsetting the slackness in domestic sales of industrial goods.”

इस समय हमारे भाई श्री रणधीरसिंह यहां नहीं हैं वरना उन के यहां यह कहावत बहुत प्रसिद्ध है :

“देवी सियानी तो हो लेकिन खसम मरने के बाद”।

आप इन कन्ट्रोल्स को हटाने की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह बुद्धि पहले उन को क्यों नहीं आई ? हमारे माननीय उप प्रधान मन्त्री और वित्त मन्त्री श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई ने भी जब 27 मार्च को वे दिल्ली में एक गोष्ठी का उद्घाटन कर रहे थे तो कहा था :

“The Government could not claim that it was exercising controls over industry and trade prudently. We have to be constantly aware of the shortcomings in the working of these controls.”

फिर आगे चलकर वह कहते हैं :

“Some controls were necessary, for, through these the Government could check the concentration of economic power in a few hands. Controls were not for restriction but development and advancement of the economy.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन कन्ट्रोलों के रहने जो एकोनामिक पावर का कंसन्ट्रेशन कुछ हाथों में ही रहा है वह रुका है ? आज कन्ट्रोलों के कारण ही हम देखते हैं कि देश में कुछ लोगों के पास, धन का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है इसलिए आज यह कहते हैं कि हमें कन्ट्रोलों को लगाने के लिए, कन्ट्रोलों को रखने के लिए एक अकलमन्दी से काम करना पड़ेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक उनकी अकलमन्दी कहां चली गई थी ? आज तक उन्होंने अकलमन्दी से काम क्यों नहीं किया ? लेकिन मेरा तो कहना है कि बेर धायब दुरुस्त धायब जब भी उन्हें सुबुद्धि आ जाये वे कन्ट्रोलों को हटा दें और यदि वह ऐसा करेंगे तो देश और सम्पूर्ण समाज का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

अब मैं केवल दो शब्द प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की गार्ड्रैस की जिम्मेदारी भी डपी मन्त्रालय के ऊपर है। वह फले, फूले, उसका काम अच्छे तरीके से चले किन्तु आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगों की क्या अवस्था हो रही है ? हमारे यहां देश में प्राइवेट सेक्टर के चार उद्योग प्रधान हैं, कोटन, जूट, शुगर और टी लेकिन आज यह चारों उद्योग रूग्ण से रूग्णातर होते जा रहे हैं। कोटन को कहा जाता है कि वो बीमार है, हमारी जूट इन्डस्ट्री को सन्निपात हो रहा है,



[ श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ]

चीनी को जुकाम हो रहा है और चाय के बागानों में कीड़ा लग रहा है। आज ऐसी अवस्था क्यों है? इन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हमारे उद्योगों में करोड़ों व अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है। आज वह सम्पत्ति एक तरीके से कोयला होती जा रही है। चीनी के उद्योगों में करीब करीब 2624 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है। उस के भीतर और उसके ऊपर 2 करोड़ लोग के करीब निर्भर रहते हैं। इसी तरीके से जूट, कौटन और टी की हालत है।

हमारे यहां पश्चिमी बंगाल में इन्जीनियरिंग वनर्स के छोटे छोटे बहुत से कारखाने हैं लेकिन आज उन छोटे छोटे कारखानों के पास काम नहीं है। आज उनके पास आर्डर्स नहीं हैं। वे कारखाने रेलवे और सरकार के आर्डर्स पर ज्यादातर निर्भर करते थे। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज मजदूरों में असन्तोष है, कारखानों के मालिकों में असन्तोष है। कारखानों के मालिकान अपने अपने कारखाने बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो मजदूर उनका घेराव करते हैं। यहां मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं घेरावों का पक्षपाती नहीं हूँ। मैं घेरावों को एक अनुचित एवं भ्रमानुषिक कार्य समझता हूँ। लेकिन आखिर उन बेचारे मजदूरों को भी तो जीने का हक है और उन्हें इस के लिए काम चाहिए। मुसीबत तो यह है कि बेचारे कारखानों के मालिकान मजदूरों को काम दें भी तो कहां से दें? उन के पाम काम ही नहीं है। उसके लिए हमारी सरकार जिम्मेदार है। मैं मन्त्री जी से प्रायंता करूंगा कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में हमारे जितने इन्जीनियरिंग के कारखाने हैं उन के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि उन को पूरा काम मिले। उन के पास पूरे आर्डर्स रहें जिससे मालिक और मजदूर दोनों खुश हो सकें।

आज हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल की इनकम-टैक्स की आमदनी भी कम होती जा रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि कारखानों में पूरा काम नहीं होता है और कारखानों में लाभ नहीं होता है। जब काम नहीं होगा तो लाभ कहां से होगा? फलस्वरूप वहां नुकसान होता जा रहा है। इसलिए वित्तमन्त्री जी को जो कोष खाली होता जा रहा है। उसको खाली न होने देने की चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। अगर कारखानों को पूरा काम मिलेगा, तो मिल-मालिकों और मजदूरों को भी सन्तोष होगा और इस तरह से किसानों और मजदूरों को रोजी मिलेगी और देश में खुशहाली आयेगी।

अन्त में मैं लघु, गृह और कुटीर उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी भी हमारे देश में लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को चलाने की बहुत गुंजाइश है। बिजली के प्रषिक उत्पादन के कारण इस काम में बड़ी आसानी हो सकती है। आज गांवों में हमारे लोग अधिक बसते हैं। वे हमेशा बड़े बड़े कारखानों की तरफ दौड़ते हैं मजदूरी करने के लिये। लेकिन भारतवर्ष की परम्परा के अनुसार कोई भी आदमी चाहे वह गरीब मजदूर हो या किसान हो, किसी दूसरे की नौकरी नहीं करना चाहता है। वह अपने पैरों पर स्वयं खड़ा होना चाहता है। इसलिये सरकार सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट के आधार पर उनको छोटे छोटे कारखाने और लघु उद्योग चलाने में मदद करें।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार ( टीकमगढ़ ) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उद्योग मन्त्रालय की मांगे प्रस्तुत हैं मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज हमारे देश को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त किये बीस वर्ष हो गये और यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश का बिल्कुल विकास नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन यदि हम 1946 के पूर्व के भारत को देखें और 1947 के बाद देखें, और मालूम करें कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में क्या प्रयत्न

किया गया है, तो हमको पता चल जाता है कि इस दिशा में सन्तोषजनक उन्नति हुई है। लेकिन हम ने जितनी बड़ी धन राशि अपने बड़े उद्योगों में लगा रखी है, लेकिन उस से हम जितनी अपेक्षा करते थे, उतना लाभ हमें नहीं मिल पाया, उस से हमें काफी घाटा रहा है। उसमें बहुत सी अड़चने आई हैं। हमको बहुत सी मशीनें बाहर से मगानी पड़ीं। उन में से कुछ मशीनें हम को ऐसी भी मिली हैं जो वास्तव में हमारे कारखाने के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। ऐसी खबर है कि जो हमारा रांची का भारी इन्जीनियरिंग कारखाना है उस के लिये जो मशीनें रूस से आई हैं, उन से काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है क्योंकि वह काफी पुरानी हैं और उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। कहा जाता है कि वहां रिसेशन है, काम नहीं हुआ है और मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं। इसलिये सरकार को इस बात को देखना चाहिये किस कारखाने के लिये कौन सी मशीनें उपयुक्त हैं और हमको कौन सा माल तथा सामान तैयार करना है।

आज हमको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में संसार के दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला करना है। हमारे देश में जो चीजे उत्पन्न होती हैं उन्हीं से हम अपने देश के कारखानों को चलायें। हमें चाहिये कि जो बाहर से लाया गया धन है उस को हम कैसे वापस करें और उस से हम विदेशी मुद्रा कैसे कमायें। हमारे यहां जो माल उत्पादित होगा उस से हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

आज हमारे देश के विषय में एक बात की बड़ी आलोचना की जा रही है। हमारे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में दो प्रकार के कारखाने हैं। एक तो राजकीय क्षेत्र में और दूसरे व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में। राजकीय क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने हैं वह वास्तव में ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में हैं जिनको उन का अनुभव नहीं होता। वहां पर आई ए एस आफिसर रखे जाते हैं जिनको यह पता नहीं होता कि अमुक उद्योग के लिये किस

प्रकार के अनुभवी आदमी रखे जायें। सरकार से मेरा सुझाव है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के जितने भी कारखाने हैं उन में उस उद्योगों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले और उद्योगों की जानकारी रखने वाले लोगों को रखना चाहिये, जिस से कि उन में हमें नुकसान न हो।

एक तरफ हम देखते हैं कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में जहां हमने देश के औद्योगीकरण में, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में काफी तरक्की की है, हमको दूसरी तरफ बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुंचता है जब हम देखते हैं कि एक छोटे से कस्बे या छोटे से शहर की आबादी, जो पहले 4 लाख थी, आज वह 20 लाख हो गई है और जिस गांव की आबादी 2,000 थी वह घट कर 500 रह गई है। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पहले जो उद्योग घन्घे चलते थे, जैसे कपड़े की बुनाई का काम, लोहारी का काम, या दूसरे लघु और कुटीर उद्योग, उन में काम करने वाले लोग भाग कर शहरों की तरफ आ रहे हैं और वह उद्योग घन्घे चौपट हो रहे हैं। शहरों की लालच के कारण सारे उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण होता जा रहा है और देहात के घन्घे चौपट हो गये हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा। हमारे देश में साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं और शहरों की सख्या बहुत ही कम है अगर सारी की सारी सम्पत्ति वहीं इकट्ठी कर दी जाये तो सामाजिक दृष्टि से और सम्पत्ति के बटवारे की दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है। आज हम अपने गांवों की तरफ क्यों नहीं देखते हैं? अगर हम गांवों की प्रगति को पीछे रखेंगे, तो हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

ऐसी विश्वा में मैं आप से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये। क्योंकि अगर हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने केवल शहरों में ही खोले गये तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो शहरों के लड़के इन्जी-

[ श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवार ]

नियंत्रण या दूसरे मशीनी काम सीख कर आते हैं उन को वहाँ पर नौकरियों में लगा लिया जायेगा और हमारे देहात के लड़के जो हाई स्कूल या इंटरमीडिएट तक पढ़े होते हैं उन को कोई नहीं पूछेगा । वह लोग आज शहरों में मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उन को कहीं नौकरी नहीं मिलती है । इस लिये अब जो भी कारखाने खोले जायें वह जिला स्तर पर या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में खोले जायें जिस में कि देहात के लोगों को काम करने का अवसर मिल सके, उन्हें तरक्की करने का अवसर मिल सके, आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिल सके ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जो बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए हैं । उन की तरफ हमने आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । बुन्देलखण्ड में माताटीला बांध बनाया गया 32 करोड़ की लागत से । वहाँ बिजली बन कर कानपुर और बनारस के कारखाने चलाती है, वह दूसरे शहरों में जाती है, लेकिन वहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा टीकमगढ़ जिले के तिवाड़ी क्षेत्र को बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है जिससे लोग सिचाई एवं उद्योगों में उस का उपयोग कर लेते । लेकिन उन को बिजली नहीं मिलती । अगर बिजली मिल जाये तो उस से छोटे उद्योग घन्घे भी चल सकते हैं । लेकिन इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । मेरा निवेदन है कि जितने भी हमारे बिजली के कारखाने हैं उन से सब से पहले देहातों को बिजली दी जाये और जो छोटे उद्योग घन्घे हैं उन को चलाया जाये ।

अभी बहुत से लोगों ने सरकार का ध्यान ग्रुप लाइसेन्सिंग पालिसी की ओर दिलाया और इस बात की मांग की कि उस पर कंट्रोल रूखा जाये ताकि हमें लाइसेन्स आसानी से मिलने लगे । लेकिन मैं इस का विरोध करता

हूँ । क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि जितने बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं वह अपने लड़कों के नाम से अपने कुटुम्बियों के नाम से और दूसरे लोगों के नाम से लाइसेन्स ले लेते हैं । अगर कोई ग्रुप बना कर लाइसेन्स लेना चाहे तो सरकार को पूरी तरह से जांच कर के किसी को लाइसेन्स देना चाहिये ।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की घाट दिलाना चाहता हूँ । मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश होते हुए भी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । हमारे यहाँ पर कपड़े मिले हैं, लेकिन भोपाल की कपड़ा मिल तीन साल से तथा, उज्जैन की कपड़ा मिल और इन्दौर की कपड़ा मिल बन्द पड़ी है । मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक निगम ने एक प्रार्थनापत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा कि वहाँ पर 100 स्वाचालित करघे लगाने के लाइसेन्स दिये जायें लेकिन सरकार ने यह उत्तर दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी नीति नहीं है कि हम दूसरे लोगों को अधिक लाइसेन्स दें । जब हम चाहते हैं कि बिजली से चलने वाले कारखाने देहातों में हों तो क्या उन को इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये ।

आज मिलों में क्या हो रहा है ? आज कपड़ा मिलों में आटोमेटाइजेशन करने के लिये जो मशीनें लगा दी गई हैं उन का प्रभाव यह हुआ कि जहाँ सोलह आदमी काम करते थे वहाँ अब चार आदमी काम करते हैं । बारह आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं । कपड़ा मिलों में हजारों आदमी काम करते थे, आज वह बेकार हो रहे हैं । मैं देश में यह चीज उचित नहीं समझता हूँ । आज सरकार को बिजली से नये स्वाचालित करघे लगाने की मन्जूरी देनी चाहिये । ताकि मध्यप्रदेश के इन लोगों को रोजी मिले । आज जो लोग इस की जानकारी और अनुभव रखते हैं उन को प्रदेश की सरकार कर्ज देने के लिये तैयार है ।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश से जो दो तीन सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियाँ खोलने का प्रस्ताव आया है, उसके लिये उद्योग मन्त्री अपनी मन्जूरी दें।

अपने देश में आज खेती के क्षेत्र में काफी तरक्की हुई है। और मध्य प्रदेश में भी प्रगति हुई है। मेरे जिले टीकमगढ़ में पिछले वर्ष काफी गेहूँ पैदा हुआ। तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक पार्टी को लाइसेंस दिया है कि वह पलोर मिल लगाए केन्द्र सरकार के पास मन्जूरी के लिये दरखास्त पड़ी है। आप उम को मन्जूर कर दें ताकि वहाँ जो गेहूँ पैदा हो वहाँ के लोग उस को उचित दामों पर खरीद लें और आटा सूजी मंदा बना कर बेचे ताकि किसानों को उन की मेहनत का उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : (Mettur)  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome back the Hon. Minister from his illness. I hope that with the improved vigour, he will try to improve the health of the industrial sector also.

Unfortunately our experience has been that this Department which is mainly responsible for the active industrialisation of this country and is entrusted with the task of curbing concentration of wealth and monopoly and is also responsible for evenly distributing industries and seeing that there is no regional imbalance in different regions of our country has miserably failed in all these tasks.

When I see the delay and the ordeal that not only the private entrepreneurs, but even the State Government corporations and some public sector ventures undergo in getting clearance from the Ministry, sometimes I think that the credit goes to the entrepreneurs for organising so many industries in this country. When they make an applicati-

on for licence the delay or time consumed in clearing the licence is such an arduous and slow process that we have to commend their perseverance. It looks as though that in spite of the Government these industries have come up and not because of the help and assistance given by this Government.

The Government do claim that of late they have improved their processing and they have expedited the clearance and whenever an application is received for licence within two or three weeks it is scrutinised and the letter of indent is issued. So, they seem to think that everything is okay. Unfortunately, we cannot go by their words or assurance. We are rather more guided by what we see all around us. I would like to give a few examples as to why I make this charge against the Government.

For example, there was a proposal to set up a fertiliser project at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu for manufacturing 6.4 lakh tonnes of concentrated granular fertiliser with Italian collaboration. This was mooted by the State Industrial Development Corporation and not by any private body. All the arrangements were made and after all the preparations they applied for licence and I reliably learn that for the last four or five months, they are yet to get the clearance from Delhi.

Then again, there was another proposal for setting up a heavy plates and vessels project with Rumanian collaboration. I do not know what has happened to that.

Then again, there was a licence issued to a private party for an earth-moving equipment plant. We have been hearing about it on many occasions on the floor of the House during Question Hours and also during other occasions that the Government, as an afterthought, seem to have put some hurdles in the way of that private party to go ahead with the project. If at all Government think differently, why should they in the beginning issue licence at all? As I understand planning, they should have a clear-cut policy and indication as to their requirements, potentials and their resources. If these are not there, how are they going to make allocations to the private sector or

[ Shri S. Kandappan ]

public sector? If they do not have even this basic assessment of the situation, I wonder how they are going to have active industrialisation in this country?

Now, another example. We were told about a year back that there was going to be a factory licensed for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre and one TNK & Co. got a letter of indent and subsequently on some flimsy grounds that was cancelled. I was told that some other applicant was considered; I do not know whether the licence was given. Whether might be the attitude of Government, I do not understand and the delay of this kind, because we were told a year back on the floor of the Assembly by our late lamented Chief Minister, Anna, on the strength of an understanding given to him that we are getting the licence very shortly. I do not know how long this short duration is going to last. If this is going to be the attitude, I wonder how the Ministry could expect us to compliment it on its performance.

Even the other day in answer to a question-starred question No. 837 they stated that during the period from January to November 1968, 191 licences have been issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 for different States. I would like to know how many licences were issued to applicants from my State. I raise it for this reason: they talk very loudly about dispersal of industries to various regions and they seem to be very keen about developing all the regions of the country, but in spite of this claim, and appearance things are unfortunately taking a very different turn, and a very bad turn at that. We find concentration only at a few places we also see concentration and monopoly in certain hands and that is not curbed at all. As to what has happened to this tendency inspite of promises to the contrary. I will come to it later on.

So I would like to plead with the Minister that if at all he is serious, he should make up his mind. After all, in this country, every party is going to live with the private-and public-sectors. I do not think

any Swatantra man would claim that we have to scrap the public sector altogether; nor for that matter would any Communist demand today that we should altogether close down the private sector. Everybody wants the development of this country. There are no two opinions on that. But the process should be quicker. He should see to it that all areas get their due, that backward areas receive much better preferential treatment than the already developed ones. If Government cannot have their licensing policy in such a way as to distribute industry evenly, it will not serve the purpose for which it is intended. I hope the hon. Minister will take some steps to correct the imbalance existing in our country in our economy in different regions.

Here I would like to point out one more important thing. In spite of the lip-sympathy they have often been paying to the small industrial sector, it has been totally neglected. The Fourth Plan allocations make a very dismal reading. I find from the notes supplied by Government that a sub-group of the Planning Commission headed by one Shri Balachandran went into this question and has proposed certain allocations; Central sector schemes Rs. 70.44 crores; small scale industries in the State sector Rs. 145 crores; industrial estates Rs. 20 crores, altogether a total outlay of Rs. 235.44 crores. Then the Planning Commission after consideration - I do not know what went into that consideration - just slashed it to half. They came to the conclusion that for the Central sector schemes Rs. 30 crores are enough, for small scale industries in the State sector Rs. 67.70 crores would do and for industrial estates Rs. 18.46 crores would suffice. Altogether they have now permitted an investment of Rs. 120.10 crores.

16 hrs.

This is not only a meagre amount but even the tempo already created will be slackened. I wonder on what basis the Planning Commission is acting. It looks as though it is becoming a menace to this country... (Interruptions.) When an application comes, the concerned ministry processes it for six month or a year and then this licen-

sing ministry processes it and then the Planning Commission processes it; at some place or other there is either a total rejection or some fault is found and there the matter ends. The entrepreneur loses his initiative. There must be some kind of co-ordination and an end to this long drawn process. The small-industries sector is of such importance that I am sure the hon. Minister Mr. Ahmend is conscious about it. It will help decentralisation. We have all along been talking parrot like that we want to decentralise. This is the sector which can go to all the nook and corner of the country and thus help in the decentralisation process. There is no scope for concentration of wealth and the small-income man and the middle-income man can hope to earn more than what they are getting from the dry lands which always depend upon the vagaries of the weather. For this the Government should come in a very big way to do something and to offer some incentive. If there is no incentive, neither the State nor the Centre can hope to succeed in industrialising the rural sector. I do not have much time; otherwise, I would have elaborated this point. I am sure that the past performance is so poor that even the Minister has got to admit it. With regard to the industrial estates particularly in the rural areas, even the installed capacity is lying idle because assistance in sufficient quantum is not forthcoming from the Centre or the State. I would refer to another very important thing. They had an evaluation study group and it made certain recommendations. The other day during the question hour we had some questions about this and from its recommendations I find that they were of the opinion that incentives for rural industrialisation must be given on an increased scale and that otherwise we could not hope to help the rural sector.

I have some important points to make and I shall try to do so within the short time at my disposal. Government have said that the ancillary industries in the small scale sector are able to manufacture and supply components at a lower price because of the low overhead charges. But still they say that because the public sector as well as the private sector—the large

units in them—are reluctant to take this production from the small units, they are suffering. They have given another reason that they do not have adequate trained technical staff. Both the reasons do not sound very convincing. I wonder why the public sector should be reluctant to purchase their components and other things from the small units if the price is low. This is a very strange logic that they advance. I hope if they take an earnest and serious effort they can rectify these things.

Another important matter is about the small car. Everybody is talking about it. I would only like to mention this: that we have begun to talk about this small car even before space research was started in the world. And now, we are told that within a year or so they will be reaching the moon, but I do not know whether we are ever going to reach the stage of having a small car. So many committees and so many reports and so much of consideration have been there, and again, here the Planning Commission seems to be coming in the way according to the note that they have supplied.

SHRI UMANATH : Birlas.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Anyway, they do not say it. They say that the Planning Commission is coming in the way. I hope they will do something about it. With regard to agro-industries also, in the morning a question was raised about it—it looks very important to me, particularly with respect to the tractors. The Agricultural Ministry has assessed the demand of tractors by the end of the third Plan as 90,000 per annum, whereas the Planning Commission has assessed the demand as 65,000 per annum. I do not know which assessment they are going to follow. Probably they have to follow the assessment of the Agricultural Ministry. In that case, I doubt very much whether they would be getting the co-operation and help that they should get from the Planning Commission, and I do not know also whether the ministry of international trade will be helpful to this Ministry for that purpose, in getting the import that is necessary. So, this is a very vital field in which

[ Shri S. Kandappan ]

I think the Minister should exert himself to the maximum so that the farmers in this country and the production also do not suffer.

My last point is about the curbing of the monopolists and the banning of company donations. With these points, I would conclude. The report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was submitted long ago. After that, we were repeatedly told that the Government is going to do something in that regard. Now, as per the earlier report, the assets as assessed by that Commission, of 75 business groups, were of the order of Rs. 2,606 crores. Afterwards, they did not have any compilation of the figures, but they did give for a few families as to how much it has increased after 1963-64. I take only three instances. In Birla group, they have given this figure: in 1963-64, it was Rs. 292.7 crores; and now it is Rs. 480 crores. The increase is 64 per cent. In Tatas, it was Rs. 417.7 crores in 1963-64, now, it is Rs. 547 crores. The increase is 30.9 per cent. In Maffatlals, in 1963-64, it was Rs. 45.9 crores; now, it is Rs. 106.4 crores. The increase is 131.8 per cent. My question is this. If, after the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, the Government have acted, how is it that this has come about? In what way they have acted? Is it not correct to assume that instead of curbing the monopolies, they themselves created these monopolies and tried to help them? That is the conclusion we have to come to, unless the Government is in a position to advance the reasons as to how it happened, in spite of their awareness to the contrary.

Then, about banning of company donations, I do not know whether they are going to ban it at all. Last year, they raised the issue, and you know, Sir, in the Congress party there was a lot of obstacle for them, but I am not taking this as a party issue. Now, it is high time, because, in a sense, the public is losing confidence in the political parties and politician in this country. Unless we prove that we are above board, and to clean our political

life and to project an image in the public, people will lose faith in democracy. So in the interests of our democracy, I think Government must come forward to ban company donations to political parties.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : Sir, I heard the professional mourners of the public sector from the opposition. The Swatantra Party dreams of going to the moon but begins with the talk of the merger of industrial estates on technological and scientific reasons.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Is he a professional drum-beater, Sir?

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Therefore, we shall not be guided by these professional mourners when they attack the illustrious head of the Ministry of Industrial Development. They said, it is the Ministry of National Obstruction. In fact, that is the lobby of national obstruction which was speaking through the mouth of Mr. Patodia and later through the Jan Sangh, who were parading the virtues of Gandhian economy in this country. I would like to place before the minister certain things which if correctly interpreted will take the country ahead.

When our friends of the Swatantra Party say that this country is facing an Asian and international challenge, it is true. Certainly if we are to compete with China, we should move faster and therefore, the public sector has to be strengthened. The ten-point programme of the Congress Party has to be implemented. The savings of the people lying in the banks should be utilised for solving the problems of the country. But these professional mourners who do not see the truth of the progress of the country cannot understand it. I was travelling with a foreigner from Calcutta to my district and I was praising my country. I felt proud of the progress of this land of Buddha and Ashoka. But when the train stopped and beggars started coming to the compartment, I felt ashamed. It is to the improvement of the conditions of these poor and oppressed people that the Government of India must look.

Public sector is the whipping dog of the lobby of vested interests in this country. I have a few suggestions to place before the Government. The State Governments, the Central Government and other Government sector units must buy everything from the public sector only, even if it means a little loss to the national economy, just as the khadi Industry was patronised by the nationalists. The Government of India has given in the last few years hundreds of crores of rupees to the private sector through the LIC, banks and other financial institutions. They shed crocodile tears and tell us that the public sector is on trial. What about the Mundhras, corrupt business practices, obsolete cotton factories and the sugar industry that has been ravished by the private sector. I am not against the private sector. But these usurious sharks only want monopolies to grow, in the name of technology and science. The salesman of the Indian car from the Swatantra benches was saying that the car industry was being obstructed by the Government of India. But what about the shares of Hindustan Motors? Why are they going up? What about the dividends being distributed by that industry? Those files are not to be opened. The private sector has a different set of files and facts to pressurise us, to lobby with us and to see that this country goes to pieces, so that the poor man in this country does not get a proper return.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** He forgets that the Government of this country has been in his hands for the last 22 years.

**SHRI R. K. SINHA :** Yes, but it must be released from your pressure.

The second point I wish to place before you is, in order to make the public sector projects more productive certain small consumer units should also be started by the public sector projects. Just as the watches produced by HMT made it a success, in the same fashion, we have to see that the public sector projects in which thousands of crores of rupees have been invested are rehabilitated. The success of the public sector is the success of this country, it is the success of the freedom

of this country. You know the example of Japan that was given. Japan is a democracy. But the example of Turkey, Taiwan and Pakistan were thrown on our face. That is not an example that the people of India would like to follow. We as a parliamentary democracy have to balance the public sector with the private sector or the private sector with the public sector. That would be the insurance and guarantee of the future freedom of the people of this country. We shall not be pressurised by these lobbies which come out every day like this

The hon. Member from the Jan Sangh Party was abusing Shri K. D. Malaviya. They have one truth and that is the absence of truth. They forget that Shri Malaviya was one of the builders of Indian oil industry. After everything is said and done, that should be admitted. They parade as nationalists and distort facts of history.

Further, I would like to say that public sector financial institutions must completely use their funds in financing State-sponsored schemes and in participating in public limited companies. We have seen that last year itself Rs. 360 crores were disbursed through the private sector. In this way we find that the savings of the people of India—through the financial institutions and not by the Government of India—were given to the private sector and not to the public sector. The public sector is there. It exists even for the Swatantra Party. Therefore, in order to rehabilitate it we must not say that the financial institutions of the Government of India cannot spare money for the public sector and they can only spend it on the private sector. The private sector continues to be a foster child of a sector of our economy. That should not happen. The public sector, if it does not get precedence at least it should have a level of equality in our economy.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister a few cases about own State-Uttar Pradesh. In this country, Sir, while the monopolists will talk of big business houses we have to talk of the contradictions that are there in the economy of this country.



[ Shri R. K. Sinha ]

the contradiction of the backward areas of this country. Just as in the world the north is more developed as against the south, in the same fashion, we find that the British interests developed certain States or areas near metropolitan and port towns. The contradiction grew and therefore the hinterland in the north of India remained under developed. It was highly backward. If this country has to develop at all levels we have to see that Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which are backward areas as well as the areas of the south shall be developed. There should be an incentive to the backward areas. There is a contradiction in our national economy which has not been examined.

We find that if any scheme of industry is decided upon it is located at Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Kanpur, Bombay or Calcutta. We from the rural areas of India constitute the majority of India. We also pay taxes. We are also voters or citizens of this country. But this contradiction continues. Take the case of my own Division, the Faizabad Division in Uttar Pradesh. In relation to the backwardness of Uttar Pradesh compared to other States in India the Faizabad Division is backward in Uttar Pradesh. Yet we find that not one of the industrial projects started by the Centre or the Government of Uttar Pradesh finds its place in one of the districts of the Faizabad Division. Eastern Uttar Pradesh constitutes 3 crores of the people of India and the Faizabad division constitutes one crore of the people of India. We are bigger than 75 members of the United Nations in size and population. The Faizabad division is bigger than all the Centrally administered areas in the country taken together.

A scheme was prepared and submitted to the UP Planning Board and the Prime Minister, which was signed by me, Shri-mati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Secretary of the SSP and one other Member of Parliament. In spite of the fact that we statistically proved that out of 289 districts of India in the bottom level 11 districts belong to Uttar Pradesh and out of these 6 belong to the Faizabad

division, nothing has been done. There was a newspaper report about the projects which are going to be located in Uttar Pradesh and I find that they are going to be located in Allahabad, Dehra Dun, Gaziabad, Lucknow, Mirzapur and Almora but none in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, none in the Faizabad division.

Here I give a note of warning. We do not burn the national flag; we have not acted the Telengana way. But do not force us to come out and demonstrate. Because when a humble, poor man comes to me for employment and I cannot find employment for a hundred people who come to me in the year, I feel ashamed to represent that constituency in this Parliament. Therefore, I wish to say that one crore of the people of the Faizabad division or three crores of the people of eastern Uttar Pradesh stuck to national conformity because of patriotic reasons, because they belong to the Indian land of history, because they have been told that India, that is Bharat, that is Uttar Pradesh. Now that has become a ghetto. It should cease to be a ghetto. We know very well that it is the child that cries that gets milk. That is why we are crying again. Here I want to say as a disciplined soldier of the national fraternity; let the demand of eastern Uttar Pradesh, let the demand of the Faizabad Division, not be ignored, because the satisfaction of those demands is absolutely important for the growth of this country, for the integration of this country, for the future progress of this country.

A few words more and I will finish. There are a few demands that the State of Uttar Pradesh has placed before the Planning Commission and the Government of India which they should take note of. UP has demanded that Central assistance to UP should be at least Rs. 30 crores more. We find that in the Fourth Plan only Rs. 23 crores have been put out as special grant to UP for special reasons, which means for backward areas while Rs. 30 crores have been granted to Orissa and Rs. 40 crores to Rajasthan. We are equal to six Rajasthans and we are equal to seven Orissas. We wish all success to Orissa; by all means, give more to Orissa. Even on

the basis of population and backwardness of the area, UP is entitled to thrice the amount; yet, that area is being ignored.

I wish to state here that the problems of UP like unemployment, poverty, scarcity of drinking water, drought, flood and border security should be tackled. Drinking water has to be found for 12,000 villages. A sum of Rs. 64 crores would be needed for that alone. The allocation by the Planning Commission of a paltry sum of Rs. 23 crores for backwardness would hardly suffice.

In the First Plan the *per capita* Central assistance to UP was Rs. 14 whereas the all India level was Rs. 25. In the second and Third Plan whereas the *per capita* assistance to UP was Rs. 18, the all-India figure was Rs. 46. During the last 18 years the State of Uttar Pradesh has received only Rs. 822.6 crores out of a total Central assistance of Rs. 6,226 crores to all the States in India.

During the first two plans no central industrial project has been set up in Uttar Pradesh. In the Third Plan, out of Rs. 1,144 crores of investment in Central industries in the country, UP got projects worth Rs. 72 crores. During 1966-68 UP got only Rs. 75 crores out of Rs. 566 crores.

This country is one. If this country is to move forward as one country, the contradictions between the backward areas and the areas which have come forward have to be resolved. A fact which has been paraded about is that UP is the heart land of India and UP continues to send an S. M. Banerjee, or a Maharashtrian or a South Indian from the constituencies of Uttar Pradesh. It is not constituted on a linguistic pattern. We love the people of India but let not the people of India say that Uttar Pradesh has been politically dominating India and so let it be the ghetto of India. Think of Uttar Pradesh. That is what I would like to say.

**SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore):** Sir, this Ministry is responsible for the biggest industrial crisis, unemployment, closure of factories etc. Such a ministry has come

forward with these Demands placing before us some review report as if this ministry has been functioned in a very proper way.

The hon. Member from the Swatantra Party said that this ministry should be renamed but the name suggested by him is not correct. This ministry should be renamed as the Big Business and Monopoly Development Ministry. That is the real and correct name for this ministry.

I am not saying this without any foundation. From the report of the Industrial Development and Company Affairs Ministry as well as in other Government reports we can see how development is taking place in our country. Take, for instance, the growth of public limited companies in this country. On 31st March, 1957 there were 8,771 companies with a capital of Rs. 695.7 crores; in the year 1966-67 these 8,771 companies were reduced to 6,332 companies and the capital increased to Rs. 1,503.40 crores. In the year 1968 the number of companies was further reduced to 6,275 and the Capital increased to Rs. 1,587.40 crores. It very clearly shows the trend of development, namely, within the period of 11 years 2,496 companies have either gone out of existence or were swallowed by the big companies and, at the same time, the capital increased by Rs. 892 crores. What else does it show if it does not show monopoly development? Very big private limited companies are growing like this and for that this ministry is working because without their knowledge these things do not develop in the country.

Then I want to highlight another important point. The Government is financing this kind of big companies through their financial agencies. There are a number of financial agencies but I will cite only two—the Unit Trust of India and the other the Life Insurance Corporation. An analysis of shareholding in 189 selected companies has been given in the RBI Report and I shall quote the figures from that.

In companies having a capital investment from Rs 100 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, the Unit Trust of India had invested 21.3

[ Shri K. Ramani ]

per cent of its money and the LIC 28.89 per cent. In companies having a capital of Rs. 250 lakhs and above the Unit Trust of India had invested 74.14 per cent and the LIC 70.13 per cent.

The companies upto Rs. 25 lakhs are also not so small but a kind of medium-sized companies and the capital that the Unit Trust of India has invested in those companies is 0.02 per cent and the capital that the LIC has invested is 0.11 per cent. What does it show ? It shows very clearly that the Government is not interested in the medium-sized and small-sized industry. They are much interested in the development of monopoly companies and big business houses, the Tata-Birla houses. That is very clear. That is why I say that this Ministry has no right to be called the Industrial Development and Company Affairs Ministry.

Like that, foreign collaboration and the foreign private investment in India is also growing to a very great extent. The total investment of foreign private companies and other rupee companies, in 1964-65, was Rs. 1550.88 crores and in 1965-66, it was Rs. 1663.47 crores. In one year, the increase is to the extent of Rs. 113 crores. This is about the foreign companies. What does it show ? The collaboration agreements with foreign private monopoly companies, and Indian monopoly companies, all these things, are taking place in a very clear way. Can the Ministry say today that they are looking after the industrial development, the industrial growth, on an equal footing, at an equal level, wherever there are under-developed areas, where the industries have not developed, and that they are planning industries in those areas ? Such a thing they cannot say. Actually, their working has resulted in this kind of concentration of monopoly development...

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : I do not want to upset his argument.

He talks of Indian monopoly companies, foreign monopoly companies...

SHRI K. RAMANI : I say, there are Indian monopoly companies. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Would he give me only half a dozen names of Indian monopoly companies ?

SHRI UMANATH : He will give you that in the Central Hall.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMANI : I am prepared to prove it. But I do not have time at my disposal. Indian monopoly is developing. We have been trying to export capital from India. I can substantiate that. But I do not want to dilate on that point for lack of time.

Like that, the foreign loan has also increased. Upto September, 1968, the Government of India has received Rs. 7,260 crores of foreign loan out of which Rs. 4298.18 crores they will have to pay in foreign exchange. If this is the position of the monopoly development in India, the big business houses development in India, the small-scale industry and the cottage industry will get disintegrated and more and more disrupted. That is the other side of the picture. I can give some examples of that. In 1954-55, in match industry, there were only 159 cottage match factories in India. Now, the number has increased to nearly 1200 cottage match factories in India. At the same time, about the mechanised units in the match industry, in 1954-55, the WIMCO employed 10,000 workers and there were 5 units.

They were producing 60 per cent of the total matches. In Amarnath, Calcutta, Bareilly, Madras and Dhubri Assam five units were there. In this way the cottage industry is getting into difficulties. The competition of the big companies almost wipe out of the cottage industry. In Tamil Nadu, in Ramnad District and North Arcot District, there are several thousands of workers employed in cottage match-manufacturing industry. That industry is in a very difficult position today because of the

Wimco's competition. Now the Government are allowing this Wimco, which has mechanized its production, to produce 25 per cent more. Already they are producing 60 per cent. Again they are trying to give them 25 per cent more. This clearly shows that they are not for development of small scale and cottage industries in to a good position, but they are only after development of monopoly capital and big companies.

I can cite another example. Take the textile industry. In the end of 1968, 80 textile mills were closed ; 1.82 million spindles became idle ; 20,500 looms became idle ; 83,000 workers were thrown out of employment. In Tamil Nadu alone more than 30 mills were closed ; more than 20 mills were closed in Coimbatore District, especially in my constituency. About 15,000 workers were thrown out of employment. The late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Annadurai, when he had discussions with trade union leaders and other industrialists, was prepared to take over the mills. But the State Government is not having that power. We all know that very clearly. Under the I.D.R. Act, the Central Government promised to look into it, they said that they would set up committees. And they set up two or three committees. But what has happened to those committees? Where are their decisions or recommendations? What has happened to those decisions if at all some decisions were arrived at? Nothing has happened. They promised so much to help the Tamil Nadu Government to take over these mills, but no proper help has been given. The Tamil Nadu Government itself, with its meagre fund and resources, stood guarantee to gets loans for the mill management--worth about Rs. 2 crores. Even then, those mills were not able to be run. When, in this House, the former Minister introduced a legislation to take over the sick mills, to set up a national Textile Corporation, at that time our Party leader, Shri P. Ramamurti, said that the Corporation was not going to cure the sick mills of their sickness. What is the position today? That legislation was passed and that Corporation was set up. Have they taken

over those mills in Tamil Nadu and are they running those closed mills? Nothing has happened. I can very clearly say that this Corporation is not going to cure the sick mills of their sickness. The Government will have to think in terms of having a legislation empowering the State Government to take over those mills. Of course, in that legislation a moratorium should be there. It should be arranged in such a legislation that no debts will be given back immediately. The only thing is that the workers will have their wages. The money that has to be given to the co-operative societies have to be given. Those workers are not getting even their daily rations. About 22,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. They are not getting their daily rations. The ESI funds have not been paid to the Government. Statutory payments are not being paid to the Government. In such a position, there must be a moratorium when a Bill is introduced empowering the State Government to take over those mills.

The workers will get their share. That means their work as well as wages and bonus and other emoluments. I want to cite one other example.

In their report they have given about small scale industry, that is, about Industrial Estates. On page 102 they say :

“ During the year 1967-68, emphasis has been laid on consolidation of the industrial estates programme rather than on expansion.”

This Department is not for development, but only consolidation. Development, expansion and every thing have come to a halt. Further they say :

“By the end of March 1968, 493 Industrial Estates had been sponsored out of which 361 have been completed and 248 have started functioning providing accommodation to 8, 124 factories.”

[ Shri K. Ramani ]

That means out of 493 sponsored, only 248 have started functioning. Only 50%. It is their report. It has revealed :

“ 4,753 factories were functioning in these estates employing more than 70,000 persons. Government sponsored Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies also continued to be encouraged to set up Industrial Estates.”

They have provided accommodation to 3124 factories, but only 4753 factories were functioning in the industrial estates. That means only 50%. From their report it is very clear that what they say here is not taking place actually.

One more point. An Industrial Licensing Enquiry Committee was set up. Everybody knows what happened to this Committee. The report says (page 47) :

“The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which was set up on the 22nd July 1967 to enquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the past ten years, continued to function during the period under review. Consequent on the resignation of Prof. M. S. Thacker from the Chairmanship of the Committee with effect from the 22nd April, 1968, Shri S. Dutt, a retired ICS officer and Chairman, West Bengal Vigilance Commission was appointed as Chairman of the Committee with effect from the 4th May, 1968. The others two members of the Committee are Dr. H. K. Paranjape and Shri S. Mohan Kumarmangalam. The terms of reference (this is the most important thing to be taken into consideration) of the Committee are to enquire whether the larger industrial houses have secured undue advantage over other applicants in the matter of issue of industrial licences and if they received a disproportionately large share of such licences, whether

there was sufficient justification therefor ; to assess to what extent the licences issued to the larger industrial houses have been actually implemented and whether the failure to do so has resulted in pre-emption of capacity and the shutting out of other entrepreneurs ; and to examine to what extent the licences issued have been in consonance with the policy of Government as laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution particularly in regard to the regional dispersal of industries, the growth of small scale and medium industries and the policy of import substitution. The Committee will also enquire whether and if so, how far the policies followed by specialised financial institutions in advancing loans to industries have resulted in any undue preference being given to the larger industrial houses. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of March, 1969.”

Where is the report ? What did happen ? This matter has been discussed here in this House. It is such an important matter about the Industrial Policy Resolution, help starting of big business houses, monopoly groups in India especially Tatas and Birlas and other Groups, by the Government financial agencies. The Committee would have brought out so many other things. If that Committee functioned properly, they would have placed a report before us. But nothing has happened. That is why I say, as I stated in the beginning this Ministry is not a Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, it is a Ministry of Monopoly Development and also big business houses and their Ministry is functioning here. This Ministry has no right to say that they are working for a proper development of all areas in the country and that they want to see proper industrial development. That is not taking place. In this way they have been functioning. There is no use of accusing that fissiparous tendencies are developing and people of undeveloped areas are coming forward and struggling. That kind of excuse is not going to cut ice. The only

way to set the matters right is that there should be a complete change of policy of the Government. I do not know whether this Government is capable of doing it. Otherwise the Indian people will rise up and overthrow this Government and have such a policy, with a peoples' Government.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा चल रही है उस में कई लोगों ने यह बतलाया है कि हमारे देश में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज होने के बाद भी बहुत से लोग हैं जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है, और उन के लिये छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिये तथा उन को सारे देश में फैलाया जाना चाहिये। इस को सुन कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है और जो चित्र हमारे सामने रखा जा रहा है उस के मुताबिक अगर मंत्री महोदय करेंगे तो मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा अच्छे दिन आयेंगे।

14.46 hrs.

### [श्री गार्डिलिंगन गौड पीठासीन हुए]

यह बात ठीक है कि बेसिक चीज के बारे में बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यहां पर 17 करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन की हालत इस प्रकार की है कि उन को पूरा खाना नहीं मिलता, उन को पूरी तरह से रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिलता, बच्चों को पढ़ने को नहीं मिलता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अब हमारे देश में ऐसा मौका आ गया है कि इस को देखा जाये कि इस समस्या को कैसे हल किया जाये। हमारे देश में अब डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज बनें। हमारे यू० पी० के माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया बहुत जोरों से कि आज की हालत क्या है। सारे देश का नक्शा बतलाया कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज का क्या हाल है। आज रूरल एरियाज में ऐसी हालत है कि ज्यादातर लोगों के पास पूरा काम नहीं है। हमारा जो ऐग्रीकल्चर है वह तो मौसम के

आधार पर चलता है। वहां के लोगों को छः महीने काम मिलता है और छः महीने काम नहीं मिलता। इस के लिये क्या किया जाये इस का जवाब मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहती हूँ। आज वह बतलायें कि इस के लिये वह क्या प्राविजन करने जा रहे हैं। आज सवाल यह है कि आज हमारे सामने जो तस्वीर आ कर खड़ी हो गई है, और लोगों को जो एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है, उस के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हों, मैं नहीं कहती कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज न हों। लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रीज स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में चलाई जा सकती हैं, विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के तौर पर चल सकती हैं, कुटीर उद्योग के तौर पर चल सकती हैं, उन के लिये हमारे पास कोई खास योजना नहीं है। बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को खतम कर देती हैं। अगर एक शेर के आगे बकरी खड़ी कर दी जाये तो वह रह नहीं सकती। यही हालत हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज की है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में क्या किया है। कौन सी चीजों का रिजर्वेशन किया है जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के सेक्टर में पैदा होंगी। आज खादी का प्रश्न है। जो हमारे लोग अपोजीशन में हैं मैं उन से भी प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह इस बारे में सोचें। श्री वाजपेयी हैं, वह इस के बारे में सोचें। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जब खादी की बात की जाती है तो कई माननीय सदस्य नाराज हो जाते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में गम्भीरता के साथ सोचें। खादी के साथ गांधी जी का नाम भी लिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह कोई फंड नहीं, सिर्फ प्रिंसिपल की बात नहीं। लेकिन हमारे देश में जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट है उसको आप देखें। क्या उसको हल करना हमारे लिये जरूरी नहीं है ? क्या उसको हल करने के लिये खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज का सहारा

[ श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह ]

नहीं लिया जा सकता है। क्या इनके माध्यम से इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? मंत्री महोदय को इसके बारे में ज्यादा गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना होगा।

कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो राशि इसके लिए निर्धारित की जाती है उस में कटौती करने की बात आ जाती है। अगर कभी सब्सिडी के बारे में बात आती है तो कुछ भाई हैं जो नाराज हो जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहती हूँ कि आप देखें कि कितने लोगों को इस खादी की वजह से काम मिला हुआ है, विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज और खादी के द्वारा हमारे देश में बीस पच्चीस लाख लोगों को काम कुछ न कुछ मिलता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि अब बक्त आ गया है जबकि आपको इसके ऊपर सोचना चाहिये कि उनका क्या किया जाए। मैंने सुना है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन सोच रहा है कि इसके लिए जो राशि रखी जाती है उस में कुछ कटौती की जाए। कटौती करने का विचार क्यों उसके मन में आया, यह मैं नहीं जानती हूँ। हमारे बहनें कताई का काम करती हैं। कृपलानी जी कह रहे थे कि मेरठ में एक आश्रम चलता है। वहाँ पर दो लाख के कीब बहनें कताई का काम कर रही हैं। अगर हमने उन बहनों को यहां ला कर आपके सामने, पार्लिमेंट के सामने उनकी परेड करवा दी तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि क्या समस्या है और आप जो कटौती करना चाहते हैं उसको आप नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस वास्ते इन सब बातों पर आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। मसानी साहब से भी मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वह इस बारे में सोचें। मैं समझती हूँ कि खादी के अलावा अगर हम इनको कोई और बंधा दे सकते हैं जिससे उनको खादी के काम से ज्यादा की आमदनी हो सकती है तो वैसा करना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। तब आप खादी को हटा सकते

हैं। कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे इसके बारे में सोचें।

आप देखें कि मद्रास में अन्नादुरै साहब ने शुरू में क्या कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि स्टेट खादी बोर्ड को स्कूप कर दो। खादी बोर्ड को खत्म कर दो।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Because it became a Board for growth of corruption.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN SHAH : Please hear me.

जब उन्होंने खादी बोर्ड को खत्म किया तब उनके सामने जो समस्या आई उसका मुकाबला वह नहीं कर सके। तब उनको पता चला कि खादी का क्या महत्व है। जब उनको पता चला कि इतने ज्यादा लोगों को इससे काम मिलता है तो उन्होंने न केवल जितना रुपया उसके लिए वह पहले दिया करते थे उतना दिया बल्कि पंद्रह लाख रुपया और भी इस काम के लिए दिया। जो फंड्स को देखते हैं, जो देश का नक्शा अपने सामने रखते हैं, जिनको पता है कि रूरल सेक्टर में इसका क्या महत्व है, जो यह देखते हैं कि कितनी बेकारी इसके बगैर पैदा होगी और कितनी बेकारी इस बक्त देश में व्याप्त है जो यह देखते हैं कि इन लोगों के पास खान के लिए नहीं है, पीने के लिए नहीं, कपड़ा नहीं है, रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, वे इसके महत्व से कभी भी किसी तरह भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। वे हमेशा इसको बढ़ावा देने की ही बात कहेंगे। कम्युनिस्ट या स्वतंत्र दल वाले अगर कोई और इंडस्ट्री स्थापित करके लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं तो हमें वैसा करने में कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। हमारे पास विधवायें आती हैं और कहती हैं कि हम को काम दो लेकिन हम लाचार होते हैं और उनको काम नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम अपनी लाचारी प्रदर्शित करते हैं। उनको अगर काम मिल सकता है तो खसदी

के जरिये से ही मिल सकता है। अगर आपने इंडोक्रेसी यहां स्थापित की है और लोगों को वोट का अधिकार दिया है तो केवल इतने मात्र से लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं। इतने मात्र से काम नहीं चल सकता है। वोट से वे क्या करेंगे अगर उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा। अगर आप उनको रोटी नहीं देंगे तो वोट की कोई कीमत नहीं है। यह सारे देश के लिए समझने और सोचने की बात है। केवल कांग्रेस के लिए नहीं है, सभी दलों के लिए सोचने की बात है। जहां जहां विरोधी दल वालों की हकूमत है, वहां वहां उनके लिए भी यह सोचने और विचारने की बात है। एक बार स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यह कहा था और मजबूरी में आ कर कहा था कि इतने सालों के प्लानिंग को देखने के बाद, इतने सालों की प्रार्थना को देखने के बाद मैं देख रहा हूं कि देश में सब को खाने पीने को नहीं मिलता है और मुझे लगता है कि हमें गांधी जी के विचार पर आना पड़ेगा और हमारे देश में एंग्लिकलचर के साथ साथ हमें एनीमल हसबैंडरी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज को लगाना पड़ेगा, उनको और भी ज्यादा महत्व देना पड़ेगा। जब हम ऐसा करेंगे तभी हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। देश को आगे ले जाने की उन में लगन थी। फिर भी उन्होंने दस साल के बाद कहा कि हमें सारे का सारा जो तरीका है उसको बदलना पड़ेगा।

मीनोपोलीज की बड़ी यहां चर्चा होती है। मैं समझती हूं कि जब तक बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज देश में चलेंगी तब तक मीनोपोली होगी। इस वास्ते हम को जड़ को ही काटना होगा। बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के सामने छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं टिक सकती हैं। ये उनका मुकाबला कैसे कर सकती हैं। आपने एक शेर के सामने एक बकरी को ला कर खड़ा कर दिया है। शेर के साथ बकरी कभी टिक नहीं सकती है। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को, खादी और विल्लेज

इंडस्ट्रीज को आप आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उनको आपको रियायत देनी पड़ेगी, सबसिडी आपको उनको देनी पड़ेगी, प्रोडक्शन के लिए आपको उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन रखना पड़ेगा।

आप देखें कि आप ने इतने सालों तक टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया है, कितनी सबसिडी आपने उनको दी है, कितनी रियायतें आपने उनको दी हैं और इस साल भी श्री मोरारजी देसाई को उन पर लगी हुई ड्यूटी को कम करना पड़ा है लेकिन फिर भी आप देखें कि टैक्सटाइल मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं। सिक मिलज पड़ी हुई है। इसी तरह से आप शूगर इंडस्ट्री को देखो। वे भी कई जगहों पर बन्द हो गई हैं। और भी कई इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो बन्द होने जा रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो इनको चलाने वाले हैं वे सारे का सारा मुनाफा खा गए हैं और इंडस्ट्री को उन्होंने बिल्कुल सरकूप करके छोड़ दिया है, इंडस्ट्री को उन्होंने स्टार्व किया है। यह देश के हित में नहीं है। अगर हम वस्त्र-स्वावलम्बन देश में करना चाहते हैं तो वह अम्बर चर्खे से ही हो सकता है छोटी छोटी हैंडलूमज से ही हो सकता है, पावर लूमज से ही हो सकता है। हर एक देहात में कुछ न कुछ काम आप लोगों को दो, काम के साधन उनके लिए उपलब्ध करो। प्रार्सेसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को आप देहात में ले जाओ। आयल, काटन की इंडस्ट्री और काटन जिन्निंग इंडस्ट्री को आप वहां स्थापित करो। जो कुछ भी देहात में पैदा होता है, उसका वहीं पर प्रार्सेसिंग होना चाहिये। उसको आप चाहें तो विल्लेज इंडस्ट्री का नाम दें और चाहें तो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री का नाम दें। आपको दस पंद्रह साल तक इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा आपने किया तभी देश की तरक्की हो सकेगी, तभी लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा, उनके खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध हो सकेगा। नहीं तो देहात उजड़ जायेंगे।



[ श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह ]

यह कहा जाता है कि जहां देहातों में दो हजार की बसती होती थी वहां अब वह पांच सौ रह गई है। इसका कारण रूरल एरियाज में बेकारी का होना है। अगर वे शहरों की तरफ दौड़े हुए नहीं भायें तो क्या करेंगे। लोग काम मांगेंगे और काम नहीं मिलेगा तो वे शहरों की तरफ दौड़ेंगे। इस वास्ते स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री कैसे बढ़े इसको आपको देखना होगा। इसके लिए आपको चाहिये कि आप स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन रखें। काटेज और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन रखें और उसके लिए पैसा दें और सबसिडी की जरूरत हो तो सबसिडी दें।

आप को चाहिये कि आप खादी परचेज करें। सरकारी कामों के लिए स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में जो वस्तुयें बनती हैं उनको परचेज करें। हमारे देश में मैनपावर ज्यादा है। उसका आप उपयोग करें। हमें किसी की नकल नहीं करनी है। अमरीका की नहीं करनी है, जापान की नहीं करनी है। हमारे लिए जो अच्छा है, वही हम को करना है। हमारे देश में एम्प्लायमेंट और एंटीड इंडस्ट्रीज ही चल सकती है कैपिटल और एंटीड इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं चल सकती हैं। जब हम सोचें तो गांवों का सोचें। वहीं से हमारी योजना चलनी चाहिये ताकि गरीब लोगों को बीकार संकशंजु को लाभ हो, उनकी मदद हो। उनको अगर हम काम नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनकी श्रद्धा डेमोक्रेसी पर से हिल जाएगी। डेमोक्रेसी में अगर खाने को नहीं मिल सकता है तो लोग उसकी हाथ जोड़ कर पूजा नहीं करते रह सकते हैं। एक अच्छा काम मंत्री महोदय के पास है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि वह ऐसा अच्छा नक्शा बनायें ताकि सभी गांवों में कुछ न कुछ काम पहुंच जायें और वहां बेकारी दूर हो और शहरों की तरफ लोग दौड़े हुए न आएँ। आज लोग कलकत्ता,

बम्बई, दिल्ली की तरफ दौड़े आ रहे हैं जहां उनके रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है, खाने को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। देश में डिस-पैरिटी बढ़ती जा रही है और खराबियां पैदा हो रही हैं। इससे बचने के लिए और देश को बचाने के लिए, बेकारों को काम देने के लिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को, विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज को खांदी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाए, उनके लिए स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन रखी जाए, उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद की जाए। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मेरी इस मांग का हमारे सभी भाई समर्थन करेंगे। हम सब इसके लिए मिल कर कोशिश करें, इतनी ही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कांग्रेस को हटा कर ही यह हो सकता है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : केरल में जहां आपकी हकूमत है, वहां भी यही हाल है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा (मधुबनी) : इस विभाग के लिए यह कहा गया है कि यह इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट एंड कम्पनी एफेयर्ज का विभाग है। इधर से इसका नामकरण इंडीस्ट्रियल आबस्ट्रक्शन महकमा किया गया है। हमारे एक साथी ने कहा है कि अच्छा हो अगर इसका नामकरण इंडस्ट्रियल मौनोपोली विभाग किया जाए। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ। इस में मैं इतना ही मंशोधन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इंडस्ट्रियल हैड और टू दी प्राइवेट सेक्टर महकमा है। यह कैसे है यह आपको साफ हो जाएगा यदि आप इनकी जो नीतियां हैं, इनके जो काम के ढंग हैं, उन पर गौर करेंगे। आप देखें कि किस तरह से धीरे धीरे प्राइवेट सेक्टर बढ़ता गया है और मौनोपोली को, एकाधिपत्य को बढ़ावा मिला और साथ साथ अर्थ व्यवस्था में केन्द्रीकरण का सिलसिला जोर पकड़ता

गया है। हम सब इस बात से सहमत हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान औद्योगिक रूप में दुनिया में नम्बर 1 देश बनना चाहिये, इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इस से भी ज्यादा लक्ष्य और आदर्श हैं—यह सदन ही एयर कन्डीशन्ड न हो बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान का हर घर एयर-कन्डीशन्ड हो-लेकिन यह मन्जिल अभी दूर है, इस रास्ते की पहली मन्जिल पर भी यह सरकार अभी तक नहीं पहुंच पाई है और इस के लिये खास कर यह महकमा जिम्मेदार है।

17. hrs.

इस का कारण क्या है-कारण है इस सरकार की नीतियां। हम एक-एक कर के इस की नीतियों को देखें-आप इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन, 1956 को लीजिये। उस में उद्योगों को तीन ग्रुप्स में बांटा गया है-

- (ए) जो एक्सक्लूसिवली स्टेट के मातहत होंगी,  
 (बी) जो प्रोप्रेसिवली स्टेट-ओन्ड होंगी, और  
 (सी) जो निजी क्षेत्र में होंगी।

1956 से लेकर आज तक सरकार के सामने इस रेजोल्यूशन के अनुसार जो आदर्श था, उस पर कुठाराघात हुआ है। ए ग्रुप में जो इण्डस्ट्रीज एक्सक्लूसिवली स्टेट सेक्टर में होनी चाहियें, जिनमें सरकार का हाथ होना चाहिये, वे भी निजी क्षेत्र को ही जाने लगी हैं। बी ग्रुप में, जिनके लिये कहा गया है कि प्रोप्रेसिवली स्टेट का हाथ बढ़ना चाहिये, उस को बिलकुल भूल गये हैं और सी ग्रुप तो निजी क्षेत्र का है ही। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ए ग्रुप में सात उद्योग ऐसे हैं-आम्बे, हैवी प्लांट्स एण्ड मशीनरी, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल प्लांट्स, प्रोसेसिंग आफ लेड एंड जिंक, प्रोडक्शन आफ टेलीफोन केबिल और टेलीग्राफिक इक्विपमेन्ट, जैनेशन एण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन

आफ इलेक्ट्रिसिटी और कोल-जिनके बारे में उस इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी के मुताबिक पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम होना चाहिये था। लेकिन इन सातों उद्योगों को सरकार ने निजी क्षेत्र को दे दिया। इसी तरह से बी ग्रुप में 9 उद्योगों में निजी क्षेत्रों का फैलाव हुआ है। वे हैं-एल्यूमिनम, मशीन टूलज, फैंरो एनायज एण्ड टूल-स्टील, बेसिक केमिकल्स एण्ड इन्टरमीडियरीज, एन्टीवायोटिक्स एण्ड अदर एसेन्शल ड्रग्स, फर्टीलाइजर प्रोडक्शन, सिन्थेटिक रबर, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट और सी-ट्रांसपोर्ट। इन 9 उद्योगों में जहां केन्द्र सरकार का प्रोप्रेसिव कंट्रोल होना चाहिये, वहां निजी क्षेत्रों का फैलाव हुआ। तीसरे ग्रुप में तो निजी क्षेत्रों का हाथ है ही। इस तरह से जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का आदर्श है, उस पर इन्होंने कुठाराघात किया-विशेष रूप से इस सरकार के इस महकमे की कार्यवाही से।

अब प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि यह कुठाराघात कैसे हुआ? यह दो तरीके से हुआ-एक-पैसा दे कर। इन्होंने जितनी फाइनेन्शल इस्टीमेट बनाई है-जैसे इण्डस्ट्रीयल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन, स्टेट फाइनेन्शल कारपोरेशन, लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन, नेशनल इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन-इन सब कारपोरेशन का पैसा निजी क्षेत्र को दिया गया है, जिससे निजी क्षेत्र का फैलाव हुआ है। समापति जी, मैं बहुत ज्यादा आंकड़ों में आपको नहीं डालना चाहता, मैं एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इन इस्टीमेट का पैसा निजी क्षेत्र को दिया गया और जिस मकसद के लिये दिया गया, उस मकसद के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया? उदाहरण के लिये टैक्सटाइल और जूट इण्डस्ट्रीज को ले लीजिये, इन उद्योगों को पैसा मिला है, इस लिये कि वे अपने उद्योगों को मोड़नाइज करें। यहां पर कहा गया है कि सिक मिलज की सिकनेस को

[ श्री शिषचन्द्र भा ]

हटाने के लिये दिया गया है, लेकिन उन मिलों ने उस पैसे को मोड़नाइज करने में न लगा कर, सिकनेस दूर करने में न लगा कर, दूसरे उद्योग कायम कर लिये हैं, जिनमें ज्यादा मुनाफा था, जल्दी मुनाफा मिलता था, और रिस्क नहीं था। जैसे-रेयन्ज। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ ?

डा० हजारी की रिपोर्ट में इस के बारे में बताया गया है—

“Take the prominent case of rayon, for instance. This is a highly capital intensive industry with little employment potential and a very large foreign exchange component for the installation of equipment as well as procurement of raw materials. Nevertheless, the growth of this industry has been encouraged by the imposition of severe restrictions on the expansion of cotton mill output, in the belief that we would never be able to grow enough cotton to feed our cotton mills. A number of new rayon units were sanctioned and old units allowed to expand during the Second Plan period although some of these programmes were not included in the original Plan, and were not part of the so-called hard core. This was done at a time when it was difficult to secure foreign exchange for such essential requirements as power expansion and new machinery for export-oriented cotton and jute mills. Since rayon and the chemical and other plants ancillary to it offered much higher returns than textiles it is hardly surprising that many cotton and jute mills, which had funds to spare, diversified into rayon and chemicals.”

इसका ही नहीं, इन लोगों ने कम्पनी एक्ट की धारा 370 और 372 को तोड़-भरोड़ कर उस रुपये को जिस जगह ज्यादा मुनाफा होता था, उस में डायवर्ट कर दिया। इस तरह से इन्होंने उन धाराओं का दुरुपयोग किया।

कारपोरेट इन्वेस्टमेन्ट की बदौलत वे लोग इस तरह से फायदा उठाते हैं।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा आपकी लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। डा० हजारी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस के बारे में जिक्र किया है। जिनको लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिये, उन को नहीं मिलता, दूसरों को लाइसेंस मिल जाता है, इस तरह से घांघली और कसेन्ट्रेशन चल रहा है, केन्द्रीयकरण का सिलसिला चल रहा है। मैंने कल एक सवाल किया था कि जनवरी और फरवरी अहीनों में क्या बिरला कम्पनियों ने किसी लाइसेंस के लिये एप्लाई किया था। क्या आपके पास कोई दरखास्त आई है? मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया—

“Two applications from this Group were received during this period, one for “carrying on the business” of an existing undertaking for the manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil; and the other for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices, silicon diodes, transistors etc., as “new articles.”

सभापति महोदय, बिरला कंसंज्ज को सब से ज्यादा लाइसेंस मिले हैं, इस में काफी बांक्ली हुई है, ये सब बातें हमारे सामने हैं। फिर भी उन की दरखास्तें आ रही हैं और ये हज़ारात उन पर गौर करेंगे और उन की होंगे। इस तरह से फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन पेंसा देती है, कम्पनी एक्ट के संशोधन को तोड़-भरोड़ कर अपने फायदे के लिये इस्तेमाल करते हैं और लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी में जो क्लिबरलाइजेशन है, उस की वजह से देश में केन्द्रीयकरण का सिलसिला चलता आ रहा है। अब मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कम्पनीज बढ़ी हैं। 27567 कम्पनीज हैं जिसमें 245 सिर्फ सस्त्रवरी कम्पनीज है और 581 कारेन कम्पनीज हैं इस देश में, मैनेजिंग एजेन्ट्स उनके भी हैं। तो कसेन्ट्रेशन का जो सिलसिला है वह चलता

रहता है। इन तमाम बातों पर गौर करने के बाद साफ हो जाता है कि पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सरकारी नीति के कारण हिन्दुस्तान में इजारेदारी बढ़ी है। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर भी बढ़ा है। परन्तु यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है क्योंकि अमरीका में भी पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़ता रहा है। गैलब्रैथ ने अपनी किताब-न्यू इन्डस्ट्रियल स्टेट-में लिखा है कि अगर यह देखा जाये कि अमरीका में पब्लिक सेक्टर कितना है तो हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ कि प्लान्ड एकोनामी है, जोकि अपने को सोशलिस्ट कहता है, उससे ज्यादा अमरीका में है। तो जो लोग पूंजीवाद में विश्वास करते हैं वह भी कहते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का बढ़ना ही समाजवाद को आगे ले जाना नहीं है। अमरीका में तो पब्लिक सेक्टर ज्यादा है। यह बात बहुत हद तक दुरुस्त है। मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। समय का तक जा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ना चाहिए लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आज पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत क्या है? वहाँ पर कौसी इनएफिशिएन्सी चल रही है? उसमें हमको क्वालिटेटिव चेंज लाना होगा, गुणात्मक परिवर्तन करना होगा। इसका मतलब यही है कि जो व्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, आफिसर्स हैं, जोकि अग्रेजी जमाने में गढ़ारी करते थे, उन्हीं के चार्ज में आपने पब्लिक सेक्टर को रखा है या फिर जो डिफीटेड पोलिटीशियन्स हैं जो 6 नो० के रूप में रह नहीं गए हैं, उनको वहाँ पर रखा है। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। लोग कारखानों में मजदूरों का काम करते हैं उनका पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेन्ट में जरूर रहना चाहिए। आपने जो कन्ट्रोल कमीशन बनाया फाइनेंस एकाउन्ट्स के सिलसिले में, उनमें भी मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। जब तक आप इस तरह से पब्लिक इन्टरप्राइजेज में पब्लिक का पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं करेंगे तब तक न तो क्वालिटेटिव चेंज ही आयेगा और न उत्पादन ही बढ़ेगा और न पब्लिक सेक्टर का रूप ही बदलेगा। आज

इस देश में उद्योगीकरण की जो व्यवस्था है उससे क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ी है। मैं बिहार की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। पर-कैपिटल इनकम के हिसाब से आज बिहार सबसे नीचे है। उत्तरी बिहार तो और भी ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। हो सकता है कि इसका तालुक आपके विभाग से न हो लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ पर एटामिक प्लान्ट बनाया जाये। वहाँ पर रा मैटीरियल मौजूद है। उत्तरी बिहार में ग्राम और लीची बहुत ज्यादा होती है इसलिए वहाँ पर कौनिंग फॅक्टरी भी होनी बहुत आवश्यक है। दर्भंगा की जो अशोक पेपर मिल है उसके सिलसिले में सरकार इतना भी नहीं करती है कि उसको ले ले और उसका संकालन ठीक से करे।... (व्यञ्जान)... तो मेरा कहना यह है कि क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ी है। बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र के मुकाबले आज बिहार बहुत ही पीछे चल गया है। वहाँ पर कोई भी तरकी नहीं हुई है।

एक बात और कहकर समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। खादी के बारे में कहा गया कि 24 करोड़ का प्रोडक्शन है और सेल 25 करोड़ का हुआ। तो यह कैसे हो गया? वहाँ पर तो बिक्री भी नहीं हो रही है फिर आप कैसे कहते हैं कि 25 करोड़ की बिक्री हो गई। खादी पर र्विश्य कैपिटल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी आपने कार्यान्वित नहीं किया, मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी कार्यान्वित नहीं किया। आजादी के बाद पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो नीति आपके अस्तित्व की उससे भारतीय पूंजीवाद बढ़ा है, क्षेत्रीय विषमतायें बढ़ी हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर में, बावजूद उसके बढ़ने के, कोई गुणात्मक परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। इसलिए जब तक वास्तव में इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा, समाजवादी रास्ते पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन नहीं हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमान्ड की मुखालिफत करता हूँ।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : समापति जी, मैं दोनों में से किसी किनारे पर नहीं जाना चाहता। एक तरफ तो यह कहा गया कि यह मंत्रालय उद्योगों का विनाशक है और दूसरी तरफ से यह कहा गया- ठीक उसका उल्टा-कि यह पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाला है। मैं कहता हूँ कि दोनों के चश्मे अलग अलग हैं, अलग अलग रंग लिए हुए हैं क्योंकि उसके पीछे पालिटिक्स है। इसीलिए वे लाचार हैं और दूसरा कुछ कह भी नहीं सकते हैं और न देख ही सकते हैं। मैं तो बीच में ही रहूँगा। मैं आंकड़ों के फेर में भी नहीं पड़ूँगा। मैं तो थोड़ी सी काम की बातें ही कहना चाहूँगा। औद्योगिक विकास तो हमें हर जगह करना है। लेकिन अभी तक हमें देखने से ऐसा पता चलता है कि बड़े उद्योगों का तो विकास हुआ है। लेकिन जहाँ तक छोटे उद्योगों का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें पूंजी भी लगी, आपने स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज़ सर्विस इंस्टीट्यूट भी खोले, सब कुछ किया लेकिन जितना काम उनसे होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। इसका कारण यह है कि जिसके जिम्मे आपने काम दिया वह काम करने के लिए नहीं बैठा है बल्कि शिक्षा देने के लिए बैठा है। वह बराबर यही कहा करते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की जो प्रॉब्लम्स या दिक्कतें होंगी, उनका हल हम निकालेंगे। ठीक है, आप टेक्निकल हल निकाल सकते हैं लेकिन वह हल कार्मशियली भी सिद्ध होगा या नहीं, इसका जिम्मा वे नहीं लेते हैं क्योंकि खुद वे कुछ करते नहीं हैं। जो थोड़े से आपके इंस्टीट्यूशनस इस ढंग पर काम कर रहे हैं उनके यहाँ जो निर्माण होता है वह कुछ ऐसा नहीं होता है जिससे कोई भ्रमोसा हो कि वे सही ढंग पर काम कर रहे हैं और अपने पैरों पर रहना पड़े तो वे बाजार में टिक भी सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उद्योग चलने के लिए तीन चार चीजों की जरूरत होती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में आप काम का तरीका तो बतायेंगे ही। दूसरे आपको पूंजी के लिए भी मदद करनी होगी। इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट्स की सख्या भी बढ़ानी होगी। इसके अलावा जहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट का सवाल नहीं है, यानी जो गांव हैं वहाँ पर लोगों को और तरह से मदद देनी होगी। उनकी जरूरत के आजार, मशीनरी जैसी कि इंडस्ट्री हो, छोटी, बड़ी, स्माल स्केल या काटेज इंडस्ट्री, उसके मुताबिक सामान और दूसरी सुविधायें जुटानी होंगी। फिर रा-मेटिरियल, कच्चे माल की सुविधा भी देनी होगी। कम्पोनेन्ट्स की सुविधा भी देनी होगी। इस सिलसिले में मेरे व्यक्तिगत अनुभव की दो चार बातें हैं। एस० आई० एस० आई० से मेरी बातें हुईं तो उसके उच्च अधिकारी ने यही कहा कि जो प्रॉब्लम्स आपकी होंगी उनको हम साल्व करेंगे लेकिन अगर आप सामान चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये मैं कुछ नहीं जानता। मैंने कहा कि हमें कोई सामान विदेशों से मगाना है, फारेन एक्सचेंज भी नहीं मांगता बल्कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही जो चीजें, जो कम्पोनेन्ट बन रही हैं जिनको कि आप कंट्रोल रेट पर बाजार में बेचते हैं, हमें उसी में से वाजिब दाम पर दिलाइये और इसकी निगरानी रखिये कि हम उसका सही उपयोग स्वयं करते हैं दूसरे को बेच नहीं देते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि वह हम नहीं जानते, आप बाजार से बाजार दर पर खरीद लीजिए। तो जो पहले से काम कर रहे हैं, उनको तो पता है उन्हें कोटा मिला है जिसके लिए उन्हें तीन रुपये देने पड़ते हैं उसी के लिए अगर हमें 15 रुपया देना पड़ जाये तो फिर हम कहां से ठहर सकेंगे। यह मैं आपको अपना व्यक्तिगत अनुभव बतला रहा था।

दूसरी तरफ यह चीज है कि जो चीजें लघु उद्योगों में बनायी जायें उसमें दो बतों का खयाल हो। अगर जनता के रोजाना

इस्तेमाल, उपयोग की चीजें बननी हैं तो ठीक है। उसकी बिक्री के लिए जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत मदद आप कर सकें वह करें या फिर अपने आप वे बिक्री करेंगे। दूसरी तरफ उनकी चीजें आपकी बड़ी फॅक्टरीज में भी एस्तेमाल हो सकती हैं—ऐसे लघु उद्योगों को इन्सीलरी इन्डस्ट्रीज कह सकते हैं। छोटे छोटे पुरजे या दूसरी काम की चीजें बनाकर वह बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज को दे सकते हैं। इस सिलसिले में आप बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज पर दबाव भी डाल सकते हैं कि सभी चीजें खुद बनाने के बजाये छोटी छोटी चीजें बाहर से छोटे उद्योगों से बनवा लिया करो। लेकिन यह काम भी कम होता है। आज जापान के सिलसिले में तो यही सुनने में आता है कि वहां पर छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज से ही बड़े काम हो जाते हैं। बड़ी चीजों के लिए तो खैर बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज के पास जाना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन वहां पर जहां तक हो सकता है बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज छोटी छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज को मदद करती हैं और उन से मदद लेती हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि बड़ी और छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज के साथ साथ यह चीज भी जरूरी है कि पहले से यह तय कर लें कि कहां पर कच्चे माल की उपलब्धि है, कहां पर उसके लिए नो-हाऊ मिलेगा और कहां पर उसके लिए बाजार मिलेगा और तभी हम उसमें हाथ लगायें। अगर उसमें किसी तरह की कमी है तो फिर हाथ लगाना बेकार होगा। यहां बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज में एक कठिनाई हो गई है कि आप ने काम तो बड़ा उठा लिया लेकिन जिस समय आप की योजना बनी उस समय जितना शोध होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हुआ, या शोध करने वालों ने उतनी सावधानी से काम नहीं किया नतीजा यह हुआ कि जितने की आप ने आशा की उतने का बाजार आप को नहीं मिल रहा है। जितना माल तैयार हो रहा है उतना निकलता नहीं और आप को अपनी क्षमता से कम काम कई इन्डस्ट्रीज में करना पड़ता है। एच० एम० टी० का नाम

आया है, उम में आप को जानबूझ कर काम घटाना पड़ता है। एच० ई० सी०, रांची की यह हालत है कि वहां काम की कमी है, और उस का काम कुछ ऐसा है कि वर्षों जिस के लिये आप को ठहरना पड़ेगा। ऐसी हालत में यह मानना पड़ता है कि शायद शुरू की शोध में, प्लानिंग में भूल हुई।

दूसरी तरफ जो आप के प्रोजेक्ट प्लान्स हैं उस में जितनी पूंजी का हिसाब लगाया जाता है और काम तैयार हो जाने के बाद जितनी क्षमता की आशा की जाती है, जितने प्रोडक्शन की आशा की जाती है, काम आधा होने पर देखा जाता है कि उतनी पूंजी बहुत नाकाफी रही और फिर सरकार को पूंजी बढ़ानी पड़ती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि कई कारण ऐसे हैं, कई बातें ऐसी होती हैं जिन के बारे में आप कह सकते हैं कि पहले से सब कुछ नहीं सोचा जा सकता था, कुछ न कुछ अन-देखी, अनसोची बातें सामने आ जाती हैं। मगर इतने ही से यह हिसाब साफ नहीं हो जाता। जहां 100 करोड़ का हिसाब है वहां 300 करोड़ लगा दिया, 50 करोड़ की जगह 100 करोड़ लगाना होता है, जहां 100 करोड़ हैं वहां सवा सौ या डेढ़ सौ हो तो यह बात मानी जा सकती है, मगर 300 करोड़ हो जाये तो मानी हुई बात है कि जो आप को टेक्नीकल ऐडवाइस मिली, जो प्लानिंग हुई जो प्रोजेक्ट बना वह ठीक ढंग से जैसा बनना चाहिये था नहीं बना, उस में कसर रह गई। फिर यह भी देखा जाता है कि जितने प्रोडक्शन की आशा करते थे उस से कम मिलता है और आगे जाकर वह नुकसान का घर होता है। देखिये कहां कसूर है? क्या मशीनों के खरीदने में भूल हुई है? डालर और पाउन्ड्स के बदले में रुपये में मशीनरी खरीदी उस में धोखा खाया, या किस बात में धोखा खाया? और ये बातें बहुत गम्भीरता से देखने की हैं और आगे के लिये सोचने की हैं। ऐसी

[ श्री भृगुंजय प्रसाद सिंह ]

शिकायत की जाती है, मैं नहीं जानता उस में सच्चाई कितनी है हो सकता है कि सच्चाई कम हो, कि विदेशियों ने अपनी घटिया मशीनें हमारे मल्ले थोप दीं। ऐसा कहा जाता है। मगर मैं नहीं जानता इस में कितनी सच्चाई है। और यह तो जांच करने से पता चलेगा, जिस से खरीदी है उसी से पूछने से तो पता नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि दूसरी जगह पूछने से पता चलेगा।

इस के अलावा सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आखिर यह सब आप करते क्यों हैं ? इसीलिए न कि लोगों का सुख बढ़े और तबलीफ़ घटे। जहां पर मशीनरी बँटाते हैं वहाँ के लोगों का उस से दुख, सुख बढ़ता है या घटता है यह भी कोई सोचता है ? मैं बिहार की ओर से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह शिकायत बराबर की जाती है कि जो वहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं उन में न सिर्फ़ बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर ही बाहर से बुलाये गये, मैनेजर्स बुलाये गये बल्कि यह भी शिकायत है कि माली, चपरासी और बलक तक बाहर से लाये जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा देश है, हम नहीं कह सकते कि बिहार के बाहर से वहाँ किसी का जाना मना है, मगर साथ ही यह भी नहीं भुला सकते कि नजदीक वालों का भी कुछ हक हो सकता है। अगर बराबरी का भी दावा रहे तो भी नजदीक वालों के लिए कम से कम मकान का भगड़ा खतम हो जाता है। या कम हो जाता है। इसलिए नजदीक वालों का पहले ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में इंडस्ट्री नाम की कोई चीज़ ही नहीं है। सिवाय चीनी मिलों के, दो जूट मिलें, एक टियासलाई का कारखाना और दो रिमबीज के छोड़कर, उत्तर बिहार में बड़े या मध्यम उद्योगों जैसी कोई चीज़ नहीं है। मैं इस में

तेल शोधक कारखाने इस को नहीं मानता हूँ, आयल रिफ़ाइनरी को इसलिए नहीं गिन रहा हूँ कि अइकल रिफ़ाइनरी के आने से हमारा एक नुक़सान हुआ, हमारी ज़मीन कई मबर यह लाभ नहीं हुआ कि हमारे आदिमियों को सोझी मिले। ऐसी हालत में मैं उस को किस में गिनूँ, कहना मुश्किल है। हाँ, एक छोटा सा लाभ कह सकते हैं कि वह सब सक्की की बिक्री हो जाये है। मगर यह भी लाभ में कोई लाभ है ?

आखिर इतना आप का क्रिटिसिज़्म चारों ओर से क्यों होता है ? आखिर इन चीज़ों को चलाने वाले कौन हैं ? आपने अपने चुने हुए ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स को इन में भेजा है। मगर मैं कहूँगा कि चुनिन्दा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स मॉनेट के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सफल हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके माले यह नहीं कि हे ये सभी अफसरान फ़ैक्ट्रीयों को चलाने में भी उतने ही सफल हुए। अफ़वादा होते हैं इस से इन्कार नहीं और उस के लिए जितना माधुवाद दिया जाये कम है। मगर यह चीज़ मान ली जाय कि आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा, यह गलत है। दूसरी तरफ़ दो घोखे और होते हैं। एक तरफ़ तो यह होता है कि जब आप से यह कहा जाता है कि वहाँ ऐसा होता है, उन को कहिये कि ऐमा न करें तो जवाब मिलता है कि ये आटोनामस बाडीज़ हैं, हम क्या कर सकते हैं, जैसे चाहें अपने स्टाफ़ को रखें। और दूसरी तरफ़ जब उन के कारोबार की बात आती है तो उन को हर बात के लिए आप के पास आना पड़ता है, यहाँ के सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट से हुक़म लेना पड़ता है। बाज़ार तो उन के लिये बँटा नहीं रहेगा। बाज़ार के अनुसार उन को अपने काम में जिस चीज़ की आवश्यकता है, जिस की मांग बढ़ती है उस को मगना होगा, जिस की घटती है उस को रोकना होगा। जिस चीज़ का बाज़ार भाव

गिरता है उस को गिराना होगा, जिस का दाम उठता है उस में ज्यादा मांग सकते हैं। मगर यह धुंधले के लिए हर बार दिल्ली आना पड़े, और यहां चिट्ठी पत्री होते इतना समय लग जाता है कि फिर बाजार का अवसर चला जाता है। तो एक तरफ तो आप उन्हें आटो-नामस कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उन के हाथ पांव इस तरह से बांध देते हैं कि वह अवसर मिलने पर भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि उन्हें आप जिम्मेदारी दीजिये, और साथ साथ अधिकार भी दीजिये। और यह भी तय कर दीजिये कि चाहे सरकारी अधिकारी जायें, चाहे दूसरे जायें, उन की आगे की उन्नति उनके काम पर होगी। मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव से कह सकता हूं, क्योंकि मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर में काफी रेस्पॉसिबिल स्थान पर 10 साल तक काम कर चुका हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि मेरी सालाना वेतन-वृद्धि या मेरे साथी अफसरों की भी काम अच्छा हो या बुरा हो इस पर नहीं थी, नीचे वालों में स्टाफ की भी वही बात थी, सिर्फ एक जमात की वार्षिक तरफ़ी उनके काम पर थी, जिन को काम तौल से देना था। और उस का जो नतीजा होना था वह हुआ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, या प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता जब तक कि उस के कार्यकर्ता दिल लगा कर काम न करें। मगर हमारे यहां एक बीमारी आ गयी है कि काम करने वालों को काम करने से अनुत्साहित किया जाता है और उन को यह समझाया जाता है कि तुम्हारी उन्नति, तुम्हारा फ्यूचर, तुम्हारा कैरियर तुम्हारे काम पर जितना नहीं है उतना इस पर है कि तुम्हारे पीछे कितने आदमी झंडा ले कर चलने को तैयार हैं। और यह बात जहां आ गयी, वहां काम चौपट हो गया। इसलिये मैं सभ से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि देश जैसा उन का है, वैसा हमारा भी है।

कम से कम जिस तरीके से वह कार्यकर्ताओं और कर्मचारियों आदि के अधिकारों के लिए लड़ते हैं वहां तक मैं उन का साथ दूंगा। इस में मैं उन के साथ हूं मगर साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि भाई तुम लोग अपने काम में अर्थात् अपने वस्तुव्य पालन में कोई कसर न करो। काम में अगर तुम कसर करोगे तो मैं तुम्हारे साथ वैसा ही बर्तव करूंगा बल्कि उस से भी बुरा बर्तव करूंगा जैसा कि तुम्हारे एम्पलायर्स करना चाहते हैं या करते हैं।

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Tri-vandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs is most hypocritical in their pronouncements and professions. They speak of their intentions to curb monopolies in this country and the Ministry takes pride in introducing a Bill to curb monopolies. But what has actually happened is that the monopolies thrive during their regime.

Sir, I would like to quote from a report made by Mr. B. Datta, Director in the Department of Company Affairs itself. It says :

"The total assets of the Birla group of companies have recorded a phenomenal increase of over Rs. 216 crores in three years from Rs. 293.2 crores in 1963-64 Rs. 508.9 crores in 1963-67.. .. During the same period, the Tata group increased its assets from Rs. 418.1 crores to Rs. 550.6 crores, thus retaining its prime position among 75 top-most business houses, mentioned in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's Report."

Similarly, as he has mentioned, a smaller groups like the Mafatlals, and all that have also thrived during this regime. So, their professions of curtailing monopolies are merely an eye-wash.

Then, they say that in order to curb the growth of monopolies, several commissions and committees have been appointed,



[ Shri P. Viswambharan ]

Dr. Hazari submitted a report to this Government and this House had an opportunity to discuss the Report in detail. At that time, some of us said on the floor of the House that there was absolutely no necessity for appointing another committee to go into the very same subject. But the Thacker Committee was appointed and it was said at that time that the Committee would submit a report within six months. But the term of the Committee has been extended from time to time. According to the Budget papers, an amount of Rs. 13.7 lakhs was spent on the Committee from the public exchequer of this poor country and yet the Committee has not submitted its Report. Lastly, was said that the Committee would submit its report by the end of March. But March is over and the Report has not yet come. The Budget papers show that there is a provision for this Committee, the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee, for the current year, that is, for 1969-70, also and, therefore, I seriously doubt and I suspect that the idea of the Government is to extend the term of the Committee further and thus shelve the issue of licences to monopoly houses. As has been said earlier while this Committee was going into the question, while the recommendations of Dr. Hazari were with the Government, these groups were issued more and more licences.

17.3 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER is the Chair.]

Another example of the hypocritical attitude of this Ministry is their claim of having introduced a Bill to prohibit donations to Political parties. The Ministry's report says that a Bill has been introduced and that is before Parliament. Why can't the Minister find time to move a motion on the floor of the House to take it up for consideration and to get it passed? The Bill has been introduced. That is all. Afterwards nothing has been heard of that. The Minister says that it is before Parliament as if some of us on this side are at fault for not having passed it. On the other hand, we on this side, have been pressing the

Government to get that Bill passed. We know why that Bill has not been pursued. Here is some information given by the Minister for Industrial Development himself. Here it is said :

"Company donations to various political parties in 1967-68 amounted to a little over Rs. 130 lakhs, i. e., about Rs. 21 lakhs more than in the previous year."

After this Bill was introduced in the House, donations from companies to political parties have gone up by Rs. 21 lakhs. This is the reason why the Government is not pursuing this Bill. An analysis of the figures shows that Congress received Rs. 85,21,261 in 1966-67 and Rs. 1,06,47,851 in 1967-68. So, the entire amount of Rs. 21 lakhs that have been donated by the companies in 1967-68 in excess of the previous year went to the Congress. This is the reason why the Government is not pursuing that Bill. This is another example of the hypocritical attitude of this Ministry.

Then, there is the question of this much talked-about small car project. Absolutely no word is seen anywhere in the budget papers or in the Ministry's report about that .....

AN HON. MEMBER : It is getting smaller.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : It is getting smaller and smaller and ultimately it will vanish. I know that.

Then the Ministry says that it wants to do a lot of service to small industries. It claims that the National Industrial Development Corporation is doing much on those lines. On page 23 of the report it is stated :

"With a view to bringing the benefits of Hire Purchase Scheme to the very doorsteps of small entrepreneurs living in remote areas, the Corporation has conducted intensive campaigns in less developed areas, viz. Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir ..."

I know something about this intensive campaign which was conducted in Kerala. It was conducted 1½ years ago. Several thousands of applications were filed before this Corporation; the poor, small scale entrepreneurs in Kerala came forward with much hopes. After a preliminary scrutiny, the Corporation accepted 2,000 applications, and after 1½ years only 25 out of those 2,000 applicants get their machinery from the NSIC on hire-purchase basis.

Another 175 applicants remitted their earnest money. It has gone to that stage. Regarding the 1800 other applications the processing has not even gone to the extent of asking the applicants to remit the 20% earnest money. That is the speed with which this campaign is going on.

Now coming to the public sector industry, I do not want to repeat what all has been said here. Once it has been said that one of the major difficulties in running the public sector industries was the dearth of trained managerial personnel. So this very same Ministry started holding a diploma course in company secretaryship and they prescribed a very tough course for that. The report of the Company Law Administration mentions something about it. Out of 8000 and odd candidates who had registered under this scheme for the diploma, only 127 could get their diploma. That is the tough nature of this course. But nowhere anything is mentioned about how many have been given employment in public sector or private sector companies. As a matter of fact I know that more than 90% of these diploma holders, these brilliant boys, have joined the army of the unemployed in this country. The practice of appointing relatives and favourites of Ministers and top bureaucrats in the Ministries and public sector undertakings still continues in spite of the fact that these 100 and odd trained well-qualified personnel are there in the streets.

Then I come to the question of regional imbalance. This Ministry, this Government and the Planning Commission repeatedly stated that they are for elimination of regional imbalances. But what has happened during to the last 17-18 years of

planning. The backward regions remain backward and I repeat what I said on an earlier occasion. I personally feel that this regional monopoly has become as much a danger as the individual monopolist in this country.

Now I come to my State of Kerala. When we speak about the neglect of Kerala...

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to end with Kerala.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : We have been accused that we are very vociferous and all that. What has happened in the past ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The next item is Andhra.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Kerala, as you know, is a State whose per capita income is much below the all-India average, where unemployment is the highest in the country and still this Government has all along been neglecting that State. During the First Plan period, not even a single rupee was spent in Kerala State by the Central Government in Central Industrial investments. In the Second Plan, only an amount of Rs. 79 lakhs was invested in the DDT factory at Alwaye. In the Third Plan there were proposals for an investment of 71 crores of rupees in the central industrial sector in Kerala, but ultimately when the Plan came to an end, it so happened that about Rs. 25 crores were spent.

These schemes, costing Rs. 71 crores were agreed to by the Planning Commission and the Government of India, taking into consideration the techno-economic aspects etc. When we ask for more industries, we have been very often told that it is the techno-economic consideration which should prevail in the matter of deciding the location of large-scale industries. To a very large extent, I do agree to that. But why is it, that in the case of Kerala alone, when the techno-economic survey proved that for a particular industry, it is Kerala alone which is the most suitable place for its location, for the industry to be established, that that industry was shifted to some

[ Shri P. Viswambharan ]

other place? I wish to know the reason for that. Here is a reply which is given by the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs on the floor of the House itself. The reply says :

“On techno-economic evaluation of the sites proposed for their consideration, the team of Czech experts considered the sites at Madras, Cochin and Vishakapatnam as *prima facie* suitable and placed them in the following order :

- (i) Cochin
- (ii) Madras
- (iii) Vishakapatnam”

This is regarding the location of the Heavy Plates and Vessels project. Number one priority was given to Kerala by the Czech experts. That first priority was given to Kerala on techno-economic considerations. Then it was shifted and located in some other place.

During the Third Five-year Plan period, the payto-chemical factory was to be started in Kerala, on this very same techno-economic consideration The Kerala Government acquired 300 acres of valuable land of that State and it was left at the disposal of the Central Government. Thereafter nothing happened, then again, there is the case of the Precision Instruments Factory at Palghat. 588 Acres of land from the rice-bowl of our State, Palghat district, was acquired and it is just lying idle there in the possession of the Government of India for the last six years. It was decided finally in 1966 to give one unit of that Precision Instruments Limited to Palghat. But suddenly something happened.

The General Elections of 1967 came and it so happened that the Congress party got reduced in its strength in the State Legislature to such an extent that they are not even a recognised Opposition there now. They are only nine in a House of 133. If there is any enactment anywhere,

for penalising and for punishing people who allow fertile, cultivable land, to lie fallow, when there is all-round food scarcity in the country, then, I say, the Minister concerned here in the Ministry of Industrial Development should be prosecuted and sent to jail. Because 600 acres of land which could go to cultivation, is just lying idle for the last so many years in Palghat district.

This is the situation that we face. Recently, this Ministry liberalised its licensing policy. They exempted certain industries from licenses I would submit that this would affect the industrially-backward States very adversely. If the private entrepreneurs can start these industries anywhere they like. Then they would start them only in industrially developed States. The policy of the Government should be such that the private sector also should be persuaded to start industries in backward areas.

This De-licensing policy is affecting these backward areas very adversely. In this connection, I would also like to submit that the policy of giving financial assistance followed by the credit institutions under this Ministry is also highly discriminatory. Here is an example of this. In the course of fourteen years of their existence, the industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India-ICICI-have distributed about Rs. 230.5 crores or so to industries by way of financial assistance. Out of these, 36.6 per cent has gone to Maharashtra and Kerala's share was only 1.1 per cent. Of course, other States have also suffered. Finally, I would appeal to this Government through you that at least in future this sort of neglect should not be shown to Kerala.

Now, Sir, Kerala Government have drafted an outline of the State's Fourth Plan. It is a very modest plan. The objective of that plan is to raise the per capita income of that State to the all-India average in 15 years. In other words, the plan envisages that Kerala's per capita income at the end of the Sixth Plan should be the same as the all-India average. In order to achieve this objective, Kerala Government have suggested that during the Fourth Pla

period there should at least be an investment of Rs. 320 crores by the Central Government in the Central industrial projects in that State. That State offers very good facilities for certain industries such as monasite, ilmanate, etc. I request that all these should be taken into consideration and Kerala should be helped at all costs.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इस मंत्रालय के पास 19 पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज़ थीं और अब इसके पास चौदह पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज़ हैं। सब से पहले मैं इनकी जो रिपोर्ट है उसको लेता हूँ। मैंने 1967 की, 1968 की और 1969 की रिपोर्ट्स को देखा है। इन्होंने अब जो रिपोर्ट पेश की वह उसी ढंग की है जैसी ये पहले से करते आ रहे हैं, जैसी आज से कई वरस पहले से पेश करते आ रहे हैं। एक बड़े मजे की बात इस में आप देखेंगे। इस में नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन, भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज़, नई दिल्ली हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज़ इंडिया लिमिटेड, भोपाल, हिन्दुस्तान केबल्ज़ लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड आदि नाम दिये हुए हैं लेकिन यह तकलीफ गवारा नहीं की गई है कि यह भी बताया जाता कि कितना कितना पैसा इन में लग रहा है, कितने का इन में अब तक नुक्सान हो चुका है और कितना काम हुआ है। ब्रीफ डेस्क्रीप्शन तो इनकी दी गई है लेकिन जो कुछ होना चाहिये वह नहीं है। कितना रुपया इन में लगाया, किस साल में बना और इसके बाद कितना इस साल में घाटा हुआ, यह सब इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे से जो रिपोर्ट हो वह नए तरीके से और नए ढंग से बने। जब उसको सदन में पेश किया जाए तो हमें पता लग जाना चाहिये कि उनकी क्या हालत

है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इन्होंने चक्कर में हमको डाल रखा है। जब बहुत सी किताबों को देखा जाए तब मुश्किल से जो जानकारी आप को चाहिये, उसको हासिल करने में आप समर्थ होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नए ढंग से और नए तरीके से आगे से इस रिपोर्ट को लिखा जाया करे। और अगर आपके आफिसमें ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर्स को इसके बारे में कन्सल्ट कर लिया जाए और वे बता देंगे कि किस तरीके से रिपोर्ट बननी चाहिये।

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ के बारे में इस में बड़े अच्छे ढंग से बताया गया है। मैंने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री की थोड़ी बहुत स्टडी की है। पिछले दिनों इस मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सेमिनार भी किया था क्रेडिट फंसिलिटीज़ के बारे में। मैं उस में गया था उसको बड़े अच्छे ढंग से आगेनाइज़ किया गया था। छोटे छोटे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कैसे दिया जा सके, क्रेडिट फंसिलिटीज़ कैसे दी जा सके, इसके बारे में अगर सोचा जाता है तो इससे अच्छी दूसरी और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को ज्यादा पैसा मिले और अधिकतर साधन उस तरफ लगाये जायें।

आपको याद होगा कि 107 सदस्यों ने लिख कर दिया था और आपने हज़ारी रिपोर्ट पर पिछले साल चर्चा के लिए बड़ा समय दिया था। उस के बाद यहाँ पर आठ घण्टे डिस्कशन हुआ, लेकिन उस डिस्कशन का आज तक यहाँ पर कोई नतीजा नहीं आया। हमारे मंत्री महोदय बड़े अदरणीय हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कोशिश भी करना चाहते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द इस के बारे में कोई कायंत्राही हो, लेकिन कर नहीं पा रहे हैं, न जाने कोई दबाव है या और कोई बात है। मेरी उन से यह अर्ज़ है कि इस सिलसिले में जल्द

[ श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा ]

से जल्द ज़रूरी कार्यवाही करें, क्योंकि आपके मंत्रालय के बारे में लोगों के दिलों में हज़ारी रिपोर्ट की डिस्कशन और बिरला की कम्पनियों के मुतालिक कार्यवाही न होने से शकूक पैदा हो रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज़ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। स्टेटम के जो डायरेक्टर आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज़ होते हैं, वे आपके मंत्रालय और इण्डस्ट्रीयल डवेलपमेंट की कोई बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, वे अपनी मनमानी करते हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को इस सिलसिले में एक-दो केसेज भी दिये थे। आप डायरेक्टर आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज़, दिल्ली को हो ले लें : वहाँ के ज्वाइन्ट डायरेक्टर, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, एस्सिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर—मुझे माफ करें, मैं ऐसी बात कह रहा हूँ—बगैर पैसा लिये स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज़ का कोई काम नहीं करते। वहाँ पर कमीशन चलती है परसेन्टेज चलती है और हमारा मंत्रालय उस को रोक नहीं पाता है। अगर डवेलपमेंट के ज्वाइन्ट डायरेक्टर कोई सिफारिश करते हैं तो वे उस को नहीं मानते हैं, जब तक कि उन को पैसा न मिल जाये। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं सारे नाम भी आपको पढ़कर सुना सकता हूँ कि उन के मुतालिक क्या क्या चीजें हैं। टैस्ट केस के तौर पर मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के दफतर में जो पांच-छः अधिकारी हैं, सी० वी० आई० की मारफत आप उनकी जायदादों का तखमीना ले लें, जो 800 रु० माहवार तनख्वाह लेता है, उस की लाखों की जायदाद है। मैं यह बात खास तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन के इस एटीचूड से छोटे छोटे कारखानेदारों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है, उन के कारखाने बन्द हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं और पैसा न देने की वजह से उन को इम्पेल्सरी सर्टिफिकेट और लाइसेंस नहीं मिल पाते हैं।

पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में मेरे दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है, बुरी तरह से कोसा है। आम तौर पर मैं भी कोसता ही रहता हूँ, मगर जहाँ पर गलती होती है, वहीं पर कोसता हूँ। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है—जहाँ तक पब्लिक सैक्टर की बात है, अगर हम को हिन्दुस्तान को सही सोशलिज्म के रास्ते पर लाना है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान में अमीरी और गरीबी के फर्क को दूर करना है तो हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर जरूर कामयाब होने चाहिये जब तक ये कामयाब नहीं होंगे, तब तक हमारे देश से अमीरी और गरीबी का फर्क नहीं जायेगा, मंहगाई नहीं जायेगी, क्योंकि देश की बेशतर दौलत, फॅक्ट्रीज, इण्डस्ट्रीज कुछ लोगों के हाथ में हैं और ज़ातक वे उन के हाथ में हैं, वे लोग एक्सप्लायट करते रहेंगे, जनता को गुमराह करते रहेंगे। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना है कि जो बीमारी है, जिसकी वजह से हमारे सामने की बँचैज के साथी, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी या जनसंघ के सदस्य एटेक करते हैं, जितनी बातें वे करते हैं, अगर उन में सच्चाई है तो हमें उन को जरूर दूर करना होगा।

मैं इसी सिलसिले में आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के दोस्त जब भी कोई बात करते हैं, तो ज़नरल तौर पर कह देते हैं कि सारी कि सारी पब्लिक-सैक्टर में लूट पड़ी हुई है, घाटा हो रहा है, लेकिन वे न उन की डिटेल्स को पढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं न देखने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर देखा जाय तो हमारे पास जितनी कम्पनीज हैं उनमें आधे से ज्यादा मुनाफे में हैं और जो घाटे में हैं उनमें भी कुछ ऐसी हैं जोकि अभी नयी नयी बनी हैं और अभी तक अपनी पूरी कॅपेसिटी पर नहीं आ पायी हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी कम्पनीज जरूर हैं जिनके बारे में कहा जा सकता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को नाम लेकर बतलाना चाहता हूँ। भारत हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स के ऊपर

105 करोड़ रुपया लगा है लेकिन उसमें पिछले साल 5 करोड़ 57 लाख का घाटा है। फिर हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स इंडिया लि० के ऊपर 98 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है और उसमें 5 करोड़ 17 लाख का घाटा है। इस बात को रिपोर्ट में देते तो उसका पता लगता और साथ-साथ उसका कारण भी बतलाते। लेकिन उसको छिपा गए, बतलाया नहीं। इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान लि० नेशनल स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन जो है उसमें 17 करोड़ लगे हैं लेकिन उसमें भी घाटा है जबकि उसमें घाटा होने की कोई वजह ही नहीं है।

18 hrs.

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिक सेक्टर की सब से ज्यादा कम्पनीज इसी मंत्रालय में हैं। इसलिए सबसे पहले तो जिन कम्पनीज में 5 साल से लगातार घाटा चला आ रहा है, उनके बारे में एक्सपर्ट्स की एक कमेटी बिठाई जाये जोकि उनकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी करें, जांच करें और वूहात का पता करें। एक कम्पनी और है जिसका मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। उसमें सारा का सारा समाया खत्म हो रहा है कर्ज से वह अपना काम कर रही है। तो इस तरह की हालात को बन्द करने के लिए हमारे लिए जरूरी है कि उनके मामले की पूरी जांच करें। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आज बड़ी उत्सुकता से देख रहे हैं कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर कहां तक कामियाब होता है। सारे देश के लोग और इस सदन के सारे सदस्य आज इस बात के स्वाहिशमन्द हैं कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के चंगुल से निकल कर हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर कामियाब हो। पब्लिक सेक्टर की कामियाबी के लिए यह मंत्रालय पहल करें क्योंकि इसके पास सबसे ज्यादा कम्पनीज हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने गजेटेड आफिसर्स को आप वहां पर एम्प्लाय करते हैं

उसका सिलसिला बन्द किया जाये। मैं ने स्टडी करके देखा है कि जो अधिकारी 58 साल या 55 साल पूरे कर लेते हैं वे कहते हैं कि हमारा तो रिटायरमेंट आ गया है, हमें अब क्या करना है, 4 हजार ६० तनस्वाह मिलती है। उनको कोई इन्टरेस्ट नहीं होता है, चाहे फायदा हो या नुकसान हो। इसलिए कोई नया रेक्रूटमेंट इस प्रकार का नहीं होना चाहिए। और जो रिटायर होने वाले हों उनको रिटायर कर देना चाहिए और उनकी जगह पर अनुभव-प्राप्त लोगों को रखना चाहिए। आई० ए० एस० लोगों को कोई तरजीह नहीं देनी चाहिए बल्कि जो लोग वहां पर नीची जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं, उनको मौका दिया जाये ताकि वे उन कारखानों को अच्छी तरह से सम्हाल सकें।

इसके अलावा इन कारखानों में ओवरस्टाफिंग-बहुत है हालांकि वे लोग इस चीज को बतलाते नहीं हैं। वे कहते हैं कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स ने पास किया है कि इतनी नौकरियां चाहिए। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अगर 4 आदमी काम करते हैं तो यहां पर 16 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि रिट्रेन्चमेंट होना चाहिए लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जो लोग दूसरी जगहों पर काम कर सकते हैं या जिनको गलत तरीके से एम्प्लाय किया गया है जिसका बोझ पब्लिक सेक्टर पर पड़ता है और फिर घाटा होता है, उस पर पूरा-पूरा कंट्रोल करना चाहिए, कोई भी अपने मामा, चाचा, मानजा को न रख सके, इस तरह के रूल्स बनने चाहिए।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो कम्पनीज है उनमें जितने लोग अच्छा काम करें, अच्छे रिजल्ट निकालें उनको राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार दिया जाना चाहिए। शराब बनाने वालों को तो राष्ट्रपति जी की ओर से पुरस्कार दिया जाता है तो फिर इन लोगों को भी, जिन पर कि सारा देश खड़ा है, जहां पर कई हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, उसमें जो कामियाब

[ श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा ]

होते है, जो अच्छी तरह से काम करते है, राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार मिलना चाहिए। हमें उन की हीसला-अफजाई करनी चाहिए। तनख्वाह तो बढ़ा नहीं सकते है लेकिन हम उनकी इज्जत तो बढ़ा ही सकते है। जब हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को इज्जत देते है तो फिर वे लोग जोकि पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों में काम करते है उनको अगर हम इज्जत नहीं देते है तो मैं समझता हूँ उनके साथ यह अन्याय होगा। इस के अलावा पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की इमेज बनाने के लिए इस मंत्रालय का सब से बड़ा काम है क्योंकि इस के पास 14 कम्पनियां हैं उन के बारे में जनता का विश्वास हो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो हमारा पैसा लगा हुआ है, हमारे खून की कमाई लगी हुई है, वह हमारा पैसा सेफ है, हिफाजत से है और देश की बेहतरी में लगा हुआ है। इस तरह की इमेज बनायी जानी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की कम्पनियों की इमेज साधारण जनता के पास बहुत अच्छी जानी चाहिये।

एक खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन है, उस का जिक्र कर दूँ। मैं भी खद्दर पहनता हूँ और बचपन से पहनता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 14 करोड़ 85 लाख रु० उस कमीशन को हमने दिया लेकिन उसकी हालत यह है कि अगर आप यहां खादी ग्रामोद्योग की दुकान में जायें और उस में एक बार केश मोमो बनवायें तो उस में आप को सात गलतियां मिलेंगी। जितने निकम्मे और जाहिल आदमी हैं उन को इस में रख रखा है और जो कपड़ा पांच रु० गज दूसरी जगह हम को मिल सकता है यहां 15 रु० में मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे कि जो लोग खद्दर

पहनते हैं उन्हें यह जुमाना नहीं भरना चाहिये, उन्हें खद्दर पहनने की सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिये कि हमें ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़े, वहां निकम्मे आदमी रखे जायें, ओवर स्टाफिना हो और सारा गड़बड़ घोटाला हो। इसलिये उस को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

18.07 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TELENGANA AND OTHER AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH-Contd.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving us some more time to consider some of the points that were raised in yesterday's debate. When I agreed to take more time, my idea was not to make any long speech, but, as I said earlier, we wanted to give very careful thought to some of the suggestions that were made.

Sir, the debate can be divided into two parts: one part deals with the analysis of what has happened before, the causes of the present trouble and so on and so forth. And the second part of the debate can be treated as to what should be done,—the operative part—in which direction we should go, etc. As far as the causes are concerned, I do not think there is any basic difference as such, because it is very obvious that the present trouble started because of the discontent in the mind of the students, because of the question of the integration of the services and the Mulki problem, and the question of economic development, and finally, the non-implementation of the political aspects of the gentlemen's agreement that was reached. These are the basic reasons. Therefore, I have agreed, as I already said earlier when I replied to the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands, that we have no doubt that we have to