

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, the Business Advisory Committee agreed almost unanimously that the last day for discussion on the Demands for Grants should be 25th April. At that time the Business Advisory Committee never anticipated the fall of U. P. Government and other things. This is not obligatory or mandatory. We can sit for one or two days more discussing the Demands for Grants. Which is the rule that prevents us from doing so ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whenever rule may be there, we are having the guillotine today at 7.00 P. M. and we will be discussing Social Welfare from 4.00 to 7.00 P.M. Today being the last day for discussion on the Demands let us keep up the time schedule.

AN HON. MEMBER : Industrial Development and Company Affairs is an important Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER ; However important it may be I am not going to change it now. We may now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2.00.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1968-69—contd.

Ministry of Industrial Development
and Company Affairs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 53 to 56 and 119 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within

15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 53.—Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,03,000 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 1969, in respect of ‘Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.’”

Demand No. 54—Industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,20,000 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, 1969, in respect of ‘Industries.’”

Demand No. 55—Salt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,09,000 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, 1969, in respect of ‘Salt.’”

Demand No 56—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,85,000 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, 1969, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.’”

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,61,57,000 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 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs'."

The discussion on these Demands will be concluded exactly at 4 O'Clock. I will put them to vote exactly at 4 O'Clock. How much time will the Minister require ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : It depends, half an hour or so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. I will not be able to call more than one or two Members from the Congress side.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : You finish it exactly at 4 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put it to vote exactly at 4 O'Clock. On the Opposition side also, I would request them to stick to the time allotted to them. Shri N. K. Somani. You have got only 10 minutes. Some Members have got only 2 minutes each. I cannot help it. You will have to stick to that. Shri N. K. Somani.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a great pity that an important Ministry like Industrial Development has been so badly devalued that is hardly gets two hours because, I think, we needed much greater time for considering this Ministry and the Minister who presides over nearly half of India's national production and its activities and, I hope, something would be done about it.

Our country is at a critical threshold of industrial development today and what

policies and postures we adopt today, the Government of India puts forward, will have a lot to say about our future, whether we shall remain in stagnation, in recession, whether we will continue to be set with unemployment, with low per capita income, with low production and poor exports or whether we shall transform ourselves into a virile take-off which will depend a great deal upon the policies this Ministry has to adopt.

I would like to say, at this stage, that there is something seriously wrong with our decision making processes in this country. When we discuss a country's economic programme and when we know that is beset with high cost economy and low per capita income which is as a result of the drift and ideological consideration, and gruesome taxation levels and a bogey of sizes and monopolies, then we should be concerned about the performance of this Ministry.

A few months ago, we witnessed the spectacle of this Government being pressurised into a 10-point economic programme nearly under coercion and at the point of gun which, to my mind, is not a sound basis for taking rational decisions on matters which, I think, are extremely complex and which call for a great deal of consideration on all sides. I commented a little while ago that we are beset with a bogey of economic sizes vs. monopolies. Some people are under the mistaken impression and, as far as my Party is concerned, we are definitely against price manipulations, we are definitely against monopolies but we should not forget something at this stage that if we have to compete with the world, if we have to compete with the developing countries, we will have to look after what technology of economic sizes, what instruments of production, what sorts of taxation levels, are operating in this country and if we have to continue to compete with them and export world markets and also to serve our home consumer in a rightful manner, we will have to be concerned about what is not only taking place in India but what is taking place elsewhere.

Therefore, whenever any important policy decision is made, it should not be made under coercion, it should not be made under threat, it should not be made

[Shri N. K. Somani]

under pressure of time. Now we will have to adopt a computer technology, as far as our decisions are concerned. We very well know what parameters, what constraints of limitations, what pricing infra-structure limitations are there in this country. Therefore, when we talk about the operation of any industry, we must assimilate all these decision with a computer and whatever rational, scientific and developing answers that we get from the computer, we should be able to follow them. Commenting on this bogey of size, one must not forget that Tatas manage, they do not own—there is a great difference between owning assets and managing assets—assets of only Rs. 464 crores, Birlas Rs. 447 crores and the third company. Martin Burn & Co., Rs. 154 crores. They manage these assets which, by world standards, by international standards, are nowhere, compared to the world giants. But I am not concerned with size; there have to be economic sizes and there has to be modern technology in this country.

The second point that I would like to raise is that this Ministry has to act as catalytic agents and the presiding master of a transformation from an industrially orthodox and conservative society where the family deity has been presiding over the company affairs for such a long time and where the bureaucrats have been presiding over industrial management for such a long time, to usher into a modern society where professional managers must come into being, so that the industrial affairs, company expansion and all such decisions are left to the professional managers to be taken in the interest of the country.

I am very sorry to say that we have not—the Government as well as the House—taken any due concern or any lessons from the recession. I understand that there have been tremendous difficulties as far as the recession is concerned both in terms of about Rs. 1,200 crores worth of production loss as well as the adverse effect on over 200,000 workers, but we have not taken any long term study about the recession, nor have we adopted any helpful policies where productivity and progress are possible.

I would like to comment briefly on what happened last year, what we all call,

the demon of 'gherao'. It is very convenient for employers as well as this Government to condemn gherao, but none of us has studied the human psychology or the sociological aspect of gherao. I am very sorry to say that a number of employers were responsible for creating these conditions... This Ministry, the Labour Ministry and the Home Ministry should have studied the behaviour aspect of it and should have taken lessons from this. There is a meaningful research study on the subject of mature industrial relations and industrial conflicts by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, and I would urge that the Minister should take lessons from this.

The third point is about optimum co-ordination. Ours is a country where there are abundant resources but there is very poor coordination between one Ministry and another. So far, the Ministry has only been concerned with creating capacities on paper. We just this morning read about the very sorry state of affairs in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, where it is said that after 1970-71, this huge Corporation is not going to have any orders and it may have to be shut down. Therefore, while we plan any project, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, we have to see that it functions to the optimum size, to the optimum capacity, at the minimum cost to the country, because our economy is in such a state that we cannot afford to have any experimentation. Therefore, if there is a problem about the Railways, if there is a problem about marketing, if there is a problem about planning or finance, I expect that this being a nodal Ministry, the primary Ministry in charge of industrial development, the Minister will forcefully take up the issues with his colleagues on the left and right and see that industrial problems are solved.

In this respect, Sir, as far as controls are concerned. I would like to quote the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, who the other day in Bombay, while addressing the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, said that corruption and controls are twin sisters and he also said that all such controls which are thwarting, which are hindering the progress of the

industry, should be removed. In that background I do not know why the paper industry is still being allowed to suffer continuously and there is no imaginative, there is no response coming from the Ministry at all.

I would like to ask the Minister: is there a single industry or commodity which is being forced to sell today its products at just about 10% above the 1947-48 prices? I hope the Minister realises that it takes 5 to 6 years and costs Rs. 12-15 crores on capital for a hundred tonne a day economic paper plant to see the light of the day. I would like this hon. House to realise that if next year or the year after, there is a shortage of paper in this country and if black-marketing then takes place, it will be as a result of the policies of this Government and the hon. Minister will be directly responsible for the shortage.

I give you another instance where optimum considerations do not weigh properly which is the instance of the small car project. I do not know what the necessity is. Have we got enough foreign exchange to play with these ideas? I am told that the Government is going to set up a new plant for manufacture of small car in the public sector. It is going to cost Rs. 32-35 crores in foreign exchange and even then we will be beset with the uncertainty whether the small car will see the light of the day. As against that, there are 3 or 4 automobile manufacturers and a study has revealed that if only Rs. 5-6 crores of foreign exchange are provided to them, not only the production of cars in this country will go up but the unutilised capacity and the uneconomic production that is going on in the country in the engineering industries will end. Therefore, in matters like this where we are playing with the scarce resources on the one hand of foreign exchange and when we are considering the unutilised capacity of our corporations on the other side, there has to be a rational decision and the Government of India should not stand on prestige and say that there has to be a small car project in the public sector.

About the lack of co-ordination when I mentioned a little while ago, I do not know whether his colleague in the Commerce Ministry consulted him because under the latest import policy, belts, nuts

and screws, steel balls, malleable castings, wire ropes—items like these—for which there is an adequate capacity in this country and for which the engineering workshops are lying idle, are being allowed to be imported.

Lastly, as far as indigenous technology is concerned, very little work has been done by our chain of National Laboratories and it is high time that we pay more attention and put more resources at the disposal of these laboratories and more meaningful projects should be designed so that we get ourselves rid of the foreign imported technology and give encouragement to our own people.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। उद्योग देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आधार है। इस पर अधिक वाद-विवाद की आवश्यकता थी। आपने बहुत कम समय दिया है इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ इस पर फिर किसी अन्य दिन विस्तार से विवाद होना चाहिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय को देश के अर्थ से एक पैसा देने को तैयार नहीं हूँ क्योंकि इस मन्त्रालय में पिछले एक वर्ष में कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है जिससे कि भविष्य में इसकी उपयोगिता सिद्ध हो सके। इसकी एक वर्ष की कारगुजारी हमारे सामने है। इसमें इतने क्या किया है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मन्त्रालय पूर्ण रूप से असफल रहा है। कृषि और उद्योग इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आधार हैं। परन्तु आज उद्योग की क्या हालत है? मन्दी की लहर उद्योग पर आक्रान्त है। आपको मालूम है कि सन 66 में उद्योगों के उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई उसने भीषण रूप धारण कर लिया है। आज कुछ कारखानों को छोड़ दीजिये जिनकी कैपेसिटी पिछले एक या दो वर्षों में पैदा की गई है जैसे कैमिकल, फटिलाइजर, पेट्रोलियम इत्यादि, बाकी सारे उद्योगों में मन्दी की लहर है, उत्पादन घट गया है और उस उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये जो इस मन्त्रालय का कर्तव्य था वह इसने पूरा नहीं किया, इसमें वह बुरी तरह से असफल रहा है।

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

देश के जो मूल उद्योग हैं वह आज इस एक साल में मंदे से निकल पायेंगे इस की कोई योजना आज दिखाई नहीं देती है। पिछले वर्ष में यह जितने असफल रहे हैं उसके रहते भविष्य में आप के पास कोई दिशा नहीं है। यह मन्त्रालय इतना प्राणहीन, निर्जीव और दिशाहीन है कि इस के पास भविष्य के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। खाली जैसे कब्रिस्तान का फकीर आते जाते मुर्दों को गिनता रहता है वैसे ही यह विभाग आने जाने वाले मुर्दों को गिनने का काम करता रहता है। मोनोपली कमीशन या लाइसेंस कसे दिये गये या उद्योग को मंदे में से कैसे निकाला जायगा, औद्योगिक विकास कैसे किया जायगा इसके बारे में एक भी शब्द न इन की रिपोर्ट में है और न ही इन के पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सारी पिछली औद्योगिक नीति के परिपूर्ण अवलोकन की जरूरत है। वह इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी जो सन् 1949 में हमें दी गई थी या उस के बाद उस में जो संशोधन हुआ था उस से हम को क्या मिला है? उससे देश को सन् 1962 में और सन् 1965 में मालूम हो गया कि उस उद्योग नीति से हम देश की प्रतिरक्षा नहीं कर सकते। उस से यह मालूम हो गया कि अगर देश में इन्द्र देवता नाराज हो जायं तो हम अपने देश में अपना पेट भरने के लायक अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकते।

उद्योग के दो अभिप्रायः अथवा उद्देश्य होते हैं। एक तो यह कि देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जाय। अर्थात् भारत जैसे कृषि प्रधान देश में उस का उद्देश्य कृषि को बलिष्ठ करना और देश की प्रतिरक्षा को बलिष्ठ करना है। यह उद्देश्य इस नीति में नहीं है। दूसरा उद्देश्य उद्योग नीति में यह होता है कि अपने देश में अगर खाने पीने लायक पैदा न हो सकता हो तो उद्योगीकरण करके हम अपने देश में ऐसे सामान बनायें जिनका दूसरे देशों में भेज कर उस के बदले में हम वहां से खाने, पीने का

सामान मंगवायें और विदेशी मुद्रा जैसे कि जापान करता है। ऐसे उद्योग को ऐक्सपोर्ट ओरियंटेड इंडस्ट्री कहते हैं अपनी यह कंज्यूमर्स ओरियंटेड इंडस्ट्री है लेकिन हम दोनों बातों में असफल रहे हैं। देश की प्रतिरक्षा के लिए कोई साधन नहीं उपजाये और कृषि की कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए उस ने कोई साधन नहीं जुटाये। दोनों बातों में हम असफल रहे हैं। पिछली नीतियों से हमें क्या मिला है? इनसे काला घन पैदा हुआ है, मंहगाई बढ़ी है। एकाधिकार पैदा हुआ है, मोनोपली पैदा की है और इन सबसे राजनैतिक सत्ता को हाथ में रखने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। आज देश की जितनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था खराब हुई है वह इस नीति के फलस्वरूप है। इसके बारे में देश के अर्थशास्त्रियों ने साफ तौर पर यह कहा है कि जब तक यह इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी को नहीं बदलेंगे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी लेकिन सरकार आज तक इस बारे में कोई निश्चय करने को तैयार नहीं हुई। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिन बातों की वजह से इतनी बुराईयां देश में पैदा हुई हैं उन्हें दूर किया जाय। एक बड़ी नींव बना दी है लेकिन उस पर भवन खड़ा करने के लिए रुपया नहीं, उस के लिए साधन नहीं उस के लिए योजना नहीं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है वरना मैं उसका पोस्टमार्टम एक, एक बात में करता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक यह नीति नहीं बदली जायगी और उस के साथ ही इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट ऐक्ट में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायगा तब तक देश में औद्योगिक विकास ही नहीं हो पायेगा बल्कि जो आज उद्योग है वह भी जिंदा नहीं रह सकेगा। इसलिए उस में तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है और देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुधारने की जरूरत है। उस के लिए जब तक नीतियों में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है नये सिरे से नीतियां नहीं बनाई जाती तब तक उस में कोई सुधार नहीं होगा और यह मन्त्रालय अपने कार्य में बिलकुल असफल बना रहेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो इनक्वायरी कमीशन बैठाया गया और उस के बाद उन को मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है इस में एकाधिकार समाप्त करने की इतनी भावना नहीं है जितनी कि ब्लैकमेल करने की भावना है। पहले कसा गया और फिर एलैक्शन के लिए चंदा ले लिया। उस के बाद छोड़ दिया और ढील डाल दी। इस तरह की बातें की जा रही हैं। मैं मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह अपने उस वक्फ बोर्ड का काम सम्हालें और यहाँ के कबरिस्तान का इंतजाम करें। यह उद्योग उनके वश का नहीं है। यह देश का उद्योग किसी योग्य आदमी को देना चाहिए। उद्योग मन्त्रालय बहुत बुरी तरह से असफल हुआ है। इसलिए मैं उन की मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Rajaram.

श्री भोलानाथ (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने का चांस मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We started these Demands at 2.8 p.m. I have to give 40 minutes to the hon. Minister. So, for the Congress side, I have only 12 minutes left. I can call only two Members from the Congress side.

श्री भोलानाथ : कल भी आपने मुझे समय नहीं दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am helpless. He may talk to his Whip. I shall call three Members from the Opposition and then one Member from the Congress, and again three Members from the Opposition and then one from the Congress and then the hon. Minister will be called.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : The report of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs begins with the following sentence :

"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 and the public sectors."

I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this Ministry has been promoting orderly development all over the country. Some parts of the country are still backward. Some of the States are being neglected. The requests from some of the States are not at all being looked into. The result is that we have been demanding a decentralisation of power from the Centre.

For instance, even when the Congress Ministry was in power in Madras, the present Planning Commission member, Shri R. Venkataraman, who was then the Industries Minister of Madras had applied for a licence to establish a steel plant a Salem which is my constituency, to this Ministry, with the necessary stamps and other things and with all the paraphernalia. Even now we have not got any reply from the Central Government in regard to the Salem steel plant.

The policy followed by this Government regarding industrial development has also been a policy of vacillation. It has not been a definite and clear policy. Because of this policy our country is now facing a big recession. In fact, it is not only that but we are going to face a big crisis because nearly 40,000 engineers are going to come out of the colleges this year. Besides, from this year we expect 17,400 engineers from 138 engineering colleges and 24,500 diploma-holders from 288 polytechnics. That means that there will be over 83,000 engineers, both graduates and diploma-holders on the rolls looking for jobs. This is the condition of our country. If this Department had done its work properly and in a very gradual and orderly manner, then such things would not have happened. This Department has not developed industry in this country. Rather, they have developed themselves.

We have developed three automobile units in this country, one is the Standard Motors, another is the company manufacturing Fiat cars, and the third is the one manufacturing the Ambassador car. As far as I have seen the Fiat car, if you close one door, the other door opens. That is the condition of the ISI specification laid down by this Department. The automatic system of locking has been lost in this. When I was in Japan, I had seen some taxis which had been fitted with such automatic system. But without any automatic

[Shri Rajaram]

system, in the Fiat car, the door opens in this manner. All these things have been manufactured with tin, perhaps made out of kerosene tins...

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Dalda tins.

SHRI RAJARAM : Besides, take the case of the Ambassador car. My own Chief Minister Shri C. N. Annadurai had purchased an Ambassador car some time back...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : It is not Ambassador car ; but it is embezzlement car.

SHRI RAJARAM : He had taken delivery of the car from the workshop to his house which was hardly two furlongs away from there. On reaching home, he noticed that a sound had developed in the gear-box. He rang up the office of the firm and immediately they told him 'Oh, that part is gone? Send Rs. 80 to us ; we shall change it, and we shall give it after six months.' This is the ISI specification which has been developed by this Ministry. Is it possible with these three monopolies to export even a single car at least to Ceylon, if not to Ceylon, at least to Mauritius, if not to Mauritius, at least to South Africa or at least to a very backward country in the world...

AN HON. MEMBER : China.

SHRI RAJARAM : No, not China, because China is highly developed.

So, this matter must be looked into.

Then, I would submit that ours being an agricultural country, we want power-tillers. The land-owners in our country are small land-owners. We have manufactured only 252 numbers. When I was in Japan I saw that tillers had been manufactured at a cost of Rs. 1500 and the farmers there are utilising it in a fine way. Why should we not advise some of the industrialists in the private sector to come forward and manufacture such tillers which are required in such large numbers for the agricultural development of our country, or

at least why should the public sector not come forward with such manufacture ?

In the budget speech made by Shri C. N. Annadurai in February this year in the Madras legislature, he said :

"We understand from the Government of India that a plant for manufacture of polyester fibre in our State involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 10 crores will be shortly licensed in the private sector".

We had requested this Government to sanction a licence for a unit to manufacture polyester fibre involving an investment of Rs. 10 crores. But till now there is no reply from the Ministry. I was told that there is some clique between big monopolists living always in Delhi or operating through liaison officers I staying in Ashoka Hotel or in Ministers' residences or in Cabinet Ministers' places and other places, and the authorities here. This application has come from a Tamilian with Tamilian resources. So I think there is discrimination going on in this country. The north vs. south controversy is there.

I am requesting this Ministry to go into this and see that the needful is done expeditiously.

My Chief Minister has also requested that the second unit of Indian Telephone Industries should be established in Madras. This request should also be conceded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Cut Motion Nos. 2, 3, 22, 23, 31 to 33

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I beg to move :—

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

[Failure to evolve an effective industrial policy. (2)].

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

[Transaction of business by industries in public sector (3)].

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

[Failure to check the imbalance in the setting up of small scale industries. (22)]

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

[Slow progress in organising industrial cooperatives, industries. (23)].

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

[Failure to establish another cement factory near Sambalpur (Orissa) to exploit the high grade lime-stone deposit there. (31)].

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

[The slow progress made in manufacturing tractors. (32)]

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

[Losses suffered by the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company due to faulty planning and administration. (33)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also now before the House.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : The slowing down of the rate of industrial production in the country has become a matter of great concern. As pointed out in the report of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, the increase in the index of industrial production during the first nine months of 1967 was only 1.4 per cent as against 2.6 per cent in 1966. It is stated that one of the major factors influencing the trend in the industrial output was the decline in the general level of demand, particularly demand for investment goods.

To meet the current situation, the right policy would have been to create conditions which would put additional purchasing power in the hands of the masses by encouraging industries to expand their pro-

duction and to go in for rapid development. With the expansion of the industrial sector, avenues of fresh employment would open up which in turn would lead to increased purchasing power in the hands of the people. The fall in the industrial output could to a great extent be attributed to the operation results of the public undertakings. We are losing Rs. 588 crores worth of production apart from other losses in the public undertakings where an investment of Rs. 2500 crores of public money has been made.

What are the reasons for this trend of development in the industrial sector? First, there is continued labour unrest. We have put inexperienced bureaucratic ICS and IAS officers in charge of these undertakings. These people have no sympathy for Indian labour. They have been trained under the Britishers and do not care for the amenities and aspirations of labour. They are penny-wise and pound-foolish. They adopt policies which deprive labour of their basic amenities. Thereby labour get frustrated and do not contribute their full to production. The result is that production goes down and there is loss running to hundreds of crores of rupees.

Then there is a lot of isms which we find in public undertakings—groupism, provincialism, favouritism, nepotism...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Etcetera, etcetera.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Then there is communalism which is the most dangerous. We saw a manifestation of it in Ranchi. The incident in Ranchi where minorities were butchered is a matter of deep shame for every Indian. We should try and find out the persons responsible for this and punish them adequately.

The Heavy Machine Building Plant under the HEC, Ranchi is in the doldrums. In the opinion of the senior engineers HMBP will never be able to keep up the supply schedule for Bokaro. Some one lakh tonnes order for Bokaro is being systematically off-loaded and some are being imported from Russia. HMBP has been paying a heavy amount of compensation to some undertakings for not being able to keep the delivery date. Many equipments which could be manufactured

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

at HMBP are being ordered from Russia for Bokaro.

The reason for this is that rabid favouritism, Provincialism and nepotism is being practised by the General Manager which has brought about a general discontentment among all sections of the employees. A person who was a draftsman before joining the HMBP has been forklifted to the position of a senior design engineer. Another hot favourite who before joining the HMBP was a chageman, has got two promotions and awaits the third one.

The technical supervisory staff are in a ferment as they complain that the organisational chart now being introduced is a most arbitrary and a prejudiced one. They point out that some officers who have already a number of promotions without having the corresponding qualifications and experience compared to others will again receive promotions, whereas for others holding key positions, all avenues have been blocked. Administrative personnel rather than the key technical personnel have been favoured in the chart and they are assured of many lifts while discipline at the shop floor seems to be at the lowest ebb.

We cannot allow such state of affairs to continue in this key undertaking on which the future of the country depends. I would, therefore, suggest that an enquiry by reputed engineers of other private and public sector concerns be instituted and they may be entrusted with the drawing of the organisational chart besides holding a thorough enquiry in to the working load of engineers, their respective qualifications, experience and competency at all levels. With the present General Manager there is no hope for the HMBP. He openly declares that since he has a lot of influence among the high-ups, nobody can touch him. I would therefore, suggest that this man should be removed.

My last point is this. The small industries are being badly neglected by the Industries Department. The small industries are giving 33 per cent of the total industrial output and are employing 35 per cent of the total industrial labour. But we are giving only six per cent of the industrial raw material, either imported or

controlled, to the small industries. Therefore I would suggest that 50 per cent of the industrial raw materials and 50 per cent of the foreign exchange for the raw materials be given to the State Directors of Industries so that the small industries could draw their requirements from them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Ranen sen Six minutes.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, the present state of affairs in our industrial sector is a sad commentary on the functioning and the activities of the Ministry of Industrial Development. This was anticipated long before by our party, and it was stated in this House also. The whole policy about industrial activity, which was laid down by the Government of India, is founded on a wrong basis. It has been our experience in India that the industries have been dependent on foreign collaboration, foreign knowhow, foreign money, foreign machines and foreign spare-parts. There by, we have allowed ourselves to be bullied and blackmailed by the imperialist countries from the very beginning which was very much apparent and which manifested itself after the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965.

Secondly, our industries were allowed to be gradually grabbed by families of monopolists, the houses of monopolists who have thrived not only on the industry of our country but on the private sector also which tried to gain advantage as much as it could, and also from the public sector. This is quite apparent. The industrial policy resolution has been watered down long before; not only that. the Government allowed the private sector to erode on the industrial policy resolutions of 1948 and 1956. It is a known fact that when the Cement Corporation was established the ostensible purpose was to manufacture cement. But as yet not a grain of cement has been produced by the cement corporation. Its main function is only distribution of cement all over India and that to after our experience of CACO from which the Congress, Swatantra and Jan Sangh received lakhs of rupees.

It is said there is industrial recession,

But what has happened to our wagon building industry and other engineering industries? For the last few months we see in the newspapers that wagons are being exported to South Korea, South Vietnam and other places. There is also an agreement with Soviet Union, Hungary and Yugoslavia for supply of wagons. The minister should clearly state what is the position of the wagon industry in our country, because several wagon factories have been locked out for months. The Indian Standard wagon Company run by Martin Burt, the owner of which runs firms worth Rs. 175 crores—Mr. Somani also referred to it—has been closed for the last 7 months. Are they getting orders or not? What is the order placed by the Railway Board on this firm? What about orders for supplying waggons to Soviet Union, Hungary, etc.? We find there is a definite attempt here also to blackmail and bully the Government and we find these industries are being kept closed for months and months.

Small-scale industries are suffering on account of two things: Firstly, the supply of raw materials—ferrous and non-ferrous metals—is very meagre. So many small industries in West Bengal and Howrah are suffering. Why is this discrimination being made against the small and medium industries in the supply of raw materials? The subsidies to them are also very meagre. There are no adequate arrangements for marketing and modernisation, though the report says some attempts have been made to modernise them. Unless we help the small and medium industries and save them from the onslaught of big business, Indian industrial sector cannot develop. Simply on the basis of the State sector and the private sector, which is the big business sector, we cannot nurture the industrial sector of India. Therefore, the present policy has to be changed, but not in the light of the advice given by Mr. Somani. His was the voice of the monopolists. Government must listen to the common people's voice and try to build up the industrial economy, so that the small and middle producers may be able to build a prosperous industrial sector.

श्री रवि राय (पुड़ी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट एंड कॉमर्शियल एक्टिविटीज की जो

अनुदानों की मांगें हैं उनका मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके बारे में जो मेरे सुझाव हैं उनको तो मैं बाँद में दूँगा लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि औद्योगीकरण की नीति क्या होनी चाहिये, इसका ही इनको पता नहीं है। जिस तरह से वैदेशिक नीति के बारे में निरपेक्षता की नीति का अर्थ सरकार को मालूम नहीं है उसी तरह से औद्योगीकरण किस को कहते हैं, इसका सरकार को पता ही नहीं है। इसकी कुछ सफाई हो जानी चाहिये। औद्योगीकरण की नीति तभी सफल होती है जबकि उसकी सहायक नीतियाँ जैसे सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी नीति, भाषा सम्बन्धी नीति, जाति सम्बन्धी नीति और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी नीति इत्यादि नीतियाँ साथ-साथ चले। भारी उद्योग जिस हद तक खुलने चाहिये थे नहीं खुले हैं और जो खुले भी हैं उनमें जितनी क्षमता है उसके अनुसार वहाँ उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। उत्पादन क्षमता का वहाँ पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। सांवेजनिक क्षेत्र ने भी निजी क्षेत्र के दोषों को सीख लिया है। दोनों ने एक दूसरे के दोषों को सीख लिया है। दोनों में भ्रष्टाचार भरा हुआ है।

सरकार ने 1948 में इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन पास किया। 1956 में उसको दोहराया। इससे सरकार ने यह समझ लिया कि हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद आ गया है और हिन्दुस्तान में औद्योगीकरण हो गया है। सरकार ने तीन कमेटीयाँ बिठाई थीं और तीनों की रिपोर्टें सरकार के पास आ गई हैं। एक तो मौनोपोलीज इनक्वायरी कमीशन बँठा था, दूसरी मंहालीनोबिस कमेटी बँठी थी और तीसरी ह्यारी रिपोर्ट है। इन तीनों रिपोर्टों को देखने से साफ हो जाता है कि देश में औद्योगीकरण हुआ ही नहीं है। इधर-उधर कुछ उद्योग स्थापित तो हुए हैं लेकिन उनको लेकर ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि औद्योगीकरण हो गया है। औद्योगीकरण का जो मतलब है वह सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है। औद्योगीकरण का मतलब

[श्री रवि राय]

क्या होता है ? इसका मतलब तीन चीजें होती हैं। एक तो देश में आर्थिक वैषम्य जो है, आर्थिक असमानता जो है, वह दूर हो। दूसरे जो आम जनता है, जो करोड़ों की संख्या में है, जो उपभोक्ता है, उनको फायदा मिले और तीसरा मतलब यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो सरकार है और जो मालिक होती है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो पूंजीपति है और जो मालिक होता है, इन दोनों मालिकों का रिश्ता मजदूरों से अच्छा हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये रिश्ते अच्छे हो पाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन तीनों दृष्टियों से देखा जाय तो यही साबित होता है कि औद्योगीकरण की जो नीति है, वह असफल सिद्ध हुई है।

मीनोपोलीज़ कमिशन के सदस्य श्री आर० सी दत्त को मैं घन्यवाद देता हूँ उसके लिए कि जो मिनट आफ डाइसेंट उन्होंने दिया है। मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम के बारे में रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सरकार कपड़ा और दूसरे उद्योगों में 1970 तक इस सिस्टम को खत्म करे। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री आर० सी० दत्त को कोट करना चाहता हूँ। उनका कहना है :

"In any case, the Managing Agency system has always been a potent factor for the concentration of economic power, and it still continues to be so. Its importance even at present as an instrument of concentration can be judged from the fact that in five of the large Groups mentioned in Col. 1 below Managing Agency accounted on 31-3-65 to the extent indicated in Vol. 2 for the link with the other companies in the group.

Col. 1	Col. 2
Tata	74%
Birla	82%
Martin-Burn	91%
Bangur	45%
Thapar	58%

A consideration of the Managing Agency system is, therefore highly relevant for a study of the problem of concentration".

यह जो मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम है इसको तत्काल खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इसको खत्म करने के लिए योजना बननी चाहिए।"

राजनीतिक दलों को कम्पनियों द्वारा चन्दा दिया जाता है उसके बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार कहती है कि वह अगले सेशन में इसके बारे में एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस करेगी। लेकिन इस अधिवेशन में ही इस बिल को लाया जाना चाहिए और अभी इसको पास किया जाना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल को लायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक साजिश चल रही है। श्री एस के पाटिल और श्री सी बी गुप्त चाहते हैं कि इस बिल को न लाया जाये। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको जल्दी लाया जाना चाहिये।

मैं एक और माँग करना चाहता हूँ। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जो सुभाव दिया था उसी को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उसने अपनी नवीं रिपोर्ट में चौथी लोक सभा को यह सुभाव दिया था कि एक इंडस्ट्रीज़ कमिशन बनाया जाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में उसका कहना है :

"The Committee feel that a crucial stage has been reached in the industrialisation of the country and if the slogan of self-reliance has to be given a content and a meaning it is imperative that the strategy of industrialisation should be reviewed pragmatically by an expert body. The Committee suggest that for this purpose Government may appoint an Industries Commission, with representatives drawn from industry, trade, commerce public sector, financial institutions and economists who should have intimate knowledge of industrial development in the country. The Commission may examine the extent to which the Industrial Policy Resolutions and the

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have been helpful or otherwise in developing and regulation the setting up of industries on the desired lines. In the light of their findings they may indicate broadly the strategy to be followed for bringing about self-reliance in industry at the earliest, keeping firmly in view the resources of the country and the aspirations of the people".

श्री थैकर का किस्सा अभी हुआ है। आज के ही अखबारों में यह निकला है कि श्री के. टी. चंडी जो कि फूड कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन हैं और जो कि कुछ प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में डायरेक्टर भी हैं उनको एच० एस० एल० का चेयरमैन बनाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय स्टील मिनिस्ट्री को इसके बारे में सलाह दे कि ऐसा न किया जाए। आप देखें कि आपने जो सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी काउंसिल आफ इंडस्ट्रीज बनाई है उसके कौन कौन मेम्बर हैं। उसके कम्पोजीशन को आप देखें। उसमें श्री एल० एन० बिरला हैं, सी० पी० पिट्स हैं, रामास्वामी मुदालियर हैं, जे० आर० डी० टाटा हैं। यह क्या बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने पूंजीपति बड़े-बड़े हैं उनको आपने इसमें रख छोड़ा है। जिस तरह से आपने एग्रीकल्चर कमिशन बनाया था इसी तरह से आप एक इंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन बनायें जोकि देखे कि पिछले बीस साल में जो कंसंट्रेशन आफ वैल्यू हो गया है उसको कैसे खत्म किया जाए। और जो औद्योगीकरण नहीं हो रहा है, उसको कैसे किया जाए।

हजारी रिपोर्ट पर यहां बहस हुई थी। उस वक्त बिरला परिवार की बहुत चर्चा हुई थी। आपने डालमिया और जैन के मामले को लेकर विवियन बोस कमिशन बिठाया था। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री उमानाथ, को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पिछली बार लुई फ़िशर की किताब से गांधी जी के केस को कोट किया था। उस किताब में लुई फ़िशर ने लिखा है कि जी० डी० बिड़ला 1920 में एक ब्रोकर थे। इन तीस चालीस सालों में उन की जायदाद करीब-करीब चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की हो गई

है। कई लोग कहते हैं कि उन की दैनिक आय एक लाख रुपये है।

मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब घोटालों वगैरह की जांच करने के लिए विवियन बोस कमिशन की टाइप का एक कमिशन बिठाया जाये, ताकि लोगों को सही स्थिति का पता चले।

आज देश में जो स्थिति है, उस में समाज-बाद का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। आज सिर्फ बड़े-बड़े करोड़पतियों और पूंजीपतियों का बोल-वाला है। मैं डा० रानेन सेन की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमारे देश में छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को पनपने का अवसर ही नहीं मिल पा रहा है और सब तरफ बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति ही छाये हुये हैं।

जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, एक इंडस्ट्रियल कमिशन बिठाया जाये, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि पिछले बीस सालों में कितना औद्योगीकरण हुआ है और भविष्य में औद्योगीकरण किस प्रकार होना चाहिये, उस का दृष्टिकोण क्या होना चाहिये।

आप जानते हैं कि ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने से ही महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, मद्रास और बम्बई आदि प्रदेशों को औद्योगीकरण के द्वारा विकास और प्रगति करने के बहुत अवसर दिये गये, क्योंकि उन प्रदेशों से अंग्रेजों का फ़ायदा होता था। लेकिन बिहार, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश आदि प्रदेश पिछड़े हुए रह गए। इन पिछड़े हुए राज्यों की पर-कंपिता इनकम को बढ़ाने के लिए इन का औद्योगीकरण होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री मोला नाथ (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 1 पर कहा गया है कि रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन सम्बन्धी मामलों के कोऑर्डिनेशन को इस मंत्रालय के अधीन कर दिया गया है। यह एक बहुत अच्छा और हैल्दी साइन है।

[श्री भोला नाथ]

आज रिसेशन और कंट्रोल वगैरह की जो बातें चल रही हैं, उन का कारण सिर्फ यह है कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने कलकत्ता, बम्बई जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई हैं और रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अब उद्योगों का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन होना चाहिये और बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को शहरों से हटा कर देहात में फैला देना चाहिये। अगर सरकार ने रूरल इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की कोई योजना बनाई है, तो उस को जल्दी कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये।

पहले कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्राजेक्ट्स में इंडस्ट्रियल एक्सपेंशन आफिसर रवे गये थे, लेकिन अब उन को एधालिज कर दिया गया है। देहात की तरफ ध्यान न दे कर सरकार ने शहरों में इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करने पर सारा जोर दिया है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान का कुछ भला करना है, तो हमें अपने देहात में उद्योगों को कायम करना होगा।

रिसेशन की बात बिल्कुल गलत है। प्राखिर किस चीज का रिसेशन है? क्या आज टायर, ट्यूब या एस्बेस्टोस शीट्स या सीमेंट मिल रहा है? आज कोई भी चीज नहीं मिल रही है। ट्रेक्टर और प्रोटोमोवाइल्ज के स्पेयर-पार्ट्स के लिये बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। रक्षा से जो ट्रेक्टर मंगाए गए हैं, उन के स्टील्ज की वास्तविक कीमत 34 रुपये है, लेकिन ब्लैक में वे 125 रुपए में मिलते हैं। यही स्थिति जेटर और फर्गुसन ट्रेक्टर की है। उन का सामान भी नहीं मिल रहा है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जीप्स का जितना प्राइवकेशन होना चाहिए, उससे कम हो रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि सीमेंट मिल मशीनरी की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 2300 लाख रुपये की है, लेकिन उस का एस्टीमेटेड प्राइवकेशन सिर्फ 650 लाख रुपये का है। इस कारण आज सीमेंट की स्कोर्सिटी है। यह क्या तमाशा हो रहा है? कहा जा रहा है कि

रिसेशन है, लेकिन खुद ही आवश्यक चीजों का प्राइवकेशन नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह कहा जाता है कि फूड कम पैसा होने की वजह से इंडस्ट्रीज काम नहीं कर रही हैं, लेकिन रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग सम्बन्धी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 64 लाख रुपये की है, लेकिन उस की प्राइवकेशन 65 लाख रुपये की हुई है। इस से प्रकट है कि यह प्राइवकेशन बढ़ रहा है, घट नहीं रहा है।

वह समय में नहीं आता है कि रिसेशन किस तरह है। असली बात यह है कि बड़े-बड़े प्राइवकी अपने माल को रोक कर बैच जाते हैं। वे उस माल को बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं, जो कि बनाना चाहिये। आज न ट्रेक्टर और जीप मिलते हैं और न टायर ट्यूब मिलते हैं। क्या दिल्ली शहर में टायर ट्यूब मिल सकते हैं? मैं ने एक स्कूटर खरीदा है। उस की स्टेप्स का रिक्. तो वे दिख गया है, लेकिन टायर ट्यूब नहीं खिंचे गये हैं। ट्रेक्टर के बारे में बराबर यही कहा जाता है कि आर्डर बुक कराइये, तो मिल जायेगा; तीन बरस के बाद उस का नम्बर आता है। आज रिसेशन कहा है? जो चीजें बनाई जानी चाहिये, उन को बनाया नहीं जा रहा है।

सरकार ने इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स का प्रोग्राम शुरू किया था। ओखला में छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज बनाई गईं। एक योजना थी कि अलवर में ओखला का एक्सपेंशन कायम किया जायेगा। न मालूम, वह स्कीम कहाँ गायब हो गई है। सरकार को उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अलवर, राजस्थान में केंमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत पनप सकती हैं। क्योंकि वहां पर कच्चा माल बहुत उपलब्ध है।

मैं ने राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर को एक लिखी लिखी थी कि अलवर, राजस्थान में टेक्नीकल इंडस्ट्री कायम की जाये। उन्होंने 20 अक्टूबर, 1968 के पत्र में मुझे यह उत्तर दिया है:

“आप का पत्र दिनांक 3 अप्रैल 1968 प्राप्त हुआ। प्रसन्नता से टेलीफोन उद्योग लगाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार की भ्रमण, 1967 में ही प्रस्ताव भेज दिया था और इन पर भारत सरकार सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रही है। प्रस्ताव है कि इसी उद्योग के निर्माण से नुकसान होगा।” मैं अभी नही-तक से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी ही निर्णय कर के प्रस्ताव, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था करें।

देश के कुछ बड़े-बड़े शहरों में सारे उद्योगों को केन्द्रित करने का ही यह परिणाम है कि रिसेशन, बेराय, कंट्रोल और डीकंट्रोल वगैरह की बातें होती हैं। सारे उद्योग कुछ ही शहरों में सीमित हो गए हैं। इस से उन शहरों में हाउसिंग की प्रावणम क्रीएट होती है, राशनग की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है, कई और समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। अगर राजस्थान में उद्योग खोले जायें, तो वहाँ पर राशनग वगैरह नहीं करना पड़ेगा। वहाँ पर बहुत भनाज होता है। आज राजस्थान से जो और चना बाहर भेजा जा रहा है।

इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रैजल्यूशन के अन्तर्गत हम ने अपने यहाँ मिक्स्ट इकानोमी लागू करने और पब्लिक सेक्टर तथा प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों को चलाने का निर्णय किया था। लेकिन अब समय आ गया है कि इण्डस्ट्री को डीसेंट्रलाइज किया जाये और इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाये कि हम अपने उद्योगों को उपयुक्त स्थानों पर ही स्थापित करें।

मैं अपने राजस्थानी भाइयों से कहूँगा कि वे और कमकला छोड़ कर राजस्थान चले जायें। वहाँ पर उद्योग लगाने की बड़ी गुंजायत है। इसलिए वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इण्डस्ट्रीयल लगानी चाहिए। मैं उन को राजस्थान में उद्योग लगाने के लिये इनवाइट करता हूँ। वहाँ पर उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जायेगी। अब तो वहाँ पर एटामिक एनर्जी पैदा होने वाली है। कल श्री सोमानी ने कहा कि राज

स्थान में एटामिक पावर तो पैदा हो जायेगी, लेकिन उस को कनज्यूम कौन करेगा। मैं उन को इनवाइट करना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस एटामिक पावर को कनज्यूम करने के लिए राजस्थान में उद्योग स्थापित करें। जो लोग अपने यहाँ से भगाना चाहते हैं, राजस्थान में आ कर वह उन से और बेरायों आदि से बच जायेंगे।

कल श्री सोमानी ने छोटी कार की योजना का विरोध किया था, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटी कार बननी चाहिये।

श्री रवि राय : यह इन का समाजवाद है ! वहाँ की जनता कारों का बहुत प्रयोग करती है न !

श्री भीला नाथ : अन्त में मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार टायर-ट्यूब और स्ट्रक्टर तथा जीप के स्पेयर पार्ट्स को उपलब्ध करने की तरफ ध्यान दे, और अलवर, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री और ओखला एक्सटेंशन कायम की जाये।

SHRI J. AHMED (Dhubri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a subject which covers the whole of India and which is the most important subject. I do not I can do justice to my country by speaking only 4 minutes on subject. So, I do not like to discuss the industrial policy the Government but I will just bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the condition of Assam regarding our industrial development in the province.

Last year, I also mentioned that not a single industry in Assam was taken up or any amount was sanctioned by this Government. The hon. Minister who comes from Assam knows the nook and corner and the backwardness of the province of Assam about its Industrial development. I just requested him that we expected many things from the hon. Minister who comes from that province. He could not include anything last year for the province of Assam. But this year, he was very kind enough to include something to which I

[Shri J. Ahmed]

want to draw his attention also that is the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. has taken in hand the work of preparation of a detailed project report for a cement factory at Bokajan in Assam.

This much is done and nothing else has been included in the whole of this. You know very well, Sir, that Assam is very rich in respect of raw materials. Lime stone is abundantly found in every district, in every part of Assam. The Minister knows himself that cement can be produced in Assam and the whole of India can be supplied from only Assam. So much of raw material is there. So also, in the case of newsprint; Assam is full of forests and full of bamboos; the whole of Assam is full of these. I have seen that all the raw materials go from Assam to Titagarh Paper Mill, and the Minister cannot take the initiative to start a paper mill in Assam. So is the case with regard to jute mill, Cotton mill and other mills in Assam.

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister also comes from Assam. He knows.

SHRI RABI RAY : That is the allegation now.

SHRI J. AHMED : That is why I am saying. He comes from Assam. We are proud of him. But he was not born in Assam; I know that...

AN HON. MEMBER : Only for ministership.

SHRI J. AHMED : His forefathers belonged to Assam. I know his father, Col. Jalnur Ali. He was a man of Assam. Therefore, the Assam people hope many things.

The condition of Assam is deteriorating day by day. They must read the writing on the wall. The people of Assam are frustrated. They may go against the whole of India also. They are not having anything... (Interruptions)

श्री रवि राय : इन के खिलाफ जाइये, हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ नहीं।

SHRI J. AHMED : During the last twenty years of rule, they have not done anything to improve the condition of Assam. The position of Assam is very difficult and precarious. You know the position of Assam. It has a bottleneck. No private industrialist is going to Assam; they are not taking any risk. After the Gauhati riots, nobody will go, no private industrialist will go there. Therefore, I say, Sir, no private entrepreneur is going there...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the hon. Member will have to conclude.

SHRI J. AHMED : When you order, I shall have to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am helpless.

SHRI J. AHMED : I know. I will request the hon. Minister to try to start some factories in public sector immediately. Let him speak this out. Otherwise, I do not know which way the fate of Assam will go.

श्री गणपत सहाय (सुलतानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुद्दत के बाद आज अपने विचारों को इस सदन में रखने का अवसर दिया। यूँ तो मेरी इच्छा थी कि मैं श्रीर विषयों पर भी अपने विचारों को रखूँ, मगर बदकिस्मती रही कि मुझ को मौका नहीं मिला। इस समय मुझे एक शेर उमद आता है—

दस्तूरे जबां बन्दी है कैसा तेरी महफिल में,
यहां तो बात करने को तरसती है जबां मेरी।

या यों कहिए कि मैं यहां सब से बड़ा मेंबर हूँ, सब बाल सफेद हो गये हैं। हिन्दी की एक मिसाल है—

उजले-उजले सब भले, उजलो भलो न केस,
न नारी नवै, न नृप डरे, न आदर करे नरेश।
इसलिये आपने मेरे ऊपर कोई कृपा नहीं की है। चूँकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं केवल दो-तीन बातें ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, यहां पर 7 करोड़ की जनसंख्या है, प्राकृतिक जितनी भी सुविधायें हैं, वे सब यहां पर मौजूद हैं। अनेकों नदियां इसकी गोदी में खेलती हैं, कितने बेकार जंगल यहां पर पड़े हुए हैं और कितनी मादनियात यहां पर छिपी हुई है। लेकिन आप ने जो किताब छापी है, स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में, उसमें लिखा है—

In spite of many natural advantages, the State did not advance industrially.

उत्तर प्रदेश की यह हालत है कि तीनों प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के थे, यहां के बड़े-बड़े दिग्गज नेता आपकी केबिनेट में रहे हैं, इस के अलावा आप यह देखेंगे कि इस सदन में उत्तर प्रदेश के सबसे ज्यादा मेम्बर हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की आज यह हालत है कि वहां पर कोई भी इण्डस्ट्रीयल एडवांसमेंट नहीं हुआ है। आप सारे उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ दीजिये, वहां के पूर्वी जिलों को देखिये—आपकी इस किताब में लिखा है—

Most of the Districts in the Eastern U. P. and Bundelkhand region are untouched by industrial development.

उसी पूर्वी जिले में हमारा जिला सुलतानपुर है, जिसकी आबादी 14 लाख है और सरकार ने माना है कि यह एक डैफिसिट डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। डैफिसिट डिस्ट्रिक्ट के मायने यह है कि हम इतना गल्ला पैदा नहीं करते हैं जो वहां की जरूरत को पूरा कर सके। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारे यहां के हजारों आदमी अहमदाबाद दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कानपुर में अपनी आजीविका कमाने के लिए पड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर उनकी आजीविका का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की जो वाल्यूम छपी है, उसमें जो यूनिट्स फॅक्टरीज एक्ट के अण्डर रजिस्टर हुए हैं, उनकी तादाद दी गई है। उसमें लिखा है कि सुलतानपुर में 2, प्रतापगढ़ में 2, बलिया में

1 और जौनपुर में “नदारद”—इनके अलावा कहीं भी कोई फॅक्टरी रजिस्टर नहीं हुई। सुलतानपुर एक ऐसी जगह है, जिसकी आबादी 14 लाख के करीब है, लेकिन वहां पर न कोई टैक्सटाइल मिल है, न शुगर मिल है और न कोई आयरन फाउण्ड्री है। इसी चीज को देख कर एक दफा हमारी सरकार ने तजवीज किया था कि वहां पर एक डीजल इंजिन का कारखाना खोला जाय। अगर डीजल इंजिन का वह कारखाना खोला गया होता, तो आज हजारों आदमियों को वहां आजीविका मिलती, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ।

चूंकि मुझे बहुत कम समय मिला है, बाते मैं बहुत सी कहना चाहता था, जहां जनरल पालिसी का सवाल आता है, वहां तो जुबान बन्द है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से केवल यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे प्रदेश का, खास कर पूर्वी जिलों का ध्यान करें और वहां पर कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट करें।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the report of the Vivian Bose Commission, with great pomp and tom tom, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, brought forward the Company Law Amendment Bill and got it passed into an Act and said that hereafter with this Bill having been passed here, these various tendencies, monopolies and malpractices will be curbed. Let us see what has happened after that Act has come into force. Take the question of Bennett Coleman and Company. The Government applied to the Tribunal for the removal of the Directors and pending the disposal of the petition the tribunal appoint a chairman with Veto power. That veto power was given to the Chairman so that the Jain directors who are still in the majority will not misuse their majority again and continue all sort of bogus things. What is the position today? The position today is this. Even while the petition for the removal of these directors is pending before the Tribunal, the Chairman has gone in collusion with the Jain Directors. That is the position. They removed the earlier Chairman and put this new Chairman,

[Sbri Umanath]

The new Chairman has also joined in collusion with other Jain directors on the Board. I will give one instance. About 4 or 5 employees were victimised because they were giving evidence before the Tribunal and the Government. As soon as Mr. Kunte became the new Chairman this is what has happened. As soon as he became Chairman they wanted to take up a resolution for appealing against the decision of the Tribunal which did not allow this Board to suspend them. At that time the Chairman opposed the resolution but now the latest position is that when the Jain director moved a resolution about these employees, and they wanted to dismiss those employees as a measure of victimisation, the new director has voted for the resolution and the resolution is passed. What has happened to the new Chairman? He opposed earlier on the ground that they have not been given opportunities but again he has voted for the resolution. That is why I say Sir, the new Chairman is kept in collusion with the Jain directors there.

Already certain charges against the Chairman have been raised on the floor of the House about his having taken about Rs. 2 lakhs as donations from the company for his election expenses which is denied on the floor of the House. But the Minister assured this House that he will enquire into this allegation. I want to know from the Minister whether such enquiry has been conducted and what the conclusions are. These malpractices are continuing. Earlier they refused to pass the TA and DA bills of the new Chairman for his tour other than for the purposes of the company. But now I understand that the Jain directors are passing the bills for TA and DA which they refused earlier. I demand of this Government that this Government must file a petition before the Tribunal for the removal of the present Chairman also. This is what has happened. This is how the Act is being implemented in practice. This is the first point.

Now, Sir, I would like to go to the second point. This is a most horrible thing, namely, the case of Fedko in Bombay. Fedko are the allied concern of Mafatal group. They forged certain documents, they forged the signature of the

Deputy CCI, Delhi as having recommended granting them certain import licences and those documents were passed on to the JCCI, Bombay who was deceived on the basis of the forged signature of the Deputy CCI, and certain import licenses were granted. They were caught at the instance of the CBI investigations. They were caught; they were prosecuted and after prosecution they were convicted by the high court. They were found to have entered into a conspiracy to cheat the JCCI, Bombay, and this was proved. They went on appeal to the Supreme court and the supreme court also upheld the conviction, and said, they must immediately surrender the bail and undergo the sentence. What has happened? For 36 days after the Supreme Court directed that they must surrender bail, they were moving about in Bombay in posh cars and luxurious cars without being arrested. For 36 days the writ of the supreme court does not move beyond its precincts. This is the case of big businessmen being convicted. For 36 days they were not doing anything. As soon as they were arrested what happened? Four people were arrested; on the same day all the four people were released. It is said that they were released on grounds of health. It is very strange, all the four big businessmen falling ill on the same day, simultaneously, and then being released simultaneously.

I want to raise a question of propriety here. I want to know from the Central Government also what they have done in this matter. The question of propriety is this. After the topmost court in this land has upheld the sentence and after about Rs. 4 lakhs have been spent by Government by way of lawyer-fees alone for their prosecution and conviction, they are today free without undergoing the sentence. What is the propriety in this? What did the Central Government do about this?

The second question that I would like to ask is this. The prosecution was at the Instance of the Central Government. So also, they were convicted under a Central Act. But the State Government releases them and nullifies the decision of the Supreme Court. What is the propriety involved in this? I would like to know whether the Maharashtra Government

applied for any concurrence from the Centre when they decided to release them and nullify the decision of the Supreme Court by misusing their powers. Did they ask for concurrence from the Central Government, especially since those persons had been convicted under the Central Act, and they had been prosecuted at the instance of the Centre? This is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister. But I shall give you the secret of how it happened. Those 36 days are relevant for this purpose. For those 36 days they were not taken into jail. They refused to submit themselves to the orders of the Supreme Court. For 36 days they were having some conspiracy to get out of the entire thing. They approached the Maharashtra Chief Minister. Through whom did they approach? They approached him through Shri. A. K. Sen who is also a lawyer appearing to defend the company's fraud and to defend the company's misappropriation. Shri A. K. Sen and one Commander Ghate who is an employee of the Mafatlal Group, these two people approached the Chief Minister and a deal was struck by which they were arrested and released on the same day. You will be surprised to know who this Commander Ghate is, who is an employee of the Mafatlal Group, who has such powers over the Chief Minister. Commander Ghate is no other person than the brother-in-law of Shri V. P. Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. This is how things are happening here. This is how all these things have happened.

I would like to know what the Central Government did in this matter. When persons have been convicted by the Supreme Court itself, and the conviction has been upheld by the Supreme Court and yet they go scot-free without undergoing even one day's sentence in a jail, I demand that the Central Government must institute an inquiry. The State Government may have their own lame excuses. But a thorough inquiry must be conducted as to how it happened, especially when on the floor of the House I have pointed out how the deal was struck and how the things have happened.

In conclusion, I would like to say something about the provision in the Act

that employees who give evidence against these companies will be protected. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave in person an assurance to these employees of the Bennet Colemans that he would see to it that they were not victimised. Relying upon Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance, they gave evidence, and after the evidence was given, which was very valuable, some of them must have been on the new board actually. But where are these employees now? They are on the streets now; because they gave evidence against the company, they are in the streets now. When I had asked a question of the hon. Minister here what action had been taken to protect them, the hon. Minister said that one of the employees, one Mrs. Rama Jain had filed a false complaint and therefore, she was proceeded against in the court. The court acquitted that employee. Should the Central Government not immediately intervene and see that she was protected at least after the court's order? But the reply given is that the Maharashtra Government and not Jain has gone in appeal to see that that person is convicted again, and the Central Government are keeping quiet. Why should they not tell the Maharashtra Government that this employee is innocent and they should not proceed with the appeal? But the Central Government have not said so.

That is why I say that in these matters of protecting these monopoly groups and all sorts of offences and atrocities committed by these groups, this Government also have got their own part and share.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Not merely a part, but a major part.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कालिक उराव को दो मिनट का समय दे दिया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot apportion time like this if the Minister is surrendering some time of his. The time is at the disposal of the House, not of the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I am grateful to hon. Members for the various views expressed in such a short time. I am also in agreement with them that for discussion of such an important matter, there should have been only two hours, 40 minutes of which I am taking for replying. I think it is neither fair to my Ministry nor fair to me nor to the subject we are discussing here.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Nor to the members.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The House may remember that we took nearly 6-7 hours to discuss only the Hazari Report.

15 22 hrs.

[Shri Manoharan in the Chair]

On the other hand, such a Ministry which has to deal not only with the public sector but is also intimately connected with the private sector, is given only two hours. I hope in future it will be possible for us to have more time for discussion on the subjects or of the various departments over which I have the honour to preside. I would particularly like sufficient time to be given to hon. Members for expressing their opinions and also for giving me an opportunity of clarifying a large number of things connected with public industries. I hope if not during the budget session, on some other occasion sometime is fixed up for a discussion that will be helpful to me and also will be in the interest of the country at large.

I would first of all deal with the general aspect of the question posed here. Some hon. Members have expressed concern over the decline in the rate of industrial growth. That is certainly a matter with which all of us are concerned and should be concerned. But I would like to consider this matter along with the hon. members. This is a subject on which there should be a national approach, in which there should be such an atmosphere—political atmosphere—which should be able to help industrial growth in our country. Apart from these things, it is also necessary that the labour situation,

which has been a source of great anxiety to all of us, should also be such as can help in production and productivity in the various industries in the country.

But more than that, I would like hon. Members to remember that today when there is fast development of science and technology, unless and until we keep pace with that trend, it will not be possible for us to make any head way so far as industrial development is concerned; because the purpose of industrial development in our country is two fold, one to provide for the establishment of industries for production of goods for consumption in the country which we have been accustomed to import and the other to manufacture in our country products which we should be able to export for earning foreign exchange. This can only be done when we can compete in the international market both in quality and in price.

15.24 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

So my suggestions to the House are these, that apart from the political atmosphere, apart from the national view which we have to take with regard to these matters, we must also find out what other countries are doing in this regard. I would like to point out the two instances which we have before us. One is of the socialist countries and the other is of the other developed countries. We have been accustomed to borrow technical know-how and technology from outside under various collaboration schemes, both under the private sector and the public sector. What has been disturbing me during the past few months is that we have not taken advantage of this collaboration of technical know-how which we have been receiving from a large number of countries.

So far as the socialist economy is concerned, they have depended mostly on their own research work, but there are other developed countries, even countries like the USA and Japan, who borrow to a large extent technology from outside but they back up that borrowed knowledge by further development in their own countries. But what has been the case so far as our country is concerned? I am very sorry to point out that during these few months

I have had the honour of looking into those things, I find that in more than 30 to 35 per cent of the cases where the foreign collaboration has existed so far as the technical know-how is concerned, even now applications are received by us for the purpose of extending the period of collaboration. That only indicates that there is plenty of room, both for the Government and the private sector, for the purpose of spending or investing money in research which can help us in developing our technical know how and in bringing down the cost of production and in making various other improvements. I was just trying to compare the figures of the amount which is invested by various countries and by us on research and improvement of technology. I find that so far as our country is concerned, it is less than 0.5 per cent of the total production of our country, and in a country like Japan, it is 2.3 percent. Perhaps in the United States it is much more and so on and so forth. Therefore, if we have to compete in the international market for the purpose of increasing the demand in our own country, we have to consider these various aspects, and see how these things can be improved upon. This is one aspect in which I would like hon. Members also to give their suggestions and see how we can improve it. Now we are going to have the fourth Five Year Plan and are going to have a new look. My suggestion is that I would like to have the support of the hon. Members, that at least so far as the industrial development is concerned, we must see that the Planning Commission is giving more money for the purpose of investing and spending on research which can only help in the improvement of the existing position.

There also comes the question of bringing down the cost of production as also the improvement of quality. It is true that this can only be done when a thing is manufactured in a large scale. Therefore, very rightly the point has been raised, that the question of monopoly has to be considered having regard to efficiency and low cost of production. Perhaps no one in this House will grudge if a particular industry has to be of a size which can be developed in our country by one unit or by two units and is of a big size which can

give us goods at a cheaper cost and of a better quality.

What we do not agree to is that there are some people who do not confine their activities to one or two industries, but who want to extend it to all kinds of industries all over the country. That has to be resisted. Not only we should provide opportunities to young entrepreneurs from various parts of the country but we should also tackle the unemployment question. Therefore, I would ask hon. members not to have a closed view on this subject. We must try to reach a conclusion where we can allow the existence of a big industry, while at the same time not allowing one or two people to monopolise all goods throughout the country.

On the one side Mr. Somani suggested that there is no case for manufacture of a small car and those already in the industry should be allowed to produce more cars. On the other hand, there was a voice from Jan Sangh that the kind of car being produced now is of worthless quality and soon the country should be spared of having these useless cars.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The two statements are not contradictory.

SHRI RAJARAM : It is not possible to have a small car as long as Mr. Birla is alive.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This is exactly what I was trying to point out and hon. members tried to contradict me.

Now, because of these grievances from the public and MPs, the Pande Committee was set up. They submitted a useful report which is already before the House. I am sure hon. members must have read it. We have practically implemented all those recommendations. I hope as the implementation proceeds, the quality of the car also may improve.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : By what date the quality car would emerge as a result of this implementation ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is a relevant question. We have already issued instructions to them. We shall see that soon every recommendation is implemented and

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

the manufactured car is supervised before it is given to the consumer. But we have to consider the question of manufacturing cars in a big way, because the demand is such that it cannot be met by the 8 units already in the field. For that, we have had a large number of proposals which are being examined. These have been sent to the Planning Commission.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : These are new proposals ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : No, they are old proposals. As soon as Mr. Venkataraman who is a broad comes back, I shall have an opportunity of discussing this with him.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : How many proposals are there ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : About 17 or 18.

SHRI PILOO MODY : From existing manufacturers or for new cars ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would not be of any use to you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why do you think, Sir, that I am against this manufacture ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I only said that it would not be of any use to you.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. You are mentioning about a small car not suitable for my hon. friend. Apart from that objection, the new car has to establish that it is superior in some respects to existing models for us to have another plant because the overheads of a new plant will be added while extension of existing plants would be cheaper. Therefore, when you are suggesting this to the country you have to ask the Planning Commission to explain what new features this car has and which the existing cars do not possess for us to go in for a fourth plant.

SHRI RAJARAM : You can nationalise all these three plants and have a good public sector undertaking. I am accepting Shri Lobo Prabhu's suggestion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If my hon. friend is so enamoured....

SHRI RAJARAM : I want a good car in the public sector.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If he is so enamoured of a good car, of a public sector car, I would like him to buy one of the cycles made by the Mysore Government which costs Rs. 16,000 without saddle. This is the experience of public sector undertakings in respect of vehicles.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : They are only reconditioning cars in the present factories. They are not manufacturing new cars. They are only supplying re-conditioned cars.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Out of these various suggestions which we have received some of them which we found suitable have been forwarded to the Planning Commission. Certainly the suggestion given by the hon. Member will be kept in view when we take our decision.

I was really amazed when Shri Somani mentioned that we will require about Rs. 32 crores to Rs. 33 crores foreign exchange for the purpose of setting up a unit to manufacture a small car of Rs. 5000 and above. I would not like to give the House all the details but I knew that at least two of the proposals, one from Renaults and the other from Mysore State, gave a much smaller amount of investment than what has been indicated by the hon. Member.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about Andhra's proposal ? What about Pande Committee's recommendation to have it in Hyderabad ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now every State would make a claim. We have very limited time and I would like the Minister to continue without any interruptions.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Now, Sir, I would go to another important question which is also a part and parcel of our industrial policy, and that is about regional imbalance. Many hon. Members, even a Member from my own State, raised the question about discontent in various sector and said that there has been no equitable distribution of industries in a large number of areas. Though by pointing out to the House that I was not born in Assam perhaps he was trying to disown me, he cannot disown me because my roots are there and very deep roots too. May I point out, Sir, that it is our effort to see that so far as all the regions are concerned they should have proper treatment from the Central Government.

But I would like hon. Members to remember that it depends not only on the effort of the Central Government but it also depends on the efforts of the State Government concerned and it also depends on the effort made by the private sector. I will give a very small example.

SHRI J. AHMED : In Assam no private person is going now to set up industries. After the Gauhati riots Assam's position has totally changed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : For that the Central Government cannot be blamed.

I was going to point out that the prosperity of the people and raising the *per Capita* income through industry does not depend so much on the establishment of a big industry as on the establishment of a small-scale industry. I would just quote the instance of the Punjab Government. They are spending over a crore of rupees for small-scale industries while the Rajasthan Government is spending about Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs only.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Pull them up. Your own party is in power there.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Here it is not a question of pulling up; it is a question of their giving priority, to what item and so on and so fourth.

So, the question of development of industries in a particular area will also depend on the investment which the State Government is going to provide in that

area and it will also depend on the facilities available in that particular area, for instance transport, power and other things. Also, it will depend on the question of royalty and sales tax on commodities which will be manufactured there. All these things have to be taken into consideration.

Take, for instance, cement. So far as the manufacture of cement is concerned, it is our policy that hence forth we should try to set up cement factories in areas which are deficit, instead of cement being taken from the south to the east or to the west. Maharashtra is also deficit in cement and the eastern region is also deficit in cement. So, it is our desire that subject to the availability of raw material and other facilities we must give preference to areas which are deficit in the matter of cement and so on.

Similarly, we shall try to see to what extent other industries also can be given to areas which have been clamouring for them and which have been neglected in the past. I hope, the Planning Commission will bear this fact in mind and will provide sufficient funds under the Central sector where an effort can be made for the purpose of removing these imbalances.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : They do it on population basis.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There I do not agree, namely, that only population is the criterion. We have to take many other factors also into consideration.

It was brought out by some hon. Member and particular reference was made to nuts and bolts that nuts and bolts of all types including screws, which are being produced here, are also being imported. I may inform the House that that is not correct because all imports of such types of nuts and bolts have been banned; only some special types required by the actual users are allowed if they are not made in the country. Some screws or high tensile bolts required by some industry, like the aircraft industry, typewriter industry, when required in very small quantities are allowed to be imported because they are not made in the country.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Wire ropes.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is uneconomical to produce these and the imports of these things are very negligible. Prices of standard steel nuts and bolts produced in the country are very competitive. Therefore, I would like to assure the House that where it has been possible for us to manufacture things in our own country (*Shri N. K. Somani* : Everything is possible in the country.) and where it is being produced, we see to it that imports are not being allowed. If hon. Members have knowledge of any particular item that is still being imported though it is being manufactured, they have only to let me know and we shall see how we can tighten the belt.

The question has also been raised regarding the manufacture of wagons. So far as we are concerned, we are aware that we have the capacity of manufacturing nearly 30,000 wagons in our country in terms of 4 wheelers, including export orders of nearly 3,000 wagons. Taking the performance of the industry during the last two years, the orders which are already with them will keep them busy. The hon. Members will also be pleased to know that recently a Protocol has been signed with the Soviet Union for manufacture and supply of substantial number of wagons from India to that country. It is expected that, starting with the supply of 2,000 wagons next year, we should be able to raise it progressively to 10,000 wagons a year during the next years. A suitable organisation to prepare for production of the wagons needed for export to the Soviet Union has already been set up.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Is it linked with the supply of any civil aircraft by the Russians ?

DR. RANEN SEN : If the wagon building firms are getting orders, why are these firms still closed and locked out ? How do you explain this phenomenon ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know. Actually, some of these people met me and said that, because of labour trouble, they are locking them out. It is no use blaming one side, finding fault with one side. We have to create a political atmosphere ; we have to consider this problem from national point of view. Then only, the industry can pick up.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Is the supply of wagons linked with the supply of civil aircraft by USSR ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as I am concerned, I do not think it is linked with anything. I know that so many orders have been placed. But, naturally, any country would like that there should be a balance of trade, if not in one or two years, in three to four years to come and, I think, we cannot raise any objection to that.

SHRI UMANATH : How can a wagon be linked with an aircraft ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Then, some Members raised the question about the spare tyres not being supplied with the scooters. I admit that this was so. This was because of the shortage of tyres. As the hon. Members are aware, one of the factories was closed for a large number of months and only recently it has opened. When we found that there was scarcity of tyres, we allowed the import of tyres also. We are insisting on the manufacturers that, when they supply scooters, they should also supply the spare tyre also. My information is that recently, they have started out doing it. I hope, in future, there will be no complaint because the manufacturers have also undertaken to produce tyres in sufficient number of quantity required in our country.

SHRI N. N. PATEL (Bulsar) : Not only the scooter tyres. The tyres for cars and tractors also are not available. The people have to pay a very high price. What are you going to do about that ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is also true. The Firestone Co. in Bombay was closed for nearly 7 or 8 months and only recently it has opened. On account of that, the whole thing was out of gear. With the result that we had to decide the question of importing tyres from outside for about three months. I hope, in the near future, when all the Companies have also agreed...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I point out to you that far from importing tyres outside, at this moment, we are exporting tyres outside. Not only that, We are

giving an incentive for exporting tyres outside. I would like to raise a simple question: Have you represented to your colleague in the Commerce Ministry that the export of tyres for scooters should be stopped till our production becomes normal?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That matter will be taken up by me; we will discuss and see. But we are also anxious to earn foreign exchange by sending out these tyres. Anyhow, I have had a recent look at these matters and I can assure the House that, in the coming year, it will be possible for us to manufacture tyres in sufficient quantities.

There was also some objection regarding the imports of raw materials so far as small scale industries are concerned. I may inform the House that the total value of import licences given to the small scale units during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 upto 24-2-1968 was of the order of Rs. 74.9 crores and Rs. 40.85 crores, respectively. These figures will indicate...

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: I wanted to know percentage.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The percentage is also much higher than before. Progressively we are giving much more.

So far as indigenous raw material is concerned, most of the indigenous raw materials have been decontrolled since 1966-67. At present the allocation is made only in respect of certain raw materials E.C. Grade Aluminium, Nickel, Electrolytic Zinc and Antimony. During the year 1967-68, the following materials were distributed to the various States: electrolytic zinc 423 M.T.; Nickel 40 M.T.; Antimony 90 M.T.; and E.C. Grade Aluminium 6,800 M.T. Brass tubes, copper and so on have also been given. We have given all these things.

Therefore, the hon. members may please realise that we attach a good deal of importance so far as small scale industries are concerned. The hon. members who had the opportunity of seeing the exhibition of small scale industries must have come back satisfied with the variety of goods and the good quality of goods

which are now being manufactured by the small scale industries. May I point out that perhaps in no other developing country this has so much succeeded as in our country... (Interruptions). Here nearly 35 per cent of the industrial production is under small scale industries and nearly 30 per cent of the people employed in industries are under the small scale industries.

I personally feel that one of the ways of solving the unemployment problem, particularly of the young engineers and diploma-holders, is to provide training for the purpose of undertaking small scale industries, and, I think, that will help in the solution of the unemployment problem and it will also help in the development of small scale industries and dispersal of the industries all over the country, and this will, to a great extent, remove the regional imbalances.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: What steps are being taken to encourage the small scale industries? What about providing finance? You should provide adequate finance.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the steps are concerned, a large number of items are being exclusively reserved for the purpose of small scale industries. Then also, I think, preferential treatment is given so far as the purchase of the commodities produced by them is concerned. Also arrangement is being made to provide credit facilities on better terms than what they have been getting in the past.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: What about the paper industry?

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण : वॉटर टर्म्स क्या हैं? सरकार उन से हायर-परचेज का रूपया पांच साल में रीकवर करती है। क्या वह उन को बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले में खड़ा होने के योग्य बनाने के लिए दस साल में वह रूपया लेने के लिए तैयार है? क्या वह उनको कोई ऐसी सबस्टेंशियल कनसेशन देने के लिए तैयार है, ताकि वे बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले में खड़े हो सकें? आज वे बहुत डिसएडवांटेजस पोजीशन में हैं।

श्री कलकत्तील प्रती ग्रहणवः यह बात जेरे-गीर है और इस बात पर भी गौर किया जा रहा है कि उनकी और डिफ़िकल्टीय किस तरह से दूर की जा सकती हैं।

Now with regard to paper industry, I may take the House into confidence that I personally feel that it is necessary for us to have a look into the difficulties of the paper industry because I find that even after the paper industry was delicensed, new people are not coming forward.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : They won't.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The matter is being examined by us and I hope it will be possible for us to take an early decision in the matter.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : You have been saying that for a long time both in the House and outside.

SHRI RAJARAM : What about industrial development in Tamil Nad ? I am interested in that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Some questions were raised with regard to power tillers and tractors. I would like to inform the House that we have exempted these two from the licencing provisions of the Industries Act to encourage establishment of more units for the purpose of producing these varieties of tractors. I hope they will now come forward and take up this scheme. The likely places where this can be taken up are Punjab, U.P. as also Madras and my hon. friend from Madras was asking 'Why don't you give something to us ?' Now this industry is delicensed and it is a useful industry not only for one part of the country but for the entire country and let him take this offer so that some people start manufacturing these varieties of tractors and power tillers in every part of the country.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Any tax concession given for the power tiller industry ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as this question is concerned, I think the best person to give a reply is the Finance Minister,

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The Deputy Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister's time is up. I am helpless, because the Speaker has announced that we will put the demands to the vote and finish this Ministry by 4 p.m.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If that is your direction, then I hope next time when we get an opportunity of discussing this matter, we shall have more time so that it may be possible for me to know the views of the hon. Members and also I may place before them a complete picture about the activities of this Ministry. With these few words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 53 to 56 and 119 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

16 hrs.

Department of Social Welfare

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Social Welfare.

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

We have got just exactly three hours,