

Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha discussed by this House. That cannot be done because there is nobody to answer that. A suggestion was made in one daily newspaper (*The Hindustan Times*) that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs might be given the charge of the administration of the Lok Sabha.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Administration?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, administration. That is not possible in any case and it should not occur to anybody that the administration of the Lok Sabha can be handed over to any Minister. . . . (*Interruption*).

Then comes the question of how to exercise a check or control or have some examination of the demands that are made. I have decided, though this year it cannot be possible, that before they are placed before me, I will constitute a committee—most probably of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee and one other hon. Member, be he the Deputy-Speaker or someone else, that is, of three Members—to go into the accounts, look into them, scrutinise them and then they will be placed before me. After I have certified them, there ought not to be any check.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** He asked a three-fold question one of which you have answered.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Twofold for you.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is only a request that on the 11th he should tell how long the session will last and what are the Bills to be passed.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** All I can say at present is that I will try.

11.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry. . . . No hon. Member is getting up?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** How much time more?

**Mr. Speaker:** 2 hours and 50 minutes.

**श्री अचल सिंह (अगरा) अध्यक्ष**  
महोदय, हमारे देश में इण्डस्ट्री बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय हो चुका है क्योंकि बाँर उद्योगों के किसी देश की आर्थिक समस्याएँ हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। बड़ी खुशी का विषय है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट ने पिछले वर्षों में काफी उन्नति की है और इनकी वजह से देश की प्राइवेटरी बढ़ी है। लेकिन आज पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो इण्डस्ट्री का काम हो रहा है उस पर थोड़ा सा विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो लिमिटेड कम्पनीज के डाइरेक्टर होते हैं वह सारा काम करते हैं और वे लोग काफी फायदा उठाते हैं, जबकि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो हमारी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं या कंसर्न्स हैं, उनमें से किसी किसी में तो घाटा होता है। इस का कारण यह है कि पब्लिक प्रोजेक्ट्स जो होती हैं उनमें ओवरहेड चार्जज काफी पड़ जाते हैं।

अनुदान के तौर पर जो हमारा स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन है, अगर वह किसी प्राइवेट कॉर्पोरेशन के हाथ में होता तो उसमें ज्यादा फायदा होता। इस डिपार्टमेंट में भी चूंकि ओवरहेड चार्जज काफी हो जाते हैं इसलिए अनुदान फायदा हमें चाहिये उतना नहीं होता है। जो हमारा स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सेक्टर है उसका एक काम फारेन कर्पेट्रीज में मान सप्लाय करना भी है। खास

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

### [श्री अचल सिंह]

तौर से मैं जूते के उद्योग के बारे में माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा कि अब तक छोटे-छोटे सैक्टर जो थे उनको जो आर्डर बाहर से आते थे उनका पूरा करने का काम दिया जाता था और वे लोग सप्लाई किया करते थे। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या कोई ऐसी बात है कि जो छोटे सैक्टर्स हैं उनको मिलवा कर ग्रुप्स बनाये जा रहे हैं। उसके उत्तर में मुझे बतलाया गया कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि छोटे-छोटे सैक्टर्स को निकाल कर उनके ग्रुप्स मुकदर किये जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो छोटे सैक्टर्स हैं उनको अपना काम करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा और उनमें जो जीविका मिल रही है वह खत्म हो जायेगी क्योंकि जो तीन चार ग्रुप्स होंगे वे लोग छोटे सैक्टर्स से काम करायेंगे लेकिन जो लाभ उनको गवर्नमेंट में होगा वह उचित रूप में छोटे सैक्टर्स को नहीं दोगे। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जो छोटे सैक्टर हैं उनकी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये बजाय उनके कि हम ग्रुप सिस्टम को चला कर उनको द्वारा काम कराये। इस तरह से काम भी अच्छा होगा और सप्लाई भी ज्यादा हो सकेगी।

खादी के बारे में, जो कि हमारे देश के वास्ते एक बहुत ही आवश्यक विलेज इंडस्ट्री है, एक नई प्रणाली लागू की गई है। अब तक जो रिजेट मिलता था १६ परसेन्ट का उसको न देकर अब बुनाई मुफ्त की जायेगी। यह एक एक्सपेरिमेंट है जो कि अब किया जा रहा है। इस के बारे में विनोबा भावे ने जो प्रकाश डाला था कई वर्ष हुए उस चीज को काम में लाया जा रहा है। हमें देखना है कि यह कहाँ तक सक्सेसफुल हो सकता है। यह तो ठीक है जो लोग देहात में रहते हैं उनको खाली समय होता है। उस समय में वे कताई कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से उनका मूत फ्री बुना जा सकता है। और थपड़ा बहुत कम कीमत में उनको मिल सकता है क्योंकि केवल रुई की ही कास्ट

होगी। कताई तो उनकी स्वयम् की हांगी और बुनाई फ्री हो जायेगी। इस तरह से उनको काफी राहत मिल सकेगी है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि यह स्कीम कहाँ तक कामयाब हो सकेगी है।

इसके अलावा लाइसेंस के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि जिन लोगों का लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वे लोग उनका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। क्योंकि ज्यादातर लाइसेंस के ऊपर रा मँटीग्रयल मिलता है। वे लोग रा मँटीग्रयल लेकर उस को दूसरों को बेच देते हैं बजाय इसके कि वे स्वयम् उसका सामान बना कर फायदा उठाये। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि जो भी रा मँटीग्रयल दिया जाय लोगों को उसकी पूरी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिये कि किस को वह मिलना चाहिये और किस को न मिलना चाहिये और जिस को वह मिलता है वह उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल करता है या नहीं, वह उसको वर्क मार्केट में तो नहीं बेचता है क्योंकि इससे बड़ा कारण होता है। मैं अशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर पूरा ध्यान दोगे। मैं साथ में यह भी मुझाय देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में चुनाव होते वक्त लोगों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की जाती है उसी प्रकार से जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जायें उनके बारे में पूरी जांच पड़ताल होने के बाद वे दिये जायें।

हमारे देश में घड़ी का काम शुरू हुआ है लेकिन हमारे देश की घड़ियाँ उतनी सस्ती नहीं बनती जितनी वह घड़ियाँ जो विदेशों से आती हैं। हम देखते हैं कि विदेशों से काफी घड़ियाँ स्मगल होकर आती हैं क्योंकि वहाँ सस्ती बनती हैं और स्मगल होने के बाद यहाँ की घड़ियों से सस्ती बिकती हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो घड़ियाँ बनती हैं उनमें इस बात की और ध्यान दिया जाय कि यहाँ पर सस्ती और अच्छी घड़ियाँ बनें जिससे कि स्मगलिंग रुक सके और लोगों को अच्छा माल मिल सके।

मैं मन्त्री महादय से कहूंगा कि हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज ने काफी उन्नति की है क्योंकि जो सामान पहले यहां बहुत कम बनता रहा है वह अब काफी बनने लगा है। मसला साइकल उद्योग है। पहले यहां मुश्किल से लाख या डेढ़ लाख साइकलें बनती थी, लेकिन आज पन्द्रह या बीस लाख बन रही हैं। इसी तरह से सीने की मशीनें हैं, बिजली के पंखे हैं, मोटारें हैं, जो कि काफी तादाद में बन रहे हैं। यहां तक कि हम उनको विदेशों को भी भेज रहे हैं। बड़े सन्तोष की बात है कि हमारा इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट काफी तरक्की कर रहा है।

मुझे आशा है कि जो मैंने लाइसेंस के बारे में कहा उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाएगा और उनका दुरुपयोग न होने पावे इसका ध्यान रखा जाएगा, ताकि कर्रप्शन न बढ़े।

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong):**  
The Ministry of Industry deserves commendation for the continuing progress that it has achieved in the matter of industrial production. I welcome the reorganisation of the Ministry because that will enable the Ministry to devote more concerted attention to implementing the Industrial Policy that was resolved in 1956 and that is being pursued through the different Plans.

I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to paragraph 15 of the Industrial Policy Resolution which runs as follows:

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced."

The paragraph then goes on to say:

"Only by securing a balanced and co-ordinated development of the industrial and the agricultural economy in each region can the entire country attain a higher standard of living."

This is the policy which the Ministry of Industry has to implement.

Then, I would refer to chapters 10 and 11 of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan. I shall not go into the details, but from these chapters we find that there are several sectors where enough progress has not been achieved. I shall particularly deal with the small-scale industries and that also particularly relating to the north-eastern region.

I have always been raising the question of the development of the north-eastern region, because that has assumed a very great importance from the strategic point of view. That is a region which has not been developed quite enough, and my own view is that more attention should be given to making this region as much self-sufficient, in all sectors including industry, as possible. In that context I would submit that there is a lot to be done.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the *Survey of Third Plan implementation (1961-62 to 1963-64) and the programme for 1964-65* which has been issued as a supplement to the budget speech of the Finance Minister of Assam this year. Chapter 5 of that survey deals with industries and mining. I do not have time to go into the details, but I would request the hon. Minister to peruse this document or this publication of the Government of Assam, and from that he will find out what progress has been made in this sector.

I do admit that quite a headway has been made in industrialising that area. But there again I am sorry to say that the progress is not as much as it should be. There was a seminar on small-scale industries held recently in Assam in my home-town of Nowgong, which was inaugurated by Shri T. N. Singh, Member, Planning Commission, in charge of industries, and attended by the Industries Minister of Assam and also the Director of the

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

National Small Industries Corporation. I also participated in that seminar. The complaints that came from entrepreneurs and small-scale industrialists there are manifold. The first pertained to shortage of raw materials. The survey I referred to indicates that some of the industrialists there get only 1/10th of their requirements of raw materials. That means what? That the factories remain idle for most of the year. I request the Minister to look into this. The second difficulty is of finance. It is true the National Small Industries Corporation has evolved a scheme of hire-purchase so far as machinery is concerned. But for recurring expenditure, although there is the Assam Finance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation, enough has not yet been done. There is no commercial bank there which helps these industrialists. This also has to be looked into.

There is one more thing which has not received enough attention, although several organisations have been set up—that is, rural industrialisation. Recently, on 8 March, we had a seminar on rural electrification. That was, of course, mainly for electrification for agriculture. But there the question came about the high rate of electricity in the rural areas. The agriculturists cannot afford that high rate. There itself I suggested that if in each block area an industrial estate is established and the bulk of the electricity is utilised for agro-industries or local industries, then the cost so far as the agricultural sector is concerned for electricity for lift irrigation etc. may be brought down. While we discussed the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, this question came up again. I suggest that the Ministries of Industry, Community Development and Food & Agriculture should meet together and evolve an appropriate scheme. I think the initiative in this regard should be taken by the Community Development Ministry, to set up industrial estates. Once they are set

up, the Industry Ministry has to come in to suggest what particular industries can be possible to set up in those industrial estates. As a layman, I would admit that you cannot have the same kind of industries everywhere, and that is not necessary also. These rural industrial estates, which I call block industrial estates, should firstly be agro-industrial.

Secondly, it may be forest industry. Thirdly, it may be based on those things which are required for consumption in those areas. If these three things are kept in mind, we can have small industrial estates in each block area, which will bring down the cost of electricity for agricultural purposes also. Not only that. It will raise the economic standard of the rural people, and that is what the Industrial Policy Resolution, particularly Paragraph 15 to which I referred, indicates and aims at. I would request the Ministry to give more concerted attention to this aspect of the matter.

So far as big industries are concerned, they are doing quite well, and they will do well, because they are highly organised. The difficulty with the rural people, particularly in my part of the country, is that there is no industrial bias, no tempo has been created there. Therefore, unless industrial estates are established, technical know-how, finance etc., are given, no rural industry will grow. I am quite certain about it. I would request the Minister to give his considered thought and make his organisation dealing with rural industrialisation much more active and consider seriously the suggestion that I have made. I think that is the only way in which you can make the rural people industry-minded.

If these industrial estates are established in the block areas, then the Panchayats may take them up, as they are trying to do in Orissa. That would gradually inspire even the families to have electricity and

improve their cottage industries and handicrafts. Some of the handicrafts in Assam, which are of artistic fineness and great value, like works of ivory, bell metal etc. are in a poor condition now, because of various factors like paucity of raw materials, finance, markets etc., and therefore some of these industries are going to die out. And the Industrial Policy Resolution says, and that is the policy of the Government as a whole and the Planning Commission, that we have to create employment for all the people. And the rural people are mostly either under-employed or unemployed, because with the spread of education, young men who are educated do not like to go back to the antiquated system of agriculture. That is another problem.

So, if industrial estates are established, and an industrial bias and tempo are created, I am quite sure that this objective of rural industrialisation will become a reality. Otherwise, it will remain in the Plan and the Policy Resolution only.

The same paragraph 15 of the Industrial Policy Resolution says that Government wants industrial co-operatives to grow. In my State, one co-operative sugar mill has been established, and that is now going into production. There is another co-operative jute mill which has been registered, but nothing much has been done so far about it. I would request the Minister to look into it and see why this co-operative jute mill in Assam has not been able to make progress during all these four or five years.

Lastly, there is a complaint from the North-Eastern region that the public sector major industries are not being set up there adequately. Tea industry there is in the private sector. Public sector refinery is of course coming up and one fertiliser factory is also being established at Namrup. Except that, there is no other public sector major industry there. There is one difficulty about the disparity and

imbalance in industrial development in the country; it is there in the policy resolution itself. That is due to the absence of various factors such as raw materials, power, transport, etc. The plan allocation of Rs. 27.5 crores for Assam has already been exhausted. In the remaining years, there will be no electricity programme and consequently no industrialisation also. I request this Ministry to take up the matter with the Irrigation and Power Ministry and the Planning Commission and to see that the additional allocation of 19.5 crores asked for by the State Electricity Board is sanctioned so that in the two years of the Third Plan the State may not remain blank in respect of power production. With these words, I support the demands of this Ministry and I also express my thanks to you for giving me this opportunity.

**श्री भजहरि महतो (पुर्लिया) .** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

अहाँ तक मेरा और उद्योग धंधों का प्रश्न है मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा सम्बन्ध गांव और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों से है । मैं स्वयं एक रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ता होने के कारण मदन का ध्यान लघु और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों की ओर खींचना पसन्द करूँगा । लघु और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों से करोड़ों, करोड़ों लोगों को काम धंधा मिल सकता है । मैं अपने भित्ति का उदाहरण देता हूँ । पुर्लिया जिला पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है । उस जिले में कच्चा माल बहुत होता है, जैसे लाख, टसर, कपास, चीनी मिट्टी, कच्चा लोहा, लकड़ी और वाबई घास आदि । इनके के द्वारा वहीं पर बहुत लोगों को धंधा मिल सकता है । लेकिन शिल्प कला की अवनति होने के कारण किसान और मजदूर के धंधे में लगातार कमी होती जा रही है । सरकारी पक्ष का कहना है कि मुल्क तरक्की कर रहा है । लेकिन मुझे गांव गांव में गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ती दिखाई देती है । नगरों में

### [श्री भजहरि महतो]

सरकारी इमारतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। हमारे जिले के गांवों में भुखमरी की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। सिचाई और कृषि उत्पादन में कोई भी प्रगति नहीं हुई है। कितना अन्तर है लोगों के रहन सहन और आय में ? खैर मुझे तो उद्योग धंधों की गहराई में जाना है। कितना अच्छा उद्योग तेल और साबुन का है जिसके कि द्वारा लाखों लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। उसमें बहुत थोड़ी सी पूंजी लगाने से ये उद्योग धंधे पनप सकते हैं लेकिन वह काम भी ठीक तरीके से नहीं होता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि देश में साबुन, तेल आदि जैसी सामूली चीजों का प्रबन्ध विदेशी लोगों और विदेशी अस्तर की कम्पनियों को करना पड़ रहा है जिसके कारण करोड़ों, करोड़ों रुपया प्रतिवर्ष मुनाफा बाहर चला जाता है। सरकार न केवल उनको सभी प्रकार की सहायता देती है, बल्कि मेरा तो चार्ज है कि हमारे एक प्रदेश की सरकार तो ऐसे लोगों के इशारे पर नाचती भी है। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार हिन्दुस्तान लीवर ब्रदर्स के साबुनों, तैलों और डाल्डा से पटे पड़े हैं। यह क्या माजरा है ? मैं नहीं समझता कि इनके आगे ग्रामोद्योग की चीजें टिकेंगी भी। मैं समझता हूं कि गांधीजी की बात हमने नहीं मानी है, बल्कि हमने उनकी शिक्षा और अनुभवों की अवहेलना की है और यही सारी मुसीबतें की जड़ है।

मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं, कि चीनी कम्पनिज्म ने सेनाओं के साथ साथ हम पर विचारों का भी जो आक्रमण किया है, वह उन का सामना कैसे करेगी। खेती और ग्रामोद्योगों को जो सहायता देकर वह लाखों लोगों को काम दिला रही है, क्या उस सहायता को बन्द करेगी ? क्या मिल उद्योग, बड़े बड़े सरकारी कल-कारखाने और योजनायें खड़ी करके लाखों लोगों की रोजी-रोटी छीन कर के ? क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि कौनसा ऐसा उद्योग है, कौनसी ऐसी मिल है, कौन सी

ऐसी योजना है, कौनसा ऐसा मन्त्रालय है, जो बहुत ही कम पूंजी की लागत तथा सहायता से २३ लाख लोगों का काम दे सकता है ? आज सरकार के विभाग इन छोटे छोटे ग्रामोद्योगों को बढ़ाने के बजाय उन को कम करने और परेशान करने में मद्दागूल है, जवाबक आज देश में जरूरत ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को आज्ञादी के साथ, काम के साथ रोजी-रोटी देने की है।

सरकार की बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें लोगों का भला नहीं कर सकी हैं। सरकार कर्ज लेकर और भीख मांग कर इन योजनाओं में इतना अधिक रुपया लगा चुकी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से देश का भविष्य बिगाड़ना उचित नहीं है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि लाख शिल्प कर्मों खत्म हो रहा है, भारत सरकार इसकी जांच करके उसको ठीक तरह से चलाने की कोशिश करे। उस शिल्प में पहले तीस हजार मजदूर काम करते थे। उनको रोजी-रोटी मिलती थी और किमान को भी उत्पादन से नफा होता था,। छोटे छोटे ग्रामोद्योग चलाने के लिए गांवों में बिजली जानी चाहिए, ताकि तेल उद्योग और चर्म उद्योग आधुनिक ढंग से गांवों में पनप सकें। तमर, भटका, तांत गौर हथकरघा उद्योगों को को-आपरेटिव के द्वारा चलाने के लिए सहायता देनी चाहिए। चूंकि वह जिला एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, इस लिए भारत सरकार को उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

विज्ञान की प्रगति साफ़ साफ़ यह चेतावनी दे रही है कि खतरे और लड़ाई के समय गांव बच सकते हैं, लेकिन शहरों का बचना मुश्किल है—छोटे छोटे उद्योग चल सकते हैं, लेकिन बड़े कल-कारखाने चलना मुश्किल है। अन्त में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ग्रामोद्योगों तथा खेती का संयुक्त समावेश हमारे ग्राम

जीवन में हो सके, सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

**Shri Chandrabhan Singh** (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the hon. Members speaking on this very important subject, and the more I have heard the more I have been confused completely. To my mind, the experiment between capitalism and socialism and their integration is on the doldrums here. While discussing the money, material, the method and the machines, it seems we have all forgotten about the man, the real man, the real purpose for which we are sitting here. When I say 'man', I mean man and woman both. Both of them should be healthy in mind and healthy in body. What I am confused about is that people have discussed the cooperative sector, big sector, medium sector and the rest, but they have completely lost sight of the poor villager and the village. I feel that we should prepare a background for a very good reception of their programmes in the villages where 82 per cent of the population of 46 crores live. That is very important.

What a tragedy it is that so far we have not been able to define a village even. I would like to ask the Minister, what is a village? There is no definition of it. Unless and until we define what a village is and what a village unit ought to be and what we are doing for that unit, probably we are all discussing something in the air. I have heard some hon. Members talk about cooperatives, some about the problems and difficulties here and there. So, they are in difficulties and no one seems to understand what is happening there. This is a very sorry state of affairs. The Minister must define what a village is. Once you do that, you can start from that. Let that be our base. Some of the top-most politicians have said that our pyramid is inverted. That is, the base is hanging in the air. The apex is lower down and the structure or society may tumble down the moment

the head or the apex or the leader gives way.

I have been told that an economical unit of a village for a cooperative should consist of 4,000 people. I am not sure about it because I am not an expert; that is what I have been told. So, let there be one village or a collection thereof, let there be a demarcation of land and let a unit be defined as one consisting of 4,000 people. Once you decide the area and the population, that would be your base and you can start from that.

Let us take education of the basic type. I mean that it must be purposeful where dignity of labour should be defined and should be respected. All the time we find white-collared people working in a white-collared manner. That is the greatest tragedy. We see so much propaganda in paper and press, but hardly anything is going to the real villagers. As I said, let our education be purposeful. Let there be dignity of labour. Let everybody who goes to the basic school be trained for some useful purpose. That is very important. No villager wants to leave his village. Let us remember that important point. But there is no law and order in the village and no decent person wants to live in a village. I would ask the hon. Members here: Will they like to live in a village as it is? Some of my friends are laughing, but I know they will not like to stay in the village as it is even for one night. Then, how do you expect our economy to grow, when we have to cater for 82 per cent of our population? I feel our education has got to be purposeful and dignity of labour has got to be nurtured and the manual work, respected and honoured.

Having done that, we have got to increase our technical facilities. In one big division of Madhya Pradesh—Bilaspur where the population of Bilaspur District alone is 21 lakhs; there is no engineering college in that division. They have just started one; it is a pity; it is more or less a sort

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

of tamasha to have one engineering college for a population of nearly 50 lakhs. When you come to polytechnics, there is none. Same is the case with small industries; there is hardly any. That is the state of affairs there.

12 hrs.

Sir, I had no intention of taking part in this debate, but I feel, after having heard the speeches here, that we are not laying stress on the proper things. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister of Industries that he should first define what a village is. Then, when we come to the question of education, let us see that it is aimed to achieve an end. He must also see that such education is purposeful. After that, all types of technical education must be started there. There is such a great need, such a great demand, such a tremendous upsurge in the villages that the poor villager does not know what to do. Most of them have not got facilities even for primary education. Quite a number of them do not know at all what education is and there is great drift.

Let us go to the villages and start out education there. Then, our industries must be based on the villages. Every village must be made self-sufficient in respect of all the village requirements. The village requirements consist not only of food but also flowers, gardens, vegetables, toilet articles, cloth and other materials. If you make the villages self-sufficient in these respects—and that is what I understand, the Father of the Nation aimed at—then only we can progress. He wanted our villages to be self-sufficient. We are in the seventeenth year of independence, and that has not been understood by us so far. I would request the hon. Minister to keep this in mind and around an industrial unit in the Centre, the various units of villages in the periphery, develop Textile, wood work, smithy, leather and suitable type of cottage industries. Then only I think, we will be able to see the effect of

independence in every hamlet and every home in the villages.

That is all, Sir, I have to say on these Demands, which I support.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to open my mouth for the first time during this session. I am doubly encouraged by the cheers and encouragement which, I see, I am getting from the hon. Minister. This is primarily one of the reasons why I chose to participate, particularly, in this debate.

Sir, as is well known, the sympathies of the present Minister of Industry, particularly for the cottage industries are, if I may be permitted to say so, proverbial. Because of this, I feel inclined to appeal to quarters where I am sure some concrete results will emerge. Therefore, I take this opportunity, with your permission, to congratulate the hon. Minister of Industry for having given an impetus to industrial growth in the country, though this growth is to some extent static and it would have been far better if this growth would have been uniformly distributed. Therefore, regional imbalance apart, I am sure you will agree that it should be the sole concern of the Minister of Industry to see that anything that happens to stunt the growth of industries should be carefully weeded out and it should be his sole charge to see that industrial growth is not merely permitted to be encouraged but, actually, encouraged further.

Therefore, Sir, I have decided to concentrate myself on one or two important aspects of cottage industries. It is a well known fact that almost one-third of the total textiles we produce come from powerlooms. Powerlooms today is happily one of the modestly modernised industry which, we can claim, is run on, perhaps, a scientific basis. If that scientific basis is taken away by acts of



Government and if that modernity is to be set against all obstacles from the acts of this Government, it should be the sole concern of the Minister to see that such obstacles are removed.

I am doubly grateful to the present Minister of Industry because powerloom industries, to my knowledge, owe their very birth and existence to a committee headed by him. Therefore, I am emboldened to say that this particular powerloom industry can claim to be his legitimate child.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the Minister also acknowledge this?

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Recently, my Minister, Shri Barve, having inspected all the powerlooms in existence there, made a public statement that powerloom industry is an illegitimate child of composite mills. So I hope the legitimate father of powerloom industry will take enough care to see that his child is not allowed to suffer premature death at his own hands. Therefore, if the hon. Minister is to be saved from the charge of genocide he should take immediate steps to see that the powerloom industry is set in its proper perspective.

From this I will switch over my observation to the first obstacle which to me seems to be the carefully manoeuvred operation of composite mills—so-called textile industry—by which they are taking out every conceivable and inconceivable steps to see that the powerloom industry is killed. Therefore, I wish that he should thoroughly investigate the causes, reasons and, if possible, effects of these manoeuvres on the powerloom industry.

We were very glad when the hon. Finance Minister on the floor of this House announced tax reliefs. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, was cryptic in his remark when he said that gramophones, electric bulbs and acids are not consumed by the common man

and, naturally, those incentives or reliefs which were announced by the Finance Minister were subjected to strong criticism by Shri Kamath. Now I wish to add to his list by saying that superfine and fine varieties of clothes, which receive proverbial exemptions by this budget are also not consumed by the common man.

In this background, I wish to draw his attention to this fact that total concessions announced to the textile industry are in the nature of reliefs as follows: super-fine varieties 20 per cent, fine varieties 20 per cent, medium fine 37½ per cent, medium variety B 40 per cent, coarse variety 67 per cent. So, leaving coarse and medium variety, the total excise rebate announced by the Finance Minister are appreciable when we take into consideration the lot of the composite textile mills. As against this, if we switch our attention to powerloom industry, we find that on 60 count yarn the increase in excise duty is 200 per cent, on 40s it is 188 per cent and on 34 to 46 counts it is 121 per cent. My submission is that this levy on yarn has been made after a very scientific study. But one of the manoeuvres of the composite textile mills is to switch over to yarn in their own powerlooms, getting woven all in their own mills, further processing it and selling it through their own selling agents as their own commodity. Therefore, in the process, they knock off as profits what legitimately should have been an excise duty. My initial reaction when I heard the Finance Minister was that he has cut at the roots of one of the *modus operandi* of evading excise duty and he would be singularly successful in seeing to it that excise duties are not further evaded by textile mills. Then I could not even imagine that the unfortunate victim of this levy would be the powerloom industry. Incidentally, 75 per cent of the powerlooms come from my home State and it would be a modest claim if I say that this powerloom industry has almost unlimited scope of expansion in Maharashtra, and if according to our policy decision

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

of agro-industrial society if the processing of cotton to the extent of spinning is in the co-operative sector and if the weaving sector is to confine to powerlooms and if powerlooms are modernised and brought up to the mark, as they are today, I see no reason why the entire textile industry in Maharashtra should not cater to the needs of consumers and pass their sole benefits to the common man; thus, weeding out, if possible, the composite textile mills from the sphere of competition. But I find that, on the one hand, these textile mills represent to the Asoka Mehta Committee that powerlooms are the single cause for their losses and, on the other, they purchase cotton at the cheapest rates from the cultivators and at the highest rates from their own family agents, charge the highest rates for the yarn if the yarn is to be supplied to the powerlooms and in the process show nominal losses, claim relief from the hon. Finance Minister and actually obtain it. So, if, we can be so manoeuvred in our approach to the policy of levying taxes, I think, the proper authority to come into the picture is not the hon. Finance Minister but the hon. Industry Minister and we should see to it that no such abolition or levy of taxation or enhancement of taxation is allowed to take place as a result of manoeuvre particularly and, if it takes place, actually he should be in charge to see that it is removed completely, if necessary. Therefore I address my comments particularly to the hon. Minister of Industry in this respect.

I must also place on record my earnest appreciation of the hon. Finance Minister's appreciation of difficulties that are felt by the powerloom industry. I happened to see him only yesterday along with the representatives of the powerloom industry in Maharashtra and he was pleased to promise that he would look into their difficulties and will get their entire economics reviewed by the Central Board of Revenue authorities. My

only request to the hon. Minister of Industry is to see to it that it is not left to the question of economics alone but it is left also to the lot of his department to see that this powerloom industry which comes into being as a result of manoeuvres of the textile industry is not allowed to be killed by the same textile industry.

It is an open secret that because of the levy of excise duty on mill cloth several mills have started their own powerlooms and have in the process evaded excise duties. In order to weed out one of these sectors, powerlooms owning only four looms were exempted from excise duty. Thousands and thousands of powerlooms came into being as a result of purchase of almost spent up machinery from the mills at the most exorbitant prices. As has rightly been pointed out by the Estimates Committee of this House, not only do the mills charge exorbitant prices for their spares and machinery which are almost broken and scrap but they do not also show the same prices in the books because their book value has no comparison to it. A part which was shown in the book as valued at Rs. 16 was sold to the industry at Rs. 1,600 and shown to the shareholders and directors as sold at Rs. 16.

So, my only submission is that this powerloom industry should not be allowed to be hampered further at the hands of the composite mills. As I was drawing the hon. Minister's attention to this fact, in order to weed out the creation of powerloom industry, there was a thorough investigation of the unauthorised installation of powerlooms. As a result of that thorough investigation I was told that all units were duly licensed and duties collected from them at the rate of Rs. 100 or Rs. 112, whatever it is, from the powerlooms. But after this again the Finance Ministry issued a notification that all those powerlooms which were licensed after 1st April 1961 should be levied punitive excise

duty at the rate of Rs. 532 per month. When the Ministry itself knows that 95 per cent of the powerlooms are exempted from excise duty, when the Ministry further knows that all powerlooms which were leviable to excise duty continued to be leviable to excise duty in spite of their transfer after that date, this strange notification was perhaps inserted at the behest of the Textile Commissioner and the composite mills only to kill the powerloom industry to the extent of those looms which were acquired after 1st April 1961. So, it boils down to this that after 1st April 1961 the powerlooms came to be transferred to particular licensees not because the units were more than four and therefore leviable to excise duty but because of the so-called broken condition of the machinery itself or because of certain industry being wiped out of existence because of the taxes and levies or manipulations of the textile mills. Therefore, I suggest to the hon. Minister for Industry that he should take up this matter with the Finance Ministry to see to it that mills—if necessary, by legislation—are forbidden to provide processed yarn to the powerloom industry and even yarn in the form of beams should be forbidden to be supplied to the powerloom industry. If raw yarn can be supplied to the powerloom industry and if the powerloom industry can help to process it from their own units, then the excise duty on those units should also go and there is a considerable case to see that on whatever yarn is sold to the powerloom industry the excise concession is given

I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the economics that they have worked out. According to them, the net result of the Budget levies would be that every powerloom unit will be losing at the rate of Rs. 224 per month. If this economics is true, if the industry cannot work economically, it should be the purpose of the Minister for Industry to see that such levies are withdrawn and, if necessary, they are withdrawn much before the Finance

Bill comes up for discussion in this House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय कानूनगो जी शायद खुद न जानते हों कि उनका मंत्रालय इस सरकार का सब से बड़ा मंत्रालय है, लेकिन मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो इसालये कि उद्योगीकरण देश की सब से बड़ी चीज है और दूसरे इसलिए कि पिछले सतरह वर्षों में सरकार की किसी भी सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति नहीं रही, केवल उद्योगीकरण की नीति रही है जिसको मैं खुद पसन्द करता हूँ, हालाँकि कि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योगीकरण की नीति असफल रही। असफल रहने का कारण सब से बड़ा यह है कि बाकी सब नीतियों को इसके पीछे लगा दिया गया इसके नीचे रख दिया गया और कह दिया गया कि जब उद्योगीकरण हो जायेगा तो बाकी सब कुछ हो जाएगा। लेकिन वास्तव में बाकी सब को न करने के कारण उद्योगीकरण भी नहीं हो पाया। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि सरकारी पार्टी एक अंश में तो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी है और दूसरे अंश में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है। इसलिए वह केवल निजी धंधे और सरकारी धंधे की बाँझ बहस आपस में चलाया करती है कि कौन सा धंधा अच्छा है। जब तक यह बहस खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक उद्योगीकरण हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं हो सकता। मैं खुद कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना हो सके सरकारी धंधे को बढ़ाया जाए। लेकिन उसके लिए पहली शर्त यह है कि निजी और सरकारी दोनों धंधों में पैदावार का अधिक से अधिक अंश खपत से बचा कर पूँजी के रूप में उद्योगीकरण के लिए लगाया जाए। वह नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि खपत का आधुनिकीकरण हो गया है, खास तौर से सरकारी अंश की खपत का आधुनिकीकरण हो गया है। इसीलिए मैंने बहुत जोर से कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की व्यक्तिगत खपत को १००००० महीने से नीचे रखा जाये। अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो साल

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

भर में मेरे हिसाब से २५ अरब रुपया और सरकार के जो छोटे हिसाब होते हैं उनके हिसाब से १२ अरब रुपया उद्योगीकरण के लिये बच सकता है। लेकिन जब मैंने यह बात कही तो माननीय श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा कि इस तानाशाही के लिये हिन्दुस्तान तैयार नहीं होगा। अब इस जवाब पर आप गौर करें। तानाशाही है क्या? अगर व्यक्तिगत खपत को गिराया जाये तो वह तानाशाही हो जाती है और व्यक्ति की खपत को बढ़ाया जाये जिससे कि उद्योगीकरण न हो पाये तो वह बहुत बढ़ कर जनतंत्र हो जाता है या उद्योगीकरण करने का उपाय हो जाता है। यह रुपया कहां से खपत में आता है।

हालांकि आपने मुझसे कहा था कि आप श्री कृष्णमाचारी से और दूसरे मंत्रियों से जवाब दिलवायेंगे, लेकिन मैं फिर से आपको याद दिलाऊं कि ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के मैनेजिंग एजेंट बाजोरिया साहब ने वह कम्पनी अपने ऊपर जुमाना लगने के बाद भी हासिल कर ली और उसके चेयरमैन ऐसे हैं जो कि तीन तीन कम्पनियों के चेयरमैन हैं। इसका जवाब मुझे अब तक नहीं मिला।

आज मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अक्टूबर महीने में एक हुकम निकाला कि जो कोई हिस्से हों उन पर बैंक बहुत बढ़ कर उधार दे सकता है। उधार का अंश बढ़ा दिया ६० सैकड़ा १०० सैकड़ा तक कर दिया। उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ? इसका जवाब यह होगा कि कम से कम मंत्रियों के कुछ दोस्त लोग जो कि सट्टे बाजार, में हिस्सों में करोड़ों रुपया लगाए हुए थे, इसके फलस्वरूप वह काफी रुपया कमा सके, या काफी अपना नुबसान बचा सके। तो नतीजा यह है कि खपत की खोज में आदमी कहां तक चला जा सकता है।

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको दो वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। किसने उनको लिखा है यह मैं बाद को बताऊंगा। वे वाक्य इस प्रकार हैं :

“वाक्य यह है कि बटवारे के लिये कुछ है ही नहीं हमारे पास। प्रोडक्शन के बिना क्या बटवारा? जब तक एक पचास गुना सी गुना ज्यादा न हो प्रोडक्शन। इस बटवारा करने से हो सकता है हम कुछ इंसॉफ करे। . . . . इस वक्त किसी मुल्क में भी, हिन्दुस्तान का खास नहीं कहता, अगर आप वहां के चुने हुए हजार आदमी, हजार हों, दो हजार हों, करोड़ों में हजार आदमी चुने हुए। उनको आप निकाल दें—हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म हो जाए।”

ये वाक्य हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि फोर्ड और राकफेलर भी १९वीं सदी में ऐसे वाक्य कहते हुए शर्मते, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री साम जवादी होते हुए, इन वाक्यों को कहते हैं, और उनकी किताब का नाम है—नेहरू जी अपनी ही भाषा में—और लिखने वाले हैं राम नारायण जी चौधरी।

पैदावार का बटवारे से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, बटवारे का पैदावार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है यह कैसी अज्ञान की बातें कह दिया करते हैं, और फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान का औद्योगीकरण करना चाहते हैं। कहां से पैसा आवेगा औद्योगीकरण करने के लिये अगर सारा का सारा खत्म हो जाता है आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए। वह कहते हैं कि ५० गुना या १०० गुना जब पैदावार बढ़ जाएगी तब जाकर बटवारे का सवाल उठेगा। मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी है कि आज बटवारे का मामला ठीक किया जाए। आज जो ऊंची ऊंची तनख्वाहें हैं, मुविधाएँ हैं, बड़े बड़े नफे हैं, और उसके साथ जो जो चीजें हैं अगर उनके ऊपर वह नियंत्रण नहीं लगाते तो पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाएगी। यह सिद्धान्त बिना अपनाए कैसे कोई समाजवादी बन सकता है, समाजवादी छोड़ दीर्ग्ये कैसे कोई पूंजीवादी या जनतन्त्रवादी बन सकता है। मैं तो तो कहता हूँ कि कोई मनुष्य आज बीनबीन सदी में नहीं रह सकता जो कि ऐंसे विचार अपने दिमाग में रखता है।

तो यह वहस खत्म करके अब मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आदमी की खपत की और उसकी आमदनी या खर्च की कोई सीमा हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बांधी जाती, तब तक औद्योगीकरण बिल्कुल नामुम्किन है। इसीलिए एक चीज मेरे दिमाग में आ रही है। लोग पूछेंगे कि क्या तुम राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हो। अन्त में अगर सरकार की मंशिनरी ठीक होती, या मुझ जैसे आदमी के हाथ में होती, तो मैं फौरन जवाब देता कि हाँ जितना अधिक हो सके राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए और जितनी जल्दी हो सके होना चाहिए। लेकिन फिलहाल मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खपत को लेकर सीमा बांध दी जाए, जो बड़े धंधे हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण एकदम हो जाए और जो छोटे धंधे हैं उन सब का नियंत्रण खत्म कर दिया जाए। जब तक नियंत्रण रहना है तब तक सरकार के करीब एक करोड़ कर्मचारी और अफसर इधर उधर दखल दिया करते हैं और पैदावार को बढ़ाने के बजाय उसको रोकते हैं और उनमें से अपने मुनाफे का हिस्सा बटा लिया करते हैं और कोई कम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता। तो मैं एक विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े उद्योगों का तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए और छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर से सब तरह

के नियंत्रण खत्म कर दिए जाए। आजकल तो अनेक चीजों पर नियंत्रण है, जैसे घोड़ों पर, इक्कों पर तांगों पर और न जाने कितनी छोटी मोटी चीजों पर नियंत्रण है, मैंने कुछ मिसाल के लिए बतला दिए। तो इन छोटे नियंत्रणों को फौरन खत्म किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं एक चीज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में सरकारी नौकर का दरजा इतना ऊंचा हो गया है कि बाकी जनता का कोई स्थान ही नहीं रह गया है। मैं एक दो मिसाल दे दूँ। हर साल गरमियों के दिनों में मंत्री महोदय लोग किसी ठंडे देश की सैर कर जाया करते हैं। उनके लिए कोई न कोई सार्वजनिक काम निकल आया करता है। लेकिन अगर कोई वकील या डाक्टर या व्यापारी देश से बाहर जाना चाहे तो उसको बाहर जाने के लिए पैसा नहीं मिल पाता। ऐसी अवस्था में लोगों के मन पर यह असर पड़ेगा कि हम चाहे जितना अच्छा काम करें, लेकिन जीवन की अच्छाइयों को पा नहीं सकते, सरकारी नौकर ही उनको पा सकता है, चलो सरकारी नौकर बनो। और सुविधाओं का मामला इतना जबर्दस्त हो जाता है कि कि आज मैं हिन्दुस्तान के उम आदमी को मूर्ख कहूँगा जो कि सरकारी नौकरी से हट कर कोई और काम करे। इसका कारण यह है कि दूसरे काम में वह चाहे जितनी कमाई कर ले लेकिन इन्सान वह रहेगा दूसरे दर्जे का, क्योंकि पहले दर्जे का इन्सान तो सरकारी नौकर है और उन में भी मिनिस्टर। सरकारी नौकरों में बहुत से दर्जे हैं।

मैं आपसे अज कहूँ कि इस देश में आमदनी और खर्च के न जाने कितने प्रेड चल रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन हुए मुझ मालूम हुआ कि डाकखानों में आमदनी और खर्च का हिसाब से सैंकड़ों प्रेड हैं, रेलवे में हजारों होंगे। सम्भव है सरकारी नौकरियों में

[ड० राम मनोहर लोहया]

दस पन्द्रह हजार ग्रेड हों। तो इस प्रकार से विभिन्न जातियां बन जाया करती हैं। और इसीलिये इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान का हर व्यक्ति इस मामले में फंसा रहता है कि किस तरह से मेरी तनखाह बढ़े, मेरा ग्रेड बढ़े, मेरा बोनस ज्यादा हो, मेरे काम के घंटे कम हों और साथ ही साथ मूज दूसरी रियायतें मिलें। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि ग्रेडें बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं। जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में सामाजिक जातियां हैं, उसी तरह से सरकारी धंधों में, सरकारी नौकरियों में ये ग्रेडों की जातियां हैं। और ये निजी धंधों में भी चलती हैं। मेरा तो खयाल है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में पांच, दस, पन्द्रह किस्म की नौकरियां हों तो शायद कुछ फायदा हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से कुछ छोटे मोटे प्रश्न सठते हैं जिनकी चर्चा हमारे पास तक आती है। उनमें से मैं कुछ का हवाला देना चाहूंगा। मेरा कहना है कि चाहे और सब चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण एक जाए, लेकिन एक चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण फौरन होना चाहिए, यानी हिस्साब निरीक्षकों का, जिनको आप चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट कहते हैं। इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए, और बाकी चीजों में चाहे कुछ ढिलाई भी कर दी जाए तो मामला बहुत कुछ हल हो जाएगा, क्योंकि आज जो कुछ भी गलतियां या बेईमानियां हो रही हैं वे ज्यादातर इन हिस्साब निरीक्षकों के पंजीपतियों के अधीन रहने के कारण हो रही हैं।

इसी तरह से एक और चीज की तफसील में मैं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अज कब कि अवमारक लोगों के लिए कोई नियम नहीं बनाया गया है। अगर कोई कम्पनी अपना काम ठीक से नहीं चला पाती और उसका दिवाला निकल जाता है तो सरकार उस के लिए एक अवमारक बनाया करती है। ये लोग दस दस पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल तक अपने काम को पूरा नहीं किया करते हैं और जो भी

पंजी होती है उस कम्पनी की उसको अपनी तनखाह आदि में ले लेते हैं और हिस्सेदारों के लिए कुछ नहीं बचता और उनको कुछ नहीं मिल पाता।

इसी तरह से मैं आपके कच्चे माल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। छोटे उद्योग धंधों को कच्चा माल उचित मूल्य पर नहीं मिल पाता, बड़े लोगों को अस्थानी से मिल जाया करता है। मैं आपसे अज कब कि इस महानगरी दिल्ली में कोई दस हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जो बड़े बड़े लोगों के सलाहकार या नौकर या मददगार हैं। उनको सब सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं, खूब अच्छी तनखाहें मिलती हैं, इसलिए कि वे बड़े उद्योगपतियों का रिश्ता सरकार से बनाये रखें। तो इस तरह से बड़े लोग तो बच जाया करते हैं लेकिन छोटे लोगों को कच्चा माल नहीं मिल पाता। और ये लोग भी कोई बहुत छोटे नहीं हैं। ये भी हजारों या लाखों कमा ही लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं आप को दाम के बारे में बताऊँ कि इन लोगों को किस दाम पर कच्चा माल मिलता है। मैं स्टील के दाम का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, मैं स्टील की परिभाषा नहीं करता। जो नियंत्रण का दाम है वह १०५० और ११०० रुपया है। लेकिन असल में जो बाजार का दाम है वह १८०० से १९०० रुपया तक है। पूरी चोरबाजारी चल रही है। इस कच्चे माल के मामले में। यहां तक कि विदेशियों ने भी इस को माना है जो फोर्ड फाउंडेशन और इंटरनेशनल बैंक के प्रतिनिधि मंडल आए थे उन्होंने माना है कि छोटे उद्योग धंधों के लिए कच्चा माल नियंत्रण के दाम पर नहीं मिलता। उससे ६० या ८० सेकड़ा ज्यादा दाम पर मिलता है।

इसी तरह से बाकी और जितने सवाल उठते हैं वे घूम फिर कर एक ही जगह आ

जाया करते हैं। हमारी आदतें बहुत पुरानी हैं। इन पुरानी आदतों पर औद्योगीकरण हो नहीं सकता। हमारा सोचने का ढंग पुराना है। मैं ज्यादा चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मिसाल के तौर पर कहता हूँ कि अगर एक तरफ हम यज्ञ करें और ज्योतिष करें और सोचें कि ऐसा करने से हमारा और देश का कल्याण हो जाएगा और दूसरी तरफ औद्योगीकरण करना चाहें तो मेरे विचार से यह असम्भव है। इस तरह के विचार रहते वैज्ञानिक खोज असम्भव है। लेकिन अब मैं कुछ और आदतों के बारे में कह दूँ।

अगर देश का औद्योगीकरण करना है तो यह जो आमदनी और खर्च वाली जाति पांति है इसको बिल्कुल बदल देना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान में आमदनी और खर्च की आदत बिल्कुल बिगड़ चुकी है। लोगों की यह आदत हो गयी है कि अगर किसी का दिमाग कुछ तेज होगा तो वह समझना है उसको सबसे ज्यादा सुविधा, आराम और तनखाह मिलनी चाहिए, उसको ठाठ-बाट और शान शौकत से रहना चाहिए। अभी मैंने आपको प्रधान मंत्री का वाक्य सुनाया। वह कहते हैं कि अगर इन हजारों हजार आदमियों को खत्म कर दिया गया तो हिन्दुस्तान खत्म हो जाएगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह बात गलत है या सही है, लेकिन सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के साठे ४३ करोड़ आदमी करीब तीन चौथाई खत्म हो चुके हैं, और जब तक ये खत्म रहेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का औद्योगीकरण हो नहीं सकता। यह निहायत जरूरी है कि जितना माल हिन्दुस्तान में साल भर में पैदा होता है उसका काफी बड़ा अंश बड़े लोगों की खपत से बचा करके औद्योगीकरण के लिए पूंजी के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाए। और जब तक यह बुनियादी बात नहीं होती तब तक बाकी सब मजाक है, चीन मजाक है, पाकिस्तान

मजाक है, और सारी चीजें मजाक हैं। जब इस बुनियादी बात की चर्चा आती है तो वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह तानाशाही नहीं है। और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि इस का तो समाजवाद से कोई सम्बंध नहीं है। समाजवाद का संबंध आखिर है किस बात से? खाली दो चार मशिनरी के टुकड़ों से है या खाली दो, चार जहाजों से है? जहाज का नाम लेते ही वह बात याद आ गई, मैं तो उसे भूले ही जा रहा था। बस यही बात कह कर मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ। एक जनरल जो उर्वसियम की लड़ाई में इतना बेकार साबित हुआ आज एक निजी घंघे में १०,००० रुपया महीने की बिना इनकमटैक्स वाली नौकरी पर काम कर रहा है। ऐसी चीजें सुन कर दिमाग खोल उठता है। आदमी चाहता है कि कुछ करे। क्यों ऐसा होता है १०,००० रुपये महीने की बगैर इनकमटैक्स वाली नौकरी? जनरल पलटन का कमान्डर रहा और कमान्डर कैसा रहा था वह तो आप जानते ही हैं।

श्री कृपालानी (अमरोहर) भाग गया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कृपालानी जी कहते हैं भाग गया.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) प्रधान मंत्री का रिश्तेदार है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बनर्जी साहब कहते हैं कि रिश्तेदार है। असल बात क्या है? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री का रिश्तेदार है। उस आदमी को जिसने यह जहाज वाली कम्पनी बना रखा है सरकार की तरफ से इतनी अनेकों सुविधाएँ मिली हैं कि वह उसका जवाब प्रधान मंत्री के रिश्तेदार को सुविधा दे कर दिया करते हैं। जब तक यह सारी चीजें चलती रहेंगी, यह सब कोरी बकवास है और देश का यह दुर्भाग्य ही चलता रहेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जड़ से इस

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

को सुधारा जाय, जइ से उस पर कुठाराघात किया जाय ।

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** The part played by industry in our economy appears to be heartening, when we consider the increase in production in the industrial sector. If we take this increase in production by itself, it may not appear very satisfactory. After all, the increase is only 9 per cent in 1963 over the previous year, but when we look at the shortfalls of our economy in different spheres, this appears very bright, and that is why I call it heartening.

The availability of power, transport and basic materials such as coal had improved no doubt significantly. Electricity generated was higher by about one-sixth in the first half of 1963-64 as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. However, in major sectors like steel, alloy steels, aluminium, pig iron, files, copper steel castings and forgings, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, newsprint, cement and cotton yarn, the country was unlikely to reach the levels of output envisaged in the Third Plan. At the same time, the shortfall in many of these industries had not been substantial, and in almost all of them the industrial capacity targeted in the Plan has already been licenced.

Now I come to the issue of licences, which has been discussed here time and again, and I would like to focus attention on one aspect of the problem. Though there are so many difficulties in processing the applications for licences, we come across a sizable number of licences issued week after week, but when we look at the number of industries that come up, we find that there is a big gap. Why is it that all these licences do not fructify? It is not that the licence-holder feels that there is no scope for expansion of industry. In many cases the licence-holder wants to pass on the licence to somebody else. In other words, he wants to sell it. Government has been saying that they will not allow it, but these transfers do

take place as mentioned by various Members in the House from time to time.

What happens is this. Anybody who takes a licence takes it in the name of some firm or company, and when he wants to transfer it, he transfers the total assets of that firm. So, firm "A" was owned by "X"; now it is owned by "Y". Therefore, change of hand is there, transfer is complete, and transfer does not appear in the legal form. If Y takes over firm A and changes its name, then the transfer becomes complete. That is how it is going on. The Government are at their wits' end. They should come with some harsh measures. If any licensee does not show sizable progress in the construction of the company or in production within one year, he should be asked for a bank guarantee and if he does not set up that industry within one year, his licence should be cancelled. Cancellation of the licence should be more harsh. This would eliminate people who have no industrial mind or background but who have got political or official approaches and who want to cash it. Such people just prepare some scheme, which is just a copy of similar schemes already in the Ministry in various files; they utilise that material and process the application and get the licence and then sell it. In most cases, they are successful. This tendency has to be curbed with a heavy hand. The hon. Minister's first job is to see that the non-industrial man does not enter the industrial arena, particularly from the political angle, thereby creating a vicious circle.

I would now like to refer to another point which was eloquently put by Shivaji Rao Deshmukh. This Ministry has to make up its mind about the textile industry and be clear: what is the place of powerloom, of handloom, of textile unit, of a composite mill and of only a spinning unit. They are against ghost looms. But they give



restricted licence to new powerlooms. On top of that, they allow all looms with the textile industry which they are discarding to be sold. While these looms are allowed to be sold, where do they go? They go to the powerlooms and that would only add to the number of ghost looms. So, Government's action contradicts its professions. If you want that powerloom should have any place in the textile industry, assign that place and allow it to function. The policy changes year after year. The trend had been that bigger units of powerlooms should be taxed more and brought at par with textile mills. Five nP new excise duty is put in this year's Budget and it is impossible for them to bear this unless there is some preferential treatment or some change in the duty; they will not be able to stand it. As it was found last year that the quantum of excise duty was less on smaller number of looms, large units which found themselves unworkable and uneconomic split themselves up and changed into 2 or 4 looms. Now, the Government says that any changes that have taken place in these one or two years will not be taken cognizance of by them and those looms would be charged as if they were one big unit. Because they became uneconomic on account of taxation measures, they split themselves up and have changed hands. They have also spent more money in this process. Now, Government says that they could not have any benefits out of these changes. This is very hard. I would not like to dilate more on this point, since my hon. friend Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh was quite eloquent about it and he has put the case squarely. I believe that the hon. Minister, if he wants to make his mind clear and if he thinks there is any scope or chance for the power loom in the textile industry, he should assign that scope and allow that industry to fulfil that role. To profess one thing and take contradictory action will only add to the chaos and work hardship on the small

people, who have not got the resources or the holding capacity. Therefore, the hon. Minister would kindly note that the prices of the textile mill cloth have increased, but the increase in the powerloom cloth is not there, though the quantum of duty is the same. The reason is that the wholesale dealer knows that the powerloom owner cannot hold the stock, and therefore he has to sell and so he is not passing the advantage of the increase in price to the powerloom owner, and thereby it is the powerloom owner who is suffering. Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh has stated that it is about Rs. 225 which a powerloom owner has to pay as an additional amount on the powerloom today because of the new taxation policy. It is not only a question of that amount. The loss that he has to suffer through the competition of the market is still more. Therefore, it will be no surprise that if the Government follows the same type of policy, these looms would become junks and therefore, we will harm the class which has a capital of just Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 5 lakhs, the middle class or lower middle class in the industrial sector, and we will be killing that class and discouraging them, and thereby the pattern of our industrial progress would be changed.

I then come to another factor, and that is, the availability of raw materials to the small and medium-sized industries. In fact, when I say medium-sized industries, I do not mean medium-sized as today's definition goes, but I mean only the small industries as today's definition goes. The scheduled industries are given licences for the import of raw materials on the basis of their capacity or their requirements at the time of licences. If the full requirements are not given, an effort is made to give as much as possible. This is at the time of issuing licences, or in the beginning or the starting of the industry. The small industrial sector, irrespective of its capacity, receives only an *ad hoc* allot-

[Shri Heda]

ment of foreign exchange which is incommensurate with the requirements of raw materials and components; particularly after the emergency the small industry has been facing starvation of the legitimate supply of raw material, and it has to make up for the deficiency by purchases from the open market at far higher prices, which naturally raises the cost of production per unit, and thereby the production suffers and also the further progress of the industry suffers. The hardships of the small industries are worthy of sympathetic consideration.

The Estimates Committee has taken note of it and in their 48th report, at page 82, paragraph 150, they have dealt with this problem adequately. Then there are several industries which have got export potential, but they are underutilised, and they are not able to fulfil the target and come up to their full capacity. The extent of underutilisation was again examined by the Estimates Committee in the same report, and at pages 40-41, they have dealt with this question. I would only mention that this question has to be considered seriously. They have mentioned a number of industries. Among them, the chemical industry has suffered very highly. The shortfall was more than 12½ per cent and it ranges up to 71 per cent. 71 per cent of shortfall in the capacity would almost mean ruination of the industry itself. There are a number of cases including the engineering industry. And these sectors are largely confined to the production of consumer goods. These industries have got the export potential. These people have got live contacts with the wholesale dealers who are in most cases Indians in the countries roundabout India, whether they are the South-East Asian countries or Middle-East countries or African countries. In these countries they have got a very good contact and it would have been possible for them to

catch the export market and increase our exports. But the lack of raw material has curbed their enthusiasm, and thereby we have suffered all-round. So, I want to plead with the Government that the Government should be very clear in their minds and be a little liberal and give them licences by issuing raw materials.

My last point would be this. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has just now stated that industry is one of the most important portfolios of the Ministries here. But if we look at the size of the work of this Ministry, it looks it is shrinking year by year. Even after the addition of textiles and jute to it, I do not think its shape and size are commensurate with the big name that it always carried. Therefore, there is a case for rethinking on the part of the Government over this problem and bring this Ministry to a scope and size, to a proper level, so that the dignity and the prestige that it carries would be in line with its work and its scope.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (मिरमूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की आर्थिक तरक्की में इंडस्ट्रीज का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है, क्योंकि इससे मुक्त के आम लोगों की हालत अच्छी बनती है। इन पंद्रह सालों के अरसे में बहुत सी नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई गई हैं, जिन में काफी उत्पादन हुआ है। इस के अलावा बहुत सी पुरानी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को धर्मवाद देता हूँ और मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि खासकर इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान उमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है।

लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने से जहाँ लोगों को रोजगार मिला, उत्पादन

बढ़ा, लोगों की आय बढ़ी, पर-कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ी, वहाँ इस सिलसिले में बहुत सी कमियाँ भी हैं, जिनको अभी पूरा करना है और जिनकी तरफ मुझे इस मिनिसट्री का ध्यान दिलाना है।

इस दौरान बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाई गईं। इन इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स को देखने से पता चलता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो कार्य हुआ, उसमें कोई खास नुमाय तरक्की नहीं हुई। यह देखने में आता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगी फैक्टरियों को रा मंत्रीरियल का जो क्वोटा दिया जाता है, ठीक ढंग से उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नहीं होता है। यहाँ सेक्टर में बैठ कर एक मोटा अन्दाजा लगा कर रा मंत्रीरियल को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दिया जाता है, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि इंडस्ट्रीज को अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक सामान नहीं मिलता है और इस कारण बहुत सा सामान बँक में जाता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जो क्वोटा दिया जाता है, उस के बारे में उन स्टेट्स को जरूर पूछा जाये, जहाँ कि वे इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं, कि आया उनकी इतनी जरूरत होती है या नहीं, ताकि वह सामान बँक में न जाये और उस का पूरा पूरा फायदा उठाने का रहे।

मैंने त्रिमाचल प्रदेश देखा है कि अब्बल तो वहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज लगी नहीं है और जो थोड़ी बहुत प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगी भी हैं, उनमें जो जिन्क ऑक्साइड बनाने का कारखाना है, उस में जिन्क नहीं है और जो स्टेनलैस स्टील का कारखाना है, उसमें स्टेनलैस स्टील नहीं है। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि उनको जो क्वोटा दिया जाता है, वह बड़ी मुश्किल से दो या तीन महीने से ज्यादा नहीं चलता है। उस का मतलब यह है कि जिनने भी मजदूर हैं, वे सब बेकार बैठते हैं और इसलिए उस कारखाने में सामान का उत्पादन भली प्रकार नहीं हो सकता और ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं

चल सकता है। सरकार को इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना जरूरी है ताकि उन्हें जरूरत के मुताबिक कौटा मिल सके।

अब मैं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री जो खादी की है, जो बिल्लेज इंडस्ट्री है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत खशी की बात है कि ग्राम देहातों में इस इंडस्ट्री से लोगों को बहुत लाभ हुआ है, बहुत से लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। लेकिन जितना फायदा इससे लोगों को पहुंचना चाहिये, उतना आज तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है और इसका एक कारण यह है कि जो बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वहाँ पर भी उसी किस्म का माल तैयार होता है, उसी किस्म का कपड़ा तैयार होता है जैसा इन खादी और बिल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज में तैयार होता है। अगर आप वाकई में चाहते हैं कि खादी इंडस्ट्री तरक्की करे और लोगों को वाकई में आप रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधारना चाहते हैं तो आपको उस किस्म के कपड़े पर जो मिल भी तैयार करती हैं और खादी इंडस्ट्रीज भी, खादी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए कुछ किस्म का कपड़ा वगैरह रिजर्व करना होगा जिनको मिलें न बना सकें और वह कपड़ा केवल खादी इंडस्ट्री के द्वारा ही तैयार हो। खास, तौर से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जराब, गर्म शाल, धोती बनाना, कम्बल, कुर्ता, पाजामा, बिस्तर की चादरे आदि खादी इंडस्ट्रीज ही तैयार करें मिलें नहीं। इसमें आप चाहें तो और वस्त्र भी शामिल कर सकते हैं। देहातों में जो लोग छंटी छंटी इंडस्ट्रीज लगा कर जो लोग इनको बनाते हैं, वही इनको बना सकें, मिलें न बना सकें, इसके बारे में आपको कोई तरक्कीब मोचनी होगी वही इन वस्त्रों को बनायें और सप्लाई करें और बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज न बना सकें, इस प्रकार का कोई बैन आपको बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज पर लगाना होगा। बड़ी बड़ी मिलें भी अगर आपको फारेन एक्मचेंज कमाना है तो बना सकती हैं लेकिन बना कर वे इस तरह के कपड़े को विदेशों

## [श्री प्रताप सिंह]

में ही भेजें, मुल्क के अन्दर मप्लाई न करें इस प्रकार का इंतजाम भी आप चाहें तो कर सकते हैं। जब आप बिजली से चलने वाली बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर इन तरह का बैन लगा देंगे तभी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे कामयाबी के साथ चल सकते हैं वरना नहीं, तभी उनको लाभ पहुंच सकता है, वरना नहीं। कब तक आप खादी के लिए गवामिडी देते रहेंगे और कब तक आप इन प्रकार खादी को बढ़ावा देते रहेंगे ? आपको कुछ न कुछ इसके बारे में करना होगा।

अब मैं नमक के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में नमक की कमी नहीं है। काफी नमक का उत्पादन हमारे देश में होता है। हमारे देश में १९६३ में ४५ लाख टन नमक पैदा होने का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है जबकि १९६२ में ३८.६ लाख टन ही पैदा हुआ था। आपने मिनस्वर, १९६३ तक ७२ लाइसेंस दिये और ग्रीन भी लाइसेंस आप देने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान खाम तौर से हिमाचल प्रदेश में मंडी साल्ट माइज़ की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मंडी साल्ट माइज़ जिन में पहले महकमाना काम चल रहा था अब हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लिमिटेड के सुपुर्द यह काम कर दिया या है। ऐसा करने के बावजूद भी वह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सका है। वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ा नमक का पहाड़ है। उस नमक को आप बाहर भी भेज सकते हैं। आप कोशिश कर भी रहे हैं कि मलेशिया, नाइजीरिया, फिलिपाइन्स आदि देशों को नमक भेजा जाए और उसके बारे में आप बातचीत भी कर रहे हैं। इससे आपको फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा। लेकिन मंडी साल्ट माइज़ में अगर आप ठीका काम करते रहें तो हम नमक बाहर भेजने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। जहाँ नमक आदमी के लिए जरूरी है, इंसान के काम आता है, सहत के लिए आवश्यक है, वहाँ वह मवेशियों के

लिए भी बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे यहाँ पर पत्थर और डली का नमक पैदा होता है जोकि मवेशियों के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इस नमक को तेज़ी से और ठीक ढंग में निकालने की आज आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और भी आप ध्यान दें। इसका पूरा पूरा फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर अंटरटेकिंग की तरफ़ आता हूँ। जो रिपोर्ट है पब्लिक सेक्टर अंटरटेकिंग के बारे में, उसमें कहा गया है :

“The Public Sector enterprises under the administrative control of this Ministry are setup in the form of companies in which the shares are held by the President or his nominees and which are managed by Boards of Directors which include both officials and non-officials.”

मैनेजमेंट के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहाँ पर आसानी से आ जा सकते हैं, जहाँ पर मैदानाडलावा होता है और जिस एरिया के डायरेक्टर्ज़ होते हैं, वहाँ पर तो काम अच्छा होता है, वहाँ पर तो काम काफी तेज़ी से चलता है लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके होते हैं, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश का है, वहाँ पर काम बहुत धीमे स्तर पर होता है। मैं नाहन फाउंडरी की तरफ़ आपकी तबय्यह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह फाउंडरी १८७५ में यानी आज से ८९ साल पहले सिरमौर के महाराजा शमशेर प्रकाश ने लगाई थी। इस फाउंडरी में करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा हुआ और वहाँ की गरीब जनता को रोज़गार मिला। लेकिन जैसा कि आपको मालूम है १९५२ में यह प्रेज़िडेंट आफ इंडिया या उनके नामिनीज के माध्यम आ गई और इसका काम बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज़ के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया।

तब मैं आप देखें कि १९५५-५६ में इस फाउंडरी से ३६ लाख का मुनाफा हुआ, १९५६-५७ में ३० लाख का और १९६०-६१ में जा कर वह

श्री कछवाय (देवास) उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How long does the Minister propose to take for replying?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** About 45 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I will call him at 1-30. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री प्रताप सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि १९६०-६१ में ४.४० लाख का फायदा हुआ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपब्लिक डे १९६२ को इस फाउंडरी को प्रोजेक्ट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से गैरिट सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया उसके काम की वजह से। लेकिन एक ही साल में जब मैं इमर्जेसी आई इसने पलटा खाया और इस फाउंडरी में घाटा होना शुरू हो गया। १९६२-६३ में इस फाउंडरी को ५.४ लाख का घाटा उठाना पड़ा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया था कि इस साल ६-७ लाख रुपये का घाटा होने का संभावना है। मान्य नहीं आई कि कितना घाटा होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि इस फंड में इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स, केन क्रशर, एग्रीकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स आदि बनाये जाते हैं। चकि पिछले साल मन्ने की पैदावार में कमी हुई थी इसलिए केन क्रशर विक्र नहीं सके और घाटा हुआ। मुझे उनकी इस बात से इत्फाक नहीं। घाटे को वजुहान यह नहीं है। अभी हाल में उन्होंने कहा था कि सन् १९६१-६२ में ३० इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स बनीं। साथ ही यह भी कहा था कि उन में से एक भी नहीं विक्री। दूसरे साल उन्होंने कहा था कि ३०६ इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स बनीं। लेकिन उन में से फरोख्त हुई कुल ४१। इस पर भी यह तुरी है कि एक तरफ जनरल

मैनेजर उस सामान को बना कर एजेन्सी को भेजता है और दूसरी तरफ कमर्शल मैनेजर कहता है कि वह कंडेम है, डिफैक्टिव है। यह कह कर उनको वापस भेज दिया जाता है। इस तरह से इसका फंसला होता है कि यह घाटे की तरफ जा रही है। इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनकी वजह से घाटा हो रहा है। इन सब बातों की तरफ मुझे ध्यान दिलाना जरूरी था। लेकिन इसके बावजूद मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ कि यह इंडस्ट्री पहाड़ी इलाके में है जब कि सरकार ने तहैया किया है कि उसे पहाड़ी इलाकों की तरफकी करनी है। मैं कृष्णमाचारी साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि चूकि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स उसको ठीक ढंग से कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते, वह इसकी अच्छी तरह से देखभाल नहीं कर सकते, इतने लाख रुपये हर वर्ष उठने हैं इस पर, लेकिन किसी को जिम्मेदार नहीं बनाया जा सकता इसलिये सारी गड़बड़ियां हैं। इमर्जेसी के वक्त में छोटे से छोटे वायखानेदार ने लाखों करोड़ों रुपये बगाये हैं लेकिन यह फंड्स घाटे की तरफ जा रही है। इस लिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इस फंड्स को फोरन हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के सुपुर्द करे ताकि वहा पर काम ठीक से चल सके और पहाड़ी इलाके में इंडस्ट्री का काम हो सके।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a few observations on this Ministry's Demands mainly because I have customarily spoken on this Ministry's Demands each year. I feel that there is no reason to indulge in the kind of back-slapping and mutual admiration of which we have found more than usual evidence in the debate on this Ministry's Demands, because I think industrial expansion in this country has suffered a set-back rather than an acceleration. This is

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borne out by the fact that the increase in the acceleration in industrial activity is not to be assessed on a mechanical basis, on the basis of increase from year to year, but on the basis of the Cumulative increase in the increasing level of economic activity in this country. It is in this context that I would, first of all submit that industrial activity in this country has not been expanding in a satisfactory manner in spite of the fact that the Government has been committed to the policy of ever-increasing industrial expansion.

One of the reasons—and it is conceded by the Government—for the slow pace of progress in the field of industrial activity in our country is the fact that licensing procedures are complex, are somewhat mysterious and are so labyrinthine that a businessman shudders to approach the licensing authority. What is more, the licensing in this country is highly discriminatory, licences are granted in a discriminatory manner and licences are revoked in a discriminatory manner. The joke that is justified that the Government has asked the *kanoom* to go or have hidden good-bye to legality and to propriety in ascertaining the viability of projects which are put before the Government.

Sir, we are told in the report before us that with a view to accelerate the pace of industrial development steps are being taken to simplify procedures and regulations relating to grant of approval to schemes of industrial expansion. This is a promise which has been made from year to year. But these promises have been wholly unavailing.

There is the report of the Swaminathan Committee. We were told that the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee have been accepted in toto by the Government of India.

We find no evidence of this acceptance. We find no overhauling of the licensing procedures in this country, and all that the Minister can say year after year is to assure us that the licensing procedures are sought to be streamlined.

I would like to say that complaints persist in a large measure about favouritism, about nepotism and, what is much more, about bureaucratic delays in granting licences. At one time the Government had announced that letters of intent would be issued within one month of the application. I would like the hon. Minister, when he rises to reply to the debate to tell us in what manner the Government of India proposes to streamline the licensing procedures and to recast them in order that they may be more in tune with the demands and exigencies of national industrial development. I would also like to know in what manner he wishes, he hopes and he proposes to exclude the kind of favouritism allegations of which were made even by hon. Members of his party like Shri Heda who gave us somewhat of an inside story of industrial licensing in this country.

I would like to know as to how the Minister proposes to deal with the problem of speedy implementation of licences. I would like, also, the Minister to tell the House whether there is, really speaking, a definite formulation of principles in the matter of cancellation of licences and whether there is any strict observance of these principles.

It has been held by courts of law in our country that licensing is a quasi-judicial function. I am afraid, the Government have tended not to regard it as a quasi-judicial function but as a merely discretionary function. I find the hon. Minister nodding his head in the negative—I presume—but, I am afraid, I am not able to agree with him.

Bernard Shaw once said that Englishmen do everything on principle, they behead their king on principle, and alternately they restore monarchy on principle. It seems the Ministry of Industry in this country also claims to do many things on principle but, as a matter of fact, in many instances there is utter lack of principle in the manner in which they behave particularly in the field of licensing.

I would like the Minister to touch upon the subject of existing idle installed capacity in our industries. I have raised this question year after year in many debates but I find that, in the first place, the data that is available on the subject is highly undependable and, secondly, there is no survey ever made by the Government either to assess the magnitude of the problem or to show determination to solve it. There is a lot of lotus-eating in our industrial sector today. There is a lot of unutilised idle capacity in our industries today. But in spite of vociferous demand made by us year after year the Government is not able to give a clearer picture of the problems that beset this country in the field of fuller utilisation of installed capacity. I feel that this is a failure which should not be allowed to go without a comment. I hope, Sir, the Minister would, in response to the various demands made by us time and again, give us a clearer picture of the position in respect of idle installed capacity in this country and how he proposes to handle this problem and to face the problems of utilising in a fuller measure the capacity available in this country.

Sir, the problem of prices and of quality control is another problem that the Government have failed to deal with in an adequate and satisfactory manner, whether it is in the private sector or it is in the public sector. We find that there is an arbitrariness in formulating and fixing the

prices; either there is no interference by the Government or the interference by the Government is of no avail. It is because of the complete lack of leadership in the field of fixing prices that the consumer has to suffer in this country and, in the ultimate analysis, industrial expansion and industrial activity itself has to suffer a great deal.

The problem of prices is equally linked with the problem of our exports, and unless the Minister of Industry can really suggest effective means of controlling the prices it would not be possible for us really to promote economic activity in a satisfactory manner.

I would like to make a brief comment on productivity and what is being done by the Government to promote productivity in this country. The other day, in the House, we raised this question and we gave vent to our feelings of dissatisfaction in the working of the Productivity Council. The Minister at one stage tried to take defence behind the plea that this was an autonomous body and they do not generally interfere with its working. I would like the Minister to tell the House as to what is the magnitude of the resources committed to the Productivity Council by the Government and why it is that he would like to keep it away from the supervision and scrutiny of this House. I would like the Minister to answer the question as to how these resources are being utilised and whether it is not a fact that there is a widespread complaint of favouritism which is being practised, it is alleged, in the grant of various scholarships for going abroad under the auspices of the Productivity Council.

I would like to touch, now, upon the public sector projects which also come under the control of this Ministry. It is heartening to find that some of the public sector units have made good progress and have been lifted out of the stagnation into which they have

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fallen—for example there is the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited which has shown gratifying progress. I should also like to congratulate the Government for the good progress Hindustan Cables has registered. But I would like to know why it is that the production of co-axial cables has been low and why it is that the shortage of raw materials could not be taken into account in good time so that production of these cables did not have to suffer.

I would like to add a word about the Hindustan Salt Limited. I had at one time raised this question with the Minister by writing to him and I refrained from raising it in this House last year when I spoke on the Demands of this Ministry because I had hoped that there will be a satisfactory outcome of the letter to the Minister, setting out the position in detail in respect of the rights of the local traders of Sambar lake. Sir, it is unfortunate that government assurances are not implemented; they are defied and violated with impunity. It is unfortunate indeed that the administration of Hindustan Salt Limited is permitted to practise wanton discrimination against the local traders, who were assured of protection and of fair treatment. I hope that the Minister would be able to give us an explanation as to why it is that the various complaints against Hindustan Salt Limited have gone unattended, not even looked into, and that the local traders' grievances, some of which appear to be highly legitimate, have not been dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

I would like to say a word about the work of the National Industrial Development Corporation, which is also under the general control of this Ministry. Its functions, we are told, mainly through its technological con-

sultancy bureau set up during 1959-60. The functions of the bureau are, apart from rendering technical and consultancy services to governmental enquiries, include making preliminary studies, investigation and selection of sites, preparing detailed project reports and the designing of structures. Now I would like to ask the Minister whether he is quite satisfied with the preliminary work that is done in our country, before setting up various industrial projects. We have read only this morning in the report of one of our committees that on account of the fact that no preliminary soil survey had been undertaken in locating the heavy engineering corporation at Ranchi, Government have lost more than one crore of rupees. This is a matter which is repeated almost in every industrial undertaking which has been undertaken under the auspices of the government in the public sector. Is it not fair and proper for the Minister to give us an explanation in respect of his satisfaction or otherwise with the working of the technological and consultancy bureau which was set up three years ago? If he is not satisfied with its work, if he feels that it has not been able to discharge its functions, would he not appoint a committee to go into the question of its inadequacy and to suggest measures as to how this bureau, which is of great importance to the establishment of public sector projects, is able to discharge its functions in an efficient manner?

Then I would like to raise one more question, which has been a hardy annual, and that is the question of regional imbalance in the industrial development of this country. I am sorry that this matter has to be raised year in and year out, in the question hour, in the general discussions and yet we find not even a trace of the government's willingness to consider this problem on an overall basis. We have the monopoly commission, this commission and that commission, but the



fact remains that today some of the poor parts of the country are getting poorer, and this is because of the fact that the Government have failed completely to consider this question of regional balance in our industrial development. I would like the Minister to tell us as to what he proposes to do about restoring regional balance.

In the end, I would like the Minister to tell us as to what programme he is going to undertake to boost the key and basic industries in this country. I find that in paper, in cement and in various other sectors our country is not making the requisite progress, and that is basically because we do not have machine-building industry for this purpose. I would like him to tell me what he proposes to do about it.

One last word, and that is by way of quoting the Chief Minister of a State who said that Centre is completely apathetic to industrial progress in his State. I suppose this is a statement which can be generalised further and almost every State could say that there has been consistent apathy on the part of the Union Government in various matters, where we have found that the Union Government have not given all out support to industrial progress, particularly in the not so advanced States of the Union. I hope that the Minister will be able to give a satisfactory answer to some of these questions which I have raised.

श्री कृष्णबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाजस में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The restoration of the lunch hour is the only cure.

**Shri Muthu Gounder** (Tirupattur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of course there is some improvement in the case of our industries and there is

some progress in the industrialisation of the country. But it does not deserve any compliment because it is after spending huge amounts running into crores of rupees, after waiting for fifteen years with so much of planning and after giving so many facilities for improving the industries. Yet, the progress we have achieved is not as much as it ought to be. No doubt, we are self-sufficient in some consumer goods, mechanical and engineering goods. In the case of some commodities we are more than self-sufficient also. Even though we are self-sufficient or more than self-sufficient in the case of some commodities, the standard and quality are poor and not up to the mark. I am sorry to say that the industrialists are misusing the shortage of commodities in the country on account of the difficult foreign exchange position by manufacturing sub-standard goods in the country.

13.16 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

We are forced to depend upon indigenous products which are of sub-standard. Even those sub-standard goods we are not able to get in large quantities in the case of ordinary materials like hurricane lantern, ball bearings, typewriters, air-conditioners, bolts, nuts, washers, cane-crushers, thermos etc. Neither could we get them at reasonable prices. The consumers, whether living in the urban or rural areas are attracted towards foreign made goods, not because they have any aversion to local products but because the quality of foreign made goods is better than goods manufactured in this country.

Coming to cement, Madras State is stated to be producing one-fifth of the total quantity of cement produced in this country. Yet, we are not able to get cement at controlled rates. A farmer or a poor man has to pay Rs. 15 or 16 in the black market to get a bag of cement. Black

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market is prevalent everywhere. Within a few furlongs of the Collector's office cement is sold in the black market. A new type of cement has come in the market in Madras known as hydraulic cement. Cement in an adulterated form is also sold in large scale. Hundreds of cases are booked in Madras for adulteration of cement. We make tall claims that we have made much progress. Yet, a farmer or a poor man is not able to get a bag of cement at controlled prices. At the same time, a rich man is able to get thousands and thousands of bags of cement to construct a mansion. That is the situation prevailing in Madras.

Then, in South India we have got certain peculiar industries. We are not given as much encouragement as is given to other industries in other States.

We have got, among several industries, the sago industry. Sago is made out of tapioca tubers. We have to sell sago in the name of tapioca globules only and not in the name of sago in Bengal. Bengal and Maharashtra are our predominant markets. If at least the Government comes forward to help the manufacturers of sago, it will give a fillip to our industry. Lakhs and lakhs of labourers are engaged in the sago industry.

We have got the State Sago Board. The State Sago Board wanted to send some representatives of the sago manufacturers to the far eastern countries to know the technical know-how and to see how tapioca is cultivated there, but we were not given enough assistance to go to the far eastern countries because, I think, this industry is only in the Salem District and not anywhere else.

Not only that, we are producing starch out of tapioca. We are able to produce starch of good quality as much as India is in need of. Though we are in a position to produce and

supply as much starch as required, some traders and business concerns in North India manage to get imported maize from America and make starch out of it. That has brought down the price of starch in our starch factories and has affected adversely the ryots. I find that the Government is not giving enough or as much encouragement to the Salem sago and starch industries as they deserve. That is why we are suffering a lot. We are in a position to supply the entire need of this country, as much as the textile mills in India need, but the Government should come forward to take our starch and prohibit the import of maize from America and the manufacture of starch out of that.

Next to agriculture, handloom is the biggest occupation of the people in Madras State. Lakhs and lakhs of people are engaged in handloom industry. On account of the current year's Budget the handloom industry is going to be affected. On account of the reimposition of excise duty on counts No. 22 to 34, the doubling of the existing excise duty on all other fine and superfine counts of yarn, exempting all yarns used for weaving in composite mills from excise duty and reducing excise duty on certain coarse and medium varieties of mill cloth, we will not be surprised at least if in one or two months' time, thousands or lakhs of handloom weavers are thrown out of employment in our State. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister is not here now. However, I think, he will take all these things into consideration and will give relief to the handloom weavers by removing all these excise duties.

We are now having all-India boards in many States. We should have an all-India handloom board at Madras because in Madras we have a large number of handloom units. Not only in Madras but in our neighbouring State, Andhra, also we are having a considerable number of looms. Therefore, instead of having the All-India

Handloom Board in Bombay where there exist a number of mills which are really a competing force to the handloom industry, we should have in Madras at least one all-India handloom board. Madras deserves to have this board and it is the most proper and suitable place for this all-India handloom board.

With these words, I request the Government to give all fillip and encouragement to the South Indian industries, specially, sago, starch and handloom industries.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister will have to be called at 1.30; so, I will give a chance to Shri Tulshidas Jadhav for five minutes.

**Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals):** Five minutes to me also.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़)**

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इंडस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बोलने का पांच मिनट का समय दिया। आप भी पहली बार कुर्सी पर आये हैं। इन डिमांड्स पर अभी बहुत बहस हो चुकी है और मैं बहुत थोड़े में ही अपनी बात निवेदन करूँगा।

इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए हम ने देश में एक सोशललिज्म के तरीके से चलना तय किया है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि अभी तक इंडि-विजुअल इंटरप्राइजेज के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रीफ़ेस दिया जाता है जब कि हमारी घोषित नीति के अनुसार जरूरी यह है कि कोआपरेटिक्स में धंधे चलाने के काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। सहकारिता के उद्योगों को बढ़ने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्तेजन दिया जाय और सम्पत्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो जाय, एकाधिकार टूट जाय और विकेन्द्रीकरण हो जाय, डिस्ट्रीलाइजेशन हो जाय। लेकिन यह दुःख का विषय है कि अभी तक यह होता दिखाई नहीं देता है।

मेरी मंत्री महोदय से विनती है कि वे इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रख कर अपने पांव को आगे बढ़ायें।

आज भी शहरों में ही आमतौर पर उद्योग धंधों का विस्तार होता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन उद्योग धंधों का विस्तार शहरों से दूर हट कर गांवों में किया जाय। देहातों में यह छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे लगाये जाने चाहिए ताकि शहरों में उद्योगों का जो अधिक सेंद्रलाइजेशन होता है और उम कारण अलग अलग प्रावलम्स पैदा होती हैं, वे पैदा न हो सकें। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा यह छोटे छोटे धंधे देहातों में जाने की जरूरत है।

जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे होते हैं उनके लिए रा मैटीरियल कच्चा माल वक्त पर नहीं मिलता है और सफिशिएंट नहीं मिलता है जिसमें कि वह थोड़े दिन के बाद बंद हो जाते हैं। इसकी तरफ भी सरकार का खयाल होना चाहिए।

अभी मेरे से पूर्व मेरे प्रान्त के सम्मानित सदस्य श्री शिवा जी देशमुख ने पावर लूमस के बारे में बड़ी अच्छी तर्करीर की। उसके लिए मैं उन का धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में छोटे छोटे पावर लूमस का धंधा काफी बढ़ा हुआ है। सरकार को उचित था कि वह इन छोटे धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देती लेकिन उसने छोटे छोटे पावर लूमस पर टैक्स बिठाया है। मजा यह है कि उन के ऊपर तो ज्यादा कर बिठाया गया है जब कि जो वहाँ स्पिनिंग और बीविंग मिल्स हैं उनको अधिक रियायत दी है।

महाराष्ट्र में पावर लूमस बहुत ज्यादा हैं। मेरे खयाल से हिन्दुस्तान में जितने पावर लूमस हैं उन में से १०, १२ आने भर पावर लूमस अकेले महाराष्ट्र में मौजूद हैं। यह धंधा वहाँ पर खूब बढ़ा हुआ है और गरीब लोग उसमें काम करते हैं। देश में चार

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

पावर लूमस के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ़ है। चार पावर लूमस तक जो ड्यूटी से सरकार ने उनको माफ़ किया है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन जो ऐसे पावर लूमस आजकल बढ़े हुए हैं अर्थात् ऐसे पावर लूमस जोकि १-४-६१ के बाद चलते हैं उनके लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ़ नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो आर्डर निकाला गया है कि १-४-६१ के बाद जो पावर लूमस चलते हैं उन के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी चार पावर लूमस के ऊपर बिठाई गई है तो वह नहीं बिठानी चाहिए। जब इसके लिए हम सब लोगों ने महाराष्ट्र के और दूसरे प्रान्तों के मेम्बरों ने इस ड्यूटी को न लगाने के लिए आग्रह किया तब वह पोस्टपोन कर दी गई और वह अभी तीन वर्ष तक पोस्टपोन थी, ७-३-६४ तक बन्द थी। लेकिन अब ७-३-६४ को एक नया आर्डर निकाल कर उन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बिठा दी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर और फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के दिल में यह शक़ है कि शहर के लोग उन पावर लूमस को यार्न देते हैं और कपड़ा लेते हैं इसलिए इन पावर लूमस पर कर बिठाना जरूरी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि सूत लेकर जो कपड़ा देते हैं तो ऐसे चार पावर लूमस के ऊपर गरीब लोग ही तो काम करते हैं। चार पावर लूमस वाले या दो पावर लूमस वाले गरीब होते हैं और उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं रहता है कि वह सूत ख़रीद लें और दुकान लगाकर बेच दें। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करे और चार पावर लूमस किसी के नाम पर क्यों न हों यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी उन पर नहीं बिठानी चाहिए। वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी यहां तक बँठी है कि एक पावर लूम पर एक महीने के लिए ३०२ रुपये १२ नये पैसे ड्यूटी बढ़ गयी है। महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर इस कारण उनको बड़ी तकलीफ़ हो रही है और उनके बंद होने की नौबत आ गयी है। इससे वहां पर बेकारी बढ़ेगी।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर और फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिए और पावर लूमस के ऊपर जो यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी बिठाई गई है वह बन्द की जाय।

स्पिनिंग और बीविंग मिल्स के लिए सरकार द्वारा सहूलियत दी जाती है। जो सुपर फ़ाइन कपड़ा है उस के ऊपर प्रीवियस ड्यूटी २७ रुपये ५ नये पैसे थी उस को घटा कर २२ नये पैसे कर दिया गया है और इस तरह मिलों को २० परसेंट का रिलीफ़ मिल गया है।

जहां तक स्पिनिंग एंड बीविंग मिलों का सम्बन्ध है, फ़ाइन कपड़े के लिए २० परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है, मीडियम ए के लिए साढ़े सैंतीस परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है, मीडियम बी के लिए ४० परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है और कोर्स के लिए ६७ परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है।

इसकी तुलना में पावर लूम के यार्न का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, ५१ एन एफ़ एंड एबाव अर्थात् ६० काउंट्स एंड एबाव पर पहले ३६ नये पैसे टैक्स था, जिस में २०० परसेंट की वृद्धि कर दी गई है। इसी प्रकार ४७ काउंट्स से ५६ काउंट्स के यार्न पर पहले २४ नये पैसे टैक्स था, जिस में भी २०० परसेंट की वृद्धि की गई है।

पावरलूम पर तो इतना टैक्स लगाया गया है और मिलों के लिए सहूलियत दी गई है। जिस उद्योग से सम्पत्ति का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन होता है, उस पर ज्यादा कर लगा दिया गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह सोशलिज्म है या पीछे की तरफ़ जाना है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि पावरलूम के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जाये।

थोड़े दिन पहले ब्रह्मदेश में सब इंडस्ट्रीज और शाप्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। हम तो कहते आये हैं कि इन धन्धों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार का रुख उस तरफ क्यों नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज और शाप्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए।

मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि मिक्स्ड इकानोमी में छोटे छोटे धन्धे और को-ऑपरेटिव के धन्धे नहीं चलते हैं, क्योंकि इन्डिविडुअल एन्टरप्रेनर अपना माल सस्ता से सस्ता बेचने और फिर टेक्स-इन्वेज्शन करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं और इस कारण को-ऑपरेटिव धन्धे और छोटे छोटे धन्धे मर जाते हैं। इसलिए इस में पालिसी का भी सवाल है। सरकार को अपनी पालिसी को बदलना चाहिए, जिस से इंडस्ट्री का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोग काम-धंधा कर के अपना निर्वाह कर सकें।

**Shri Kanungo:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am at a disadvantage because the debate in which more than 22 Members have participated has gone wide off the mark of the notices on cut motions which were submitted to you.

**An Hon. Member:** Many of them are absent.

**Shri Kanungo:** I am merely mentioning that I am at a disadvantage and that means I have to go off my bat extempore so to say. I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on the debate and as Dr. Singhvi says—it is not my statement—he wanted to protest against the compliments which have been paid so long by all the Members, including Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya, to this Ministry. I am only quoting Dr. Singhvi. So, I must be most grateful to all the hon. Members for whatever appreciation this Ministry has been able to receive.

Sir, the two things which are agitating the minds of most of the Members seem to be, one the revised excise duties upon powerlooms and handloom yarn....

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): And sur-charge on sized beams also.

**Shri Kanungo:** And the other, again as Dr. Singhvi mentioned, about the mysteries of the licensing procedures. These, of course, are important. Here, I would submit that considering all factors into which I need not go, which have been elaborately discussed in this House and in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Planning Commission. I think, it is some achievement that the industrial progress has not slackened down. Of course, we have not yet been able to reach the targets fixed when the Third Plan was being formulated at 11 per cent growth and the House is aware under what difficult circumstances we have been working during the first two years of the Plan. Taking all these factors into consideration, I would submit that the performance of industrial production has not been too bad. I would quote from a speech which I made a month back to the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Industries:

“Though the trends in industrial production are, on the whole, satisfactory, it has to be recognised that the rate of growth of production is still below what is needed to achieve the targets envisaged in the Third Plan. As you are aware, in the earlier part of the current fiscal year, the Planning Commission undertook a Mid-Term Appraisal of the Third Plan so as to focus attention on the areas where a very determined effort is necessary. I do not propose to go in great detail into the overall picture on our performance so far in relation to the targets the country had set itself at the beginning of the

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Third Plan. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that in major sectors, such as, steel, alloy steel, aluminium, copper, pig iron products, pipes, steel castings, forgings, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, sulphuric acid, newsprint, cement and cotton yarn, we are unlikely to reach the levels of the targets envisaged in the Third Plan. It is possible to read too much into the shortfalls that are likely to occur in relation to the original target. In many of these industries the shortfalls are not substantial and in most of them the entire capacity required to achieve the Third Plan targets has already been licensed."

All I am trying to impress upon you is this that we have not back-slided. We are progressing but not progressing as much as we would like to do. It is interesting that in the first two years though certain industries went behind the target which means they could not do it, like the sugar industry, there were certain industries where the percentage of production over 1961-62 and in 1962-63 was as much as 80 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent. It is more significant that these increases were in basic industries like steel, pig iron, aluminium, various engineering materials, machinery items etc. which are of a basic nature. Qualitatively, I believe, we have not done too badly. It is true that consumer industries like cement and paper have not shown that much of progress that they ought to have shown. But I believe that there were factors much beyond control which have contributed to this. For one thing, in the case of paper, I would submit that the raw materials source in India today is almost exclusively bamboo, and the supply of bamboo from forests is not too adequate. In fact, some of the areas, to my mind, have been exhausted and we have reached a stage

where we must look to cellulose material to be derived from materials other than bamboo.

In the case of cement also, I understand that the sources of adequate lime-stone supply, not the sources for supply as such but in a locality where they could be utilised for cement production, that is, in proximity to coal location, transport facilities etc. are getting exhausted. We are planning to go in for a large-scale investigation into finding out as much of the deposits as we can. At the moment, all I can say is that we are going to pay special attention to improving the production with the existing capacity and also setting up additional capacity in these two items which are very necessary.

The basic factor that we have got to remember is that we are just on the threshold of an industrial civilisation. Till the beginning of the Second Plan, we were almost grouping. We did have some odd industries, some odd textile mills and some odd factories, but that was not industrialisation. We were as a society more or less in the pre-industrial civilisation era. During the last ten years we have been passing through a stage of transition, and it will take many years to pass through that stage of transition, of changing a society from a pre-industrial civilisation society to an industrial and technological civilisation society. And we have to do it fast, and in this process we have got to remember all the social problems which we have to face.

Take, for example, the question of the dichotomy of cottage industries and factory industries. We cannot just wipe away that cottage industries. The economic pundits may say that the production of khadi is any day uneconomic from the national point of view. The production of handloom

cloth is uneconomic. There are good theoretical arguments for that. But, situated as we are, we have got to see that our transition is as smooth as possible and in the process we do not lose the skills of value which are eternal. The example is in the textile industry. It could have been possible for any theoretical planner to plan out the *per capita* yardage of cloth which would be necessary for the population, taking into account the growth of population, and taking notice of the 'economy of scales' as they call it, it could have been suggested that we should set up mills with, say, a thousand looms and the consequent spindleage; then, the cost would come down, and the consumer would also get it at a lower price. But our planners and Government have deliberately not done that. In the Plan, they have arranged that the transition and the equilibrium should be such that it will not result in social disruption. Therefore, the Third Plan targets envisage a production from the mill sector of about 5800 million yards and from the decentralised sector, handloom and powerloom included, a production of the order of 3,500 million yards. In this process, we have to keep the balance.

In regard to handlooms, hon. Members should remember that ten years back the production was rapidly dwindling. But during the last year, the production has recorded 2,000 million yards. I would say that the policy of the Planning Commission and the Government, which the House has accepted, has proved to be a right policy.

As between the handlooms and the composite mills, we have to remember that without the mills, neither the handloom nor the powerloom industries can get their yarn.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Spinning mills are there.

**Shri Kanungo:** Spinning mills are there, but exclusive spinning mills are not economic; only composite mills are economic. I shall come to that point a little later.

Now, powerlooms have multiplied phenomenally during the last five years. I was quoted as the supporter of the powerlooms.

**Shri Heda:** Legitimate father.

**Shri Kanungo:** That is being thrown at my face, no doubt, but I must say that one point which I had emphasised and which I have been emphasising all through my life, because I have been connected with weaving for the last forty years, is that the powerlooms should be owned by a co-operative society consisting of handloom weavers only.

**An Hon. Member:** Why?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am not going to argue about it. The argument has been expressed extensively.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** That is perfectly all right.

**Shri Kanungo:** That was the limitation in this regard. Why did the powerlooms grow up and how did they grow up? They grow up largely—I do not say all of them have grown up in this way—or to a great extent because the excise differential was such that it was profitable for the mills to get the cloth woven outside their premises and sell it in the market. In any case, who is being hit by the taxation provision which I am sure my colleague the Finance Minister will deal with adequately? I am merely mentioning the position of the different types of production and the common production programme. Here is a common production programme and in pursuance of that these are the steps we have to take. Each sector of production should not encroach upon the other. Out of the 80,000 powerlooms today, nearly half—I am not

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sure of the exact figure—are of less than 4 loom units.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** 95 per cent.

**Shri Kanungo:** No. I am fairly familiar with the lobby of the power-looms operating in India for the last 15 years. I know the persons doing it. I do not blame them. It is their duty.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** We wish him to know the lobby of the textile industry, better than the powerloom industry.

**Shri Kanungo:** I know, because one of my respected friends is there. Everybody has got to protect his interests. I do not challenge any of the figures produced by the associations and organisations which play up this thing and want to represent. Nor do I question their *bona fides*. But I know what it is. There have been cases where a 24-loom slab establishment has been *banami* split up into four or less loom units.

One hon. Member asked, what is the rationale behind it; if a man wants to sell his loom, he cannot sell because the other man will have to pay double tax. The simple reason is this. If it is not there, then everyone will convert it into four-loom units. I also realise that it is a hardship on the powerloom industry. In any case it has been asked; why should Government have taken this step? Why could they not wait for the Asoka Mehta Committee report which would be available in a very short time? True. There is a time for review and consideration of these steps. Apart from what the Finance Minister is considering, I understand that the Board of Revenue members have been going round the country, receiving representations from all interests, particularly powerloom interests.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The chairman or member of the Board of Revenue, Shri Banerjee, went to Bombay and Calcutta. Some of the members belonging to the powerloom association, whether co-operatives or otherwise, wanted to meet him. They had sent in their memorandum both from West Bengal and from Bombay. Their only request is that the Asoka Mehta Committee report should be awaited. They want the *status quo* to be maintained in the meanwhile. What is Government's objection to that?

**Shri Kanungo:** Even if there had been no Asoka Mehta Committee, there ought to have been differential rates. I cannot go into the arguments about the rationale of the quantum. But that it is necessary is correct. The points which many Members have mentioned here have been represented to the Central Board of Revenue and they are considering them. This matter will come up before the Committee. But what I am trying to point out is that the power-looms should be taxed. There is rationale in it.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Irrespective of whether big or small?

**Shri Heda:** Not on par with the textile industry.

**Shri Kanungo:** I am not on the quantum. That depends on the progress and the changes that take place.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Co-operative sector also?

**Shri Kanungo:** They are also producers.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is that the policy of Government?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes. Some of the powerloom co-operatives are free today. They should not be. That is what I am trying to say.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It is an injustice to co-operatives.



**Shri Kanungo:** I had the honour to suggest that for the transition stage, where societies consist of members of handloom weavers, they should be free from excise duty for a period. But that does not mean that I would support anything in a blanket manner.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We have the honour to contradict you.

**Shri Kanungo:** I am trying to say that there is justification for excise duty. The quantum of it can be argued about—it is being argued about. In every sphere, we have got to take care of the position in the transition period and think and act accordingly.

Some friends have said that industries are only set up by groups, and that smaller men and medium industry people cannot go ahead. I think **Suri Baatacharya** mentioned it—because they have no financial facilities. Obviously, Government does provide capital investment as loans for small industries, those which are below Rs. 5 lakhs. From the very nature of things, they cannot go beyond. But the credit facilities and grant facilities available and all told for all industries of all categories amounted in 1962 to Rs. 71.40 crores and in 1963 to Rs. 80.82 odd crores. This was not a small performance. In a similar condition, in a similar economy, I do not think any Government could do better.

As regards small industries, all credit to them that in spite of shortages and difficulties, they are producing more and more.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Much to the displeasure of the Government. Powerloom is not a small industry.

**Shri Kanungo:** I am talking of small industries other than powerlooms—those which come under the small industries organisation.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Thank you.

**Shri Kanungo:** In 1962, the number of establishments registered with the Director of Industries was 37,000, in 1963 it rose to 57,000. Government purchases from small scale industries in 1960-61 was to the tune of Rs. 6.48 crores; in 1962-63, it was Rs. 29.55 crores. These figures will show that the efforts of the small scale industries organisation of Government are bearing fruit.

As regards the raw materials position for small scale industries, if hon. Members go through the reports which have been published, they will find that it has been frankly said how much it hurts. But there is no way out of it, because most of the non-ferrous metals and many of the raw materials have got to be imported. We do not have the foreign exchange to do so. Therefore, the little we have—we are always trying to get a little more—has to be rationed out rationally. The procedure for this distribution is that the State Directors of Industries assess the requirements State-wise. Naturally, whatever they assess cannot be made available, because it is just not available. Then, it is distributed *pro rata* to the States, and the actual distribution is done by the Director of Industries of the State. The Government of India has no machinery, and should not have any machinery, to do the distribution in the States because the States' Industries Departments are well organised for that, and by and large they function fairly efficiently. But the basic question they cannot get over.

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Take the simple example of pig iron. It is in short supply for small foundries particularly. We have not got it. The Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel is considering the question of importing a little bit this year. Like that in many things we are short because we cannot cope with the demand as it grows.

**Shri Heda:** Is it not a fact that proportionately there is greater cut for the small industries?

**Shri Kanungo:** No. I have gone into it. There is a little dichotomy, because from the quantity "X" of a rare material available, we want to get the best return in the ultimate products. The ultimate product has got to be thought of. Let us take the simple example of brass sheets. If I have to decide the priority between utensil-making, thali-katori-making, and plates for making electrical equipment, to which should I or anybody give preference? This is the type of thing which is happening.

I find that in the last four years, in spite of all these shortages, the production in small scale industry establishments has increased by 64 per cent. So, that is something. Somebody was mentioning about a pat on the back. It is for you to judge whether Government deserves it or not.

Dr. Singhvi mentioned about a small matter—I am coming to the policy later—about some letter he had written to me. That is about the salt distribution in the Sambhar Lake area. I am sorry he is not here. All I can say is that I have gone into the matter, and there has been no injustice in it. I myself have gone to Sambhar. One point that I want to make clear is that while I would always help the genuine trader, I am not going to countenance speculators and men who are near-speculators. A large body of that type had grown up in that trade, and I believe in the course of a couple of years it will be straightened out.

Dr. Singhvi also mentioned about NIDC, and how they are conducting their consulting service. When the plants come up, as some of them will in the course of a couple of years, it will be time to judge whether the consulting work of the NIDC bureau

has been satisfactory or not. As far as the Heavy Electrical Engineering situation is concerned, the NIDC was not concerned at all. The soil testing was done by the Government of Bihar.

**Shri Basappa (Tiptur):** He also referred to the bad state of affairs in the National Productivity Council in the absence of Shri Lokanathan and Shri H. V. R. Iengar from Delhi.

**Shri Kanungo:** I thank him for reminding me. He asked about the commitment of Government. Government's commitment is Rs. 20 lakhs per year.

The main function of the Productivity Council is not to help people to go about on jaunts, fellowships and all that. Its main function is servicing the industrial establishments in the country, and I am proud of its work in this respect. I do not have the time to go into it. If some hon. Member raises a discussion on the Report of the National Productivity Council, we can go into details. But I may give you one example. In the Bharat Electronics, the experts of the National Productivity Council were able to increase productivity more than 60 per cent with the use of the same materials, same machines and same personnel.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani):** That highlights how much wastage there has been.

**Shri Kanungo:** It is not wastage. It merely shows....

**Shri Basappa:** The Chairman of the Productivity Council is somewhere in Madras, he is not able to attend to the work here.

**Shri Kanungo:** The main charge was that there was favouritism in the selection of personnel for going on fellowships, study tours etc. I have myself looked into it. There will be

disappointments no doubt because if there are six fellowships, there are 600 applicants. The procedure is simple. The local Productivity Council submits names.

**Shri Basappa:** I was referring only to the organisation, not the other things. I mean the irregularities committed by the Executive Director.

**Shri Kanungo:** This is Dr. Singhvi's allegation.

The local Productivity Council sends its recommendations about persons of the proper type, the requirements being settled before by the National Council. Then, all the recommendations of the local Councils are got together, they are screened. Then those who are eligible are listed, and a committee of the National Council goes round the country interviewing these applicants, and they take the help of the local Productivity Council also. Ultimately after the interviews, they grade the persons whom they have interviewed, their attainments and all that and according to the grades, the men are selected. To my mind, the procedure is very good, and I do not think that there is room for nepotism by anybody.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There is no room for improvement?

**Shri Kanungo:** I wish somebody could suggest improvements, but I have seen the scheme, and I have been told by consultants, that it is the best that could be thought of under the circumstances.

About the organisation of the National Productivity Council, it largely functions through the local Productivity Councils. It is provided that the Chairman should be an honorary person. In any case, the last Chairman, Shri H. V. R. Iengar, has done splendid work during his tenure. He resigned and asked to be relieved...

**Shri Basappa:** Why did he resign and ask to be relieved? Because

things were not happening quite correctly.

**Shri Kanungo:** Shri H. V. R. Iengar is an old friend of mine, and we should not read into the event more than what he has said, namely that his private commitments were so much that he could not devote to it that much time which he thought conscientiously he should. I suppose most of the Members are familiar with the constitution of the Council and all that. In any case, if anybody is interested, a debate can be raised on the annual report.

About the mysteries of the licensing system, there is absolutely no mystery about it. The fact is that those industries which, according to our Plan, have the highest priority do not necessarily offer—sometimes they do offer—high profits. Therefore, last year Shri Reddy listed about 22 industries. He announced that they would be treated as priority industries, and that applications in respect of those industries would be entertained.

We have got another device. Where the targeted capacity has been reached, a list is published from time to time stating that these industries are filled up, no more applications will be considered in them. They are straightway rejected. So, we have got on the one hand, preferred industries, and on the other those that are not necessary at the moment.

After the Swaminathan Committee's Report, we have produced another list, according to the recommendations of that Committee, which we call key industries where production has lagged behind, where capacity is urgently necessary, and there, a system of co-ordination has been evolved by which a letter of intent is issued straightway after, of course, preliminary enquiries. All the items of capital issue and capital goods and all that is tied up so that this will be facilitated. But this is available

[Shri Kanungo]

only for the key industries which we have in our priority list. If anybody comes for the manufacture of tooth paste or something like that, naturally there is no priority. Considering the limited foreign exchange for capital goods, you will agree that we have to discriminate and it must be spent very carefully.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** When is Mr. Chopra going to submit his report?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am not concerned with it any more. I am sorry to say that it is curious that the allegations which Mr. Bhattacharya made were repetitions of pseudonymous and anonymous petitions which could be traced to Dalmia-Jain group against Mr. Chopra. I can categorically say that the allegations are entirely wrong. The attempt is to blackmail a person whom the Government has employed. In any case the Vivian Bose Commission's report has no relation with Mr. Chopra's enquiry. The Finance Minister is in charge of the Company Law administration and he is taking energetic steps and he will be able to report to the House in due time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** According to his information, there were certain cases pending against Mr. Chopra; there was an enquiry by the Special Police Establishment against Mr. Chopra. He also enquired whether it was a fact that Mr. Chopra was paid Rs. 180 per day which no other people get. We want information on these points.

**Shri Kanungo:** The allegation was that Mr. Chopra was liquidator of a company which did not exist or did not submit any accounts or something like that. It is wrong; I am sorry that Mr. Bhattacharya has been wrongly informed and, curiously enough, this is the type of allegation which comes from the Dalmia-Jain sources.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is he not paid Rs. 180 per day?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Then he will not submit his report soon.

**Shri Kanungo:** It is for you to judge. First-class auditors when appointed are entitled to charge even Rs. 100 per hour, if you want to know that.

That reminds me of Dr. Lohia, Sir, and for once I agree with Dr. Lohia that socialism and progress are possible only with higher production. I do not agree with the methods which Dr. Lohia suggests. The other idea of Dr. Lohia is the nationalisation of the profession of audit. Much literature has grown round the world on this; that is just absurd.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It is a very good suggestion. You do not want to end corruption?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am glad that Mr. Bhattacharya agrees with Dr. Lohia. I have, I hope, been able to explain the so-called mysteries of licensing policy; I may tell Shri Heda that trafficking in licence is not possible because in the key sector we have to induce people to ask for licences because there are no industrial licences which are as profitable as before. Obviously when an individual applies for a licence, quite often he says he is going to float a company but there may be cases as Mr. Heda says of company changing hands. If that has been done, I would request Mr. Heda to give me some indication and I will certainly go into it, but I think there are no chances of such things happening.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I did not speak. May I put a question? Is it a fact that a person who has been appointed as the chairman of the British India Corporation is also the

chairman of the IAC and another corporation at Bareilly? Why is it that this particular gentleman has been selected to become the chairman of all three? Is it a political hat-trick or what?

**Shri Kanungo:** I think the hon. Member should address or give notice of the question to the appropriate Ministry.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He is concerned with BIC.

**Mr. Chairman:** He said that he did not know.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जिनके पास चार पावर लूम होते हैं तो पिता की मृत्यु के बाद उनकी विरासत स्वाभाविक तौर पर उस के लड़कों को चली जाती है तब भी उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी विठाते हैं, तो ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है और उसे भाफ क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

श्री कानूनगो : वारिस का सवाल अभी उठा नहीं है ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : पिता के मरने के बाद जब उस के लड़के उसके अन्दर जाते हैं . . . .

श्री कानूनगो : उस वक्त देखा जायगा ।

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** The point about the two powerlooms and four powerlooms was not that there was no transfer, fake or real, since 1-4-1961. Since 1-4-1961 there was a ban on fresh licensing of units of more than 4 powerlooms and since the powerlooms which were dutiable prior to that date were there, why did the Ministry bring in the mystery of 1-4-1961 and insist upon notification that licence issued after that date will be dutiable?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have tried to explain. All legitimate powerlooms

have been registered long before. Anything after this particular date means that it is being transferred *mala fide*.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** No, no; the point is this. Dutiable and non-dutiable powerlooms have been carefully examined and listed. What is the necessity....

**Shri Kanungo:** Those who have tax-marks need not fear.

**Shri Heda:** When a larger powerloom unit becomes uneconomic, naturally there is no choice but to transfer it and only the smaller units purchase it. Where it is a fake case, it is quite different but when the larger unit was remaining idle for months and then it was sold, even then the same plea is taken.

14.19 hrs.

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

**Shri Kanungo:** I would expect a suggestion from Mr. Heda and I will then argue with him.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 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, 1965 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 57-60 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,35,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,97,90,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 59—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,35,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,52,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,29,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND  
REHABILITATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will now take up the Demands of the Ministry of Works Housing and Rehabilitation, Seven hours are allotted. Those who want to move cut motions will please send slips to the Table.

I will first place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS,  
HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,75,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 91—PUBLIC WORKS

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,98,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND  
PRINTING

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,58,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum ne-