

(General)

Then, if we start producing a nuclear device, the question that we will be facing will be whether we will be testing it or not. But before that I would like to remind hon. Members, who are putting forward this very harmful proposal that we have recently signed the Moscow test-ban treaty and if after only six months we even talk in these terms, we will be harming our prestige, our national policy and human values for which we have stood so far and have thereby gained a sort of prestige in the eyes of the whole world.

Then, even if we are successful in producing it, where are we going to test it? Take the case of China. China has exploded the bomb and what is happening? China has created a danger not only for herself but for all the Asian countries. Instead of shifting from our own accepted, declared policies we must create a feeling and mobilise all the Asian nations, like Japan, who are going to be great victims of this fall-out. According to our scientists, after a month or so, this Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and over India, Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, fall-out is going to come and settle Malaysia. Instead of mobilising all these powers to stand with us and oppose and condemn this explosion if we also take the same route and adopt the same policy; then not only in the eyes of Asian countries and developing nations of Asia but also in the eyes of the whole world we will be doomed in a way. So, I would like to warn hon. Members not to take hasty judgments, not to be guided by fear complex and not to harm ourselves.

Then, I would like to say a word..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that word would take more time, she may continue on the next day. We will now take up non-official business.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th November, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BOARD FOR THE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION OF LICENCES, PERMITS ETC.—

contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Parshottamdas Hari-bhai Bheel on the 6rd October, 1964:

"This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country."

The late Shri Dasappa was speaking on this. We are very sorry that he is no more with us.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really sorry and grieved that I have to continue and undertake to finish a task which the then hon. Minister of Industry and Supply, the late Shri Dasappa, had begun. His speech remained unfinished.

In his speech he very rightly began with the fundamentals of the economic policies that Government have been pursuing so far. We have had almost fifteen years of planned economic development. The country and this House unanimously accepted the method of planned development.

I will take this House to the year 1951 when the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was passed, and therein the House decided that we should have a regulated development of our industries. It provided for certain methods whereby we could channelise the industrial growth in certain desired directions. It also laid down that wherever industries, or particular industries, fell short of the requirements, steps should be taken so that those industries could be accelerated. Government were given powers by this House in that regard.

Then, as a result of the Industrial Policy Resolution which, again, was unanimously accepted by this House, certain mechanisms of development were adopted. And that necessitated the creation of organisations and bodies to see that those planned development methods are continued and adopted successfully. Licensing committee is one of the instruments to implement and regulate industries and see that they grow in the desired directions.

I am really amazed that the resolution here states that "This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country." Imagine, Sir, the task of one body, one single independent body....

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Here one Minister is expected to do it. That is much better than this.

Shri T. N. Singh: I will come to that.

I think the hon. Member is fully aware of the methods adopted in that connection.

Shri Ranga: We are fully aware of the corruption that is prevailing.

Shri T. N. Singh: Then, Sir, this single body is expected not only to control licensing of industries; it is also expected to issue quotas and permits.

Shri Ranga: Exactly.

Shri T. N. Singh: That is what the resolution says. These things descend down to the State level also. Even in the States there is a necessity for these things. Some quotas and permits, of numerous kinds, have to be issued. And I have yet to see one single organisation, sitting in Delhi, trying to perform all these functions. I fail to understand as to how such a suggestion has at all been made.

Shri Ranga: Because we want to control corruption.

Shri T. N. Singh: Now, coming to the process itself, we have accepted, this House has accepted, the country has accepted, that there should be planned development.

Shri Ranga: That has nothing to do with this.

Shri T. N. Singh: And planned development requires planned development at a certain pace, not at a snail's pace. Economic development has to move at a certain rate of growth, and a certain amount of rapid development is inherent in such a situation. And when that happens.. (Interruption).

I wish the hon. Member will listen, rather permit me to speak.

Shri Ranga: Don't quote from textbooks.

Shri T. N. Singh: And when that happens, when there is a rapid development, in any country, one is faced with certain problems of stresses and strains in the country, stresses and strains visible in the shape of shortage. This problem of shortage is not peculiar only to our country. This problem of shortage has been faced by many countries in this process of development, including some of the highly developed western countries.

When such a situation arises, something has to be done, somebody, some organisation has to take charge of allocating the scarce resources.

Shri Ranga: That is what this resolution says.

Shri T. N. Singh: Therefore how to do that, that is the problem.

Here is a suggestion which says: have one particular body, sitting here in Delhi. I thought that the idea was to decentralise the functions. Here, contrary to all those ideas, it is an attempt at centralisation.

Shri Ranga: So far as the Union is concerned, this is the suggestion. So far as the States are concerned, there will be similar committees.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): These are details. Once the principle is accepted, the details can be gone into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, he is confusing himself and others; he is not advancing the cause of debate.

Shri T. N. Singh: The resolution says: "an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country"—an all-pervasive body meant to perform a very

wide function. And one body, mind you. That is the resolution.

Shri Ranga: Here is one Minister vested with all these powers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the sixth or seventh time you are interrupting.

Shri Ranga: Here everything is vested in one man, whereas we suggest a body presided over by a Supreme Court Judge or somebody to discharge that function.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This cannot go on like that. You may not agree with him.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am quoting the resolution before the House, and not adding one single sentence or word or subtracting anything. Therefore, I claim that this resolution, as it stands, can have no other interpretation than what it says. And the speaker, speaking in favour of this has not put forward any other interpretation.

Shri Ranga: This is much better than only one Minister using all his power for political purposes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the seventh or eighth time he is interrupting. He is an experienced parliamentarian.

Shri Ranga: He is claiming to be the author of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must be allowed to continue.

Shri T. N. Singh: Let us see when an independent body sitting in Delhi starts performing these things, how it functions.

The problems of allocating all our scarce resources are enormous, very very difficult. We have to look into our foreign exchange problems; we have to look into the problems of internal production and availabilities,

[Shri T. N. Singh]

plus the various sources where they go and how those resources are utilised, in a far-flung country of this dimension. How will it be possible for any body, unassisted by the regular agencies of Government, to function in a vacuum . . .

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): It will be assisted.

Shri T. N. Singh: It will be an independent body. What will it do?

Shri Ranga: Independent of your politics.

Shri M. R. Masani: Is not the Union Public Service Commission assisted by the Home Ministry? In the same manner it will be assisted.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member from Ludhiana, speaking on this very subject, said that this will be an implementing body. He said that this is not a policy-laying-down body and, therefore, I take it that this will execute the functions given to it. Whatever things have been stated in respect of this Resolution create an altogether another impression in my mind. Now, if that has to be admitted and somebody as suggested has to take charge of the implementation of the policies in granting these licences, etc., I say that is not the way to do it. It has been urged that there should be some organisation which should give advice and lay down certain policies. We have got the Central Advisory Council for Industries. Under that, there is the Reviewing Committee and that Reviewing Committee, on attention being drawn to any particular case, or even *suo motu* can take up any question of licence and look into it. So, there is already a non-official body with powers to look into the policy and general questions involved in granting of licences. That is there. The industry, the Members of this House and other non-officials are represented on this organisation which is called the Reviewing Committee.

Before I deal with some other aspects of this Resolution, I will deal

with one or two points which have been specifically raised by some hon. Members. The hon. member, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy referred to the case of Kamalpur sugar industry, the application for its establishment was received in May, 1960. He complained that a licence had not yet been issued. The case is like this. Because of over-production of sugar in 1961, there was suspension of expansion in the capacity of sugar mills and so the applications were kept pending. This was one of them. When it was decided to review the whole position and grant fresh licences, in 1963 a screening committee went into all the applications and examined all the pending applications. After a thorough examination, the Food and Agriculture Ministry recommended deferring of decision on 31 applications for the establishment of new undertakings. The Kamalpur case is one of those cases on which decision has been deferred. It is not for any particular purpose but for an on-the-spot study regarding cane production, its supply, etc. It has been our experience that many sugar factories sometimes do not get the requisite quantity of sugarcane which they should get. It is very essential, when investment has been made, when capital has been employed on big projects, to see that they run to capacity. That is one of the very important things that one should never lose sight of. In this particular case it is very desirable that the availability of sugarcane enough to keep that factory going should be looked into. If it is said that anything can be just started as you like, I am sure these sugar factories, as there are many sugar factories facing the position in some parts of south Bihar, will also have to face the same problem. There was no other particular case referred to in various speeches which were made the other day in support of this Resolution.

Since we have talked much and our Prof. Ranga has also referred to

some of the defects, I would like to say this much that I am one of those who believe very firmly that wherever any defects are noticed, they should be remedied. Some of my colleagues on the other side have worked with me and I have had the pleasure of working with them on various occasions in various bodies. But somebody has to do the work of giving licences and regulating the various industries and seeing that they progress in a particular manner.

Shri Ranga: Not politicians.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not the question of politicians at all. As a matter of fact, in that body . . .

Shri Ranga: The Minister is a politician.

Shri T. N. Singh: The Licensing Committee is there. As a matter of fact, I feel this House should always be represented on such bodies. This House is the sovereign authority which lays down the policies and when it comes to policy-making organisations, this House should be represented. I see no reason why, when one Member can be represented, a Member who happens to be the Minister cannot be there. But I may tell you, Sir, that no Minister is a Member of the Licensing Committee. I must make it quite clear.

Shri Ranga: But it is the Minister who decides.

Shri T. N. Singh: The House is the final authority in that. There is sometimes a confusion of thinking in these matters. Some persons say that the executive has to do the implementation. It cannot be denied and if some kind of regulation is necessary, inevitably it is for the executive to implement. Who else shall implement that? The executive cannot shirk that responsibility. They should face it squarely, whatever may be the complications involved in that.

I can understand the House or a body of Members of Parliament laying down certain policies. They should by all means consider the policies. But when it comes to implementation of individual cases, it must be left to the executive. It should not be left to any such body which will work *in vacuo*. The Executive have all the data in regard to what is available and what is not available and what is the position in regard to foreign exchange etc. Suppose an independent body as suggested in the resolution sits down and says that so much of foreign exchange be allocated for this kind of foreign collaboration and all that. Supposing the foreign exchange is not available there, how will it be implemented? Can that body do the implementation? It is amazing to find that there are people who advocate that such an independent autonomous body should take the task of implementing the licensing procedures etc. How can that at all be possible by a body altogether away from the organisation which has got the necessary facilities, the necessary information and the necessary data? It will simply not function. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to be disturbed. I do not yield.

Shri Ranga: We want a body like the U.G.C. or the U.P.S.C. which is implementing the policies laid down by Government as well as this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The Minister is not yielding. Prof. Ranga should not interrupt like that. He is an experienced parliamentarian.

Shri Ranga: I am not speaking to him. It is for him to give way or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody is speaking only to the Chair. Unless he sits down, the hon. Member knows that he cannot interrupt.

Shri Ranga: What more can I do?

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, I am thankful to you for protecting me against unnecessary interruptions. I very strongly feel that this is a job for which the

[Shri T. N. Singh]

responsibility must be taken squarely by the executive.

Shri Ranga: Certainly not.

Shri T. N. Singh: It should not be passed on to a body which will say, "We are not responsible how things are implemented." It has to be squarely the responsibility from the beginning to end of the body which is the implementing body. It was never suggested, as I have read from the speeches made in favour of the Resolution, that this shall be only a body laying down certain policy matters only. They wanted all the details to be gone into in respect of every quota or licence granted by a particular body. Therefore, it amounts to implementing every such thing by a committee of this nature.

Shri Ranga: Like the U.G.C. and the U.P.S.C.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am all in favour of a non-official body trying to assist us in such matters and that is exactly what is attempted by having a Reviewing Committee under the Central Advisory Council. If there are any suggestions in that connection, we shall be very glad to look into them and consider as to how that can be further improved.

Shri Ranga: You will never learn.

Shri T. N. Singh: Surely, it will be wrong to have two parallel organisations working differently or in different ways. In all humility, I suggest that that would be a very wrong way to proceed.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri T. N. Singh: It will only lead to greater confusion and still greater disappointment to those who want to set up new industries. And then for God's sake, let us not mix up licences with quotas and permits. They are

quite different things. I am afraid my hon. friend has not understood the implications of mixing these things, licences, quotas and permits.

With these words, I strongly oppose the resolution before the House.

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): I have heard the hon. Minister's reply, but I must confess that it does not convince me, nor does it show any tendency to end corruption. It makes it clear that Government are not willing to give up political favouritism in the shape of permits and licences.

I conclude by expressing the hope that since prior to this resolution the Government and the House have accepted favouring the eradication of corruption and immorality from the Government and public life, Government would accept this resolution which I have moved, and which is calculated to achieve the same object namely the eradication of corruption in the administration dealing with quotas, licences and permits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the resolution to vote.

Shri Ranga: We want division on this.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is shameful that this resolution should be opposed. I want the Government to commit themselves on the record. That will show at the time of the next election what kind of party the people have in power, which will not accept this resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

AYES

[14.56 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Dandekar, Shri N.
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand

Kapur Singh, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mukherjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, Shri

Nath Pai, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi

NOES

Aiva, Shri A. S.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barua, Shri R.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Dafle, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabei, Shri

Kedaria Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mantri, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukne, Shri
Murli Manohar, Shri
Muthiah, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.

Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sbeo Nersin, Shri
Siddananiappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sonavane, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tiwari, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Verma, Shri K.K.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes: 17; Noes: 78

The Resolution was negatived.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have wrongly voted for 'Noes' instead of for 'Ayes'. My vote also may be added to 'Ayes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That statement will be recorded. It does not affect the merits of the case.

14.56 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONAL
INTEGRATION

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Mem-
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bers of Parliament be appointed to chalk out a scheme for complete national integration and with that end in view recommend to Government to take necessary steps, particularly in regard to the merger of the Union Territories of Goa and Nagar Haveli in Maharashtra, Pondicherry in Madras and Daman and Diu in Gujarat, before the next General Elections."

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): May I say a word?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. Let me first place the resolution before the House.