

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As far as my knowledge goes, of the Rules and Directions, Direction 115 is the only provision which governs such matters, and that is not clearly applicable or wholly applicable to the present case. I would only submit that in order to obviate any difficulties in future, the rules or the Directions may be amended to cover all such cases. Direction 115 does not cover this particular case at all. There is no other rule under which a statement like this can be made.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think that we have been doing it under the rule relating to residuary powers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why resort to residuary powers? Why not have a specific rule?

Mr. Speaker: All right. I shall look into it.

12.27 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause i (f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10|44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for a term of three years commencing from the 30th April, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) (f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10|44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker

may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for a term of three years commencing from the 30th April, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

AND

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Supply as also of the Department of Technical Development. The discussion will take place on the Demands of both these Departments together. 4 hours have been allotted for the discussion of both these sets of Demands.

Hon. Members who want to move cut motions may pass on to the Table slips indicating the numbers of the cut motions which they want to move.

DEMAND NO. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,23,000 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 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 104—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,28,000 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

[Mr. Speaker.]

respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,54,000 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 Department of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 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 'Department of Technical Development'."

DEMAND NO. 107—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,86,000 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 Department of Technical Development'."

Shri Warior (Trichur): At the outset, I would like to observe that these two Departments are new creations, so to say. When the emergency was declared and the country had to be prepared technically and in other ways too, a co-ordination department was formed taking away

the Supply Department from the then existing Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

A portion of the Development Wing of the Commerce Ministry was also taken in. Thus a new Ministry was formed more or less at that time to accommodate the Minister who was found very essential in the Cabinet. But when he found his real position afterwards, the Ministry became almost an unnecessary adjunct to the Cabinet. But somebody must be found to handle those subjects. In fact, if the intention of Government was in the very beginning had been to co-ordinate the efforts of both supply and technical development in gearing up the country's resources to meet an emergent situation, this Ministry should have been given more powers to execute its job more satisfactorily. For instance the development wing of the Commerce Ministry was still retained with that Ministry; only a portion of it was transferred to this Ministry. I could quote the instance of licensing of industries. I do not think the new Ministry has got anything to do with that. At the same time, this Ministry also has the very same paraphernalia, the same directorate, the same secretariat with a whole lot of staff, which has, in my opinion, only tended to add more to the expenditure on the civil side.

As to the supplies position, this department is handling 4 big establishments; the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals in Delhi, the India Supply Mission in Washington, the India Stores Department in London and the Mission in Japan. This is a very big empire in itself. If we carefully look into its working for the last so many years, we will find that these purchasing and supply agencies had been primarily intended for two of our major departments, the railways and ordnance. It has become a tendency with this department to delay

matters to such an extent that not only these departments but also others which seek the help of this department, the DGS & D in Delhi, find that they have to by pass it rather than go through it or channelise their orders through it. All these matters have come for review by the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of this Parliament.

I should like to say in the very beginning itself that there is much to be desired in the working of not only the Directorate-General here but also the Supply Mission in Washington and the Stores Department in London. I do not of course agree that the Supply Department has always failed.

In fact, there are two tendencies there. One is that the great undertakings of the Government of India, especially the railways and the ordnance factories, do not want to place their orders through the Supply Department, because they want to create their own empires, and they do not want anybody's hand to be poked into it. They jealously guard their own prerogatives on the plea, a very specious plea, that the Supply Department is always delaying matters.

In the economic conditions of our country today, delay means much—not only failure in gearing up production, not only failure in the matter of establishing new schemes or satisfactorily completing projects, but also room for the oft-repeated charge of corruption. Delay means corruption in our country. It is not something which I am telling the Ministry. Our hon. Prime Minister himself has voiced that. So, wherever there is delay, it gives room for the suspicion that everything is not in order.

For instance, it has come to our notice that the Supply Department also have a tendency to bypass Government institutions and Government

production centres. Why? It is nothing but to please the private contractors. There might be some difference, of course, in the cost of the things which the Supply Department wants, but it is up to them, and any Government department for that matter, first of all to give priority to sister departments, especially in production, and if at all there is some loss involved in it, Government departments should not non-co-operate with each other.

Suppose the army is in need of boots. It may be that the Harness and Saddlery Factory quotes a higher price, a few rupees more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Two rupees less.

Mr. Speaker: I am thankful to the hon. Member that he has done my job.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was trying to correct him.

Mr. Speaker: No prompting is necessary.

Shri Warrior: He was in the ordnance factory, and that is why he is also prompting, but that becomes a handicap to me.

Mr. Speaker: Very objectionable.

Shri Warrior: Even granting that it is a higher price, should the Supply Department give the contract to a private contractor or the ordnance factory? That is the crucial question. I would suggest and earnestly recommend that the Supply Department should give priority, even if the cost is higher, to the ordnance factory, or for that matter, to the other Government production centres.

It has come to our notice that actually, as Shri Banerjee was prompting from behind....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He need not use the word "prompting".

Mr. Speaker: Does he want this "prompting" to go on record?

Shri Warrior: This is a very relevant prompting.

As I was saying, it has come to our notice that actually the cost of boots manufactured in the Harness and Saddlery Factory is lesser than the price given to private contractors. So, Government have to look into these matters, as there is much scope and room for this sort of encouraging private contractors in preference to ordnance factories, giving room to suspicion.

Coming to the delay encountered by the Supply Department, I do not know why this delay should be there. The point is that the Department should know what things are available indigenously. Before importing things for railways and ordnance factories, the Supply Department must ascertain the supply position about indigenous materials and only after ascertaining that they are not available indigenously, they should go to the foreign manufacturers! Our foreign exchange position is bad. If the department is capable of knowing these things from day to day and have this information about availability in their finger tips, why should they delay in placing orders? After they receive orders they begin to search: they finally come to know that the thing could be manufactured in India itself later on and they begin to wait for the manufacture. That is how there is so much of a delay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. When he is making interesting points, even without prompting, I think he must have a quorum to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum.

Shri Warrior: I was referring to the inability of this department to decide as soon as an order comes, whether the goods are available in India or have to be imported from abroad. The general complaint from all departments depending upon this department is that their processing is cum-

bersome; there is so much of delay. This has been referred to by Parliamentary Committees, Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee. In its 33rd report, the Estimates Committee points out one such instance. It is a long story but in a nutshell the report points out this. Thinking that the Supplies department will not be able to give it promptly certain things, the Chittaranjan authorities gave an order to their own British associates without even taking a tender. It is on page 20 of that report. Naturally, there was an audit objection. The PAC 33rd report says:

"Although this offer was considered to be on the high side (the same firm had previously supplied these parts during 1955 and 1956 at £ 464 per set), it was accepted because there was no other offer and no time was left to route the order through DGISD and an order for the supply of 121 sets at the rate of £ 645 per set at a discount of 2.5 per cent was placed on this then on 24th February, 1955. The delivery was to be completed at the rate of 16 sets per month from the receipt of the order."

They did not receive that. In the meantime, Chittaranjan had actually routed another order through the Stores Department, London. Both orders were executed simultaneously and there was therefore no reason why they should not indent their requirements through this department. The report says:

"According to Audit, the time taken by the DGISD for procurement was not more than what it took the technical associates and therefore, had the purchase of 121 sets been made through the DGISD the extra cost could have been avoided."

We have noticed a tendency in almost all our undertakings; they want to have their own cells for the purchase of stores, raw material, their own transport system and their own

stores and they do not like centralisation or co-ordination. As long as that tendency is there, it amounts that all the expenses are doubled or tripled. After some time, I do not think that there will be any justification for this department to remain, especially abroad. There are so many cases quoted by the Estimates and the Public Accounts Committees.

Then there were some complaints about the Stores Department in London. Hence there was a report about the transfer of its work and also the India Supply Mission, Washington to the Director General of Supplies and Disposal, New Delhi; that recommendation was made by the Sivasankar Committee. How far have these recommendations been implemented? He has given very sensible suggestions. How far have they been implemented? For instance, when the Government request the Supply or Purchase department to buy equipment for a particular project they have a cell there: and when the equipment had been received in India, that cell becomes obsolete and must be disbanded. But, there may be another project and it wants to have quite a completely different organisation or cell for the purchase of its stores. In this way it is a continuous process of change, having new and newer organisations within the stores department in London. I do not know whether this is attended to or whether any recommendation is implemented. There is also another point. It is said that all officers and of course everybody in India would like to go abroad for some reason or the other, on some justification or other, and once they get out of this country and remain in some of the foreign establishments of our Government, they are very reluctant, I am told, to return to their home country. I do not know whether the emoluments are much higher or whether the life for them outside is much more agreeable. I do not know what is the position, but there is this tendency.

They find out some means or method to remain outside for some plausible reason.

Mr. Speaker: What is the reason, according to the hon. Member?

Shri Warrior: It is quite evident, Sir. I may not put it to you. You know also all these things. I am only reminding these things to the Ministry, because it is a new Ministry. The position is, Shri Hathi is there now, but he is not there actually in the Ministry. He was there. I think Shri Jaganatha Rao is taking over now . . .

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I am here from the very beginning.

Shri Warrior. He is the Deputy Minister. I know he has been in the Supply Department, and that is why I am dealing with the supply position much more than the technical development position. But still, Shri Hajaravis must be there because there is another department incorporated into this! This is the position generally about the stores department.

I have only very few things to say about the development wing. The report is so miserly. It is a very small report, especially when we take into account the crores of rupees that are spent by this department. They must enlighten the Parliament and the public much more about their activities. If this is the only report they can give to us, how can we vote this Demand? More details must be given. (*Interruption*).

The Estimates Committee has commented very correctly that this department was part of the Commerce Ministry; that it is an overburdened department with directors, the same directors being directors of so many Committees and so many boards, so that they attend to nothing, and take no interest in anything particularly. This has come to my notice from the 123rd report of the Estimates Com-

[Shri Warior.]

mittee. This is what the Committee has said:

"It appears to the Committee that the number of committees or boards on which they are represented are far too many."

What is the result? The responsibilities of these directors are far too many because they have to attend to several committees at a time. Then, it is said:

"The result is that the average period spent by a Senior Industrial Adviser on tour during the year 1959-60 was 70 days."

70 days' tour and 70 days' committee meetings take up together 140 days. How many days are there for actually looking into the files and disposing of the work? Of course, there will be annual leave and other things also. What else is there, apart from attending committees and going on tour? The report itself gives a clue to this. I would like to know from the Minister, after having such a big organisation and with technical assistance and advisers and having been charged with the detailed plans of technical development, what was the concrete result achieved in terms of money and in terms of foreign exchange? The money spent on the organisation is too much and so I do not believe that it will be commensurate with the achievement shown. Shall I read from page 15 of the report?

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Warior I am concluding This is the only a valid point here.

The report makes funny reading. It says:

"... efforts have been made to replace tin-plate in the packaging of biscuits, inks, confectionary, food products, kerosene, etc."

A very big technical achievement we have made We have ordered, instead of wooden boxes which they made use of, some card-board boxes. It is a very big achievement indeed of the Directorate of Technical Development! Is this what is meant by all these subjects which have been covered by this directorate? I should like the Ministry to go into this very seriously and see that the Ministry, if it has to justify its own existence as far as the development wing is concerned, makes much technical progress. We must know what are the concrete achievements made at least not such a miserly report but in a much more enlightening report next time.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी (महेन्द्र गढ़) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस विभाग पर बहस हो रही है वह अपेक्षाकृत नया विभाग है। जैसा मेरे पहले वक्ता ने कहा, उसकी रिपोर्ट बहुत संक्षेप में है और जहाँ तक औद्योगिक विकास का सम्बंध है, वह विषय एग दो पृष्ठों में दिया गया है। इसको देख कर हंसी आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने अपने जितने काम बताए हैं उनमें गम्भीरता है या नहीं, या यह मंत्रालय केवल दो तीन पृष्ठ काले करने मात्र से अपने काम को खत्म करने जा रहा है। इसमें कोई बात खोल कर नहीं बतायी गई है कि क्या काम यह मंत्रालय करेगा। वैसे जो दस पन्द्रह बातें इसमें लिखी हैं वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जो सुझाव इसमें दिए गए हैं, अगर उन पर अमल किया जाए तो देश के औद्योगिक विकास पर उसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। इसमें बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिनका सीधा सम्बंध हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कामयाबी के साथ है। लेकिन हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इन सारी बातों की पूर्ति के लिए यह विभाग कौन से साधन अपनाते

जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दें तो यह बात हम को बताएं, क्योंकि इस रिपोर्ट से तो कुछ हमारे पल्ले नहीं पड़ा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपने उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि इन दस पन्द्रह बातों की पूर्ति के लिए कौन से सधन अपनाएंगे जिससे देश के औद्योगिक विकास में प्रगति हो।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि मंत्रालय ने जो काम अपने लिए रखे हैं वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के दो पृष्ठों में जो उद्देश्य दिया गया है उससे यह बिल्कुल सिद्ध हो जाता है कि अगर यह मंत्रालय उस दिशा में ईमानदारी से और गम्भीरता से चलेगा तो जनता के दिल में औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में जो सन्देह पैदा हो रहा है वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। पिछले १५-१६ साल के अन्दर जो औद्योगिक प्रगति हुई है उसमें हमने देखा है कि हमने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो कारखानों के निर्माण के और उत्पादन के लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखे उनमें ८० या ९० प्रतिशत से अधिक हम पूरा नहीं कर सके।

यह बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि जो अलग अलग औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं उनका आपस में तालमेल हो। यह बात इस रिपोर्ट में तो बहुत संक्षेप में दी गयी है। लेकिन अगर इस काम को मंत्रालय अपने हाथ में लेता है तो इसमें शक नहीं कि वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना, जिसकी अभी बल्पना मात्र है, बहुत सुन्दर रूप से पूरी हो सकती है।

एक बात मैं इस मामले में और कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कहा गया है ईंधन, पेट्रोल और लैंड आदि के बटवरे के विषय में। इस चीजों का सम्बन्धित लोगों को कोटा देने, परमिट देने और उसके बारे में रिजोल्यूशन करने की बात कही गयी है।

ये जो दो चार बातें इनके अंदर रखी गयी हैं, इनके बारे में देश में पिछले १५-१६ साल में एक बहुत अनहोनी स्थिति रही है। आम सामान्य राजनीतिक भाषा में जिसे कोटा, परमिट राज्य कहा करते हैं वह तो इस तरह का रूप है जोकि इन सारे के सारे मामले में दिखाई देता है। एक स्थान पर नहीं, कई स्थानों पर, एक नहीं, हजारों उदाहरण आप को सारे देश में ऐसे मिल सकते हैं कि यह जो कोटा, परमिट का माला है वह अंधेरगदी का है। किसी आदमी के नाम कोटा कर दिया गया किसी फर्म के नाम या किसी कारखाने के नाम कोटा कर दिया गया अगर वस्तुस्थिति यह होती है कि वह कारखाना और वह फर्म इस धरती पर नहीं होती ही नहीं है सेक्रेट्रियट के कारखानों के अन्दर वह भले ही हो। इस तरीके से और चीजें हैं, चीजों को कोटा अलग अलग रूपों के अन्दर ऐसी फर्मों के नाम लिया जाता है एक नहीं हजारों उदाहरण देश के सामने ऐसे हैं कि वह अपने रूप के अन्दर वहाँ कहीं मोड़र हो नहीं होती। इसकी वजह से जिन लोगों ने लोगों को खर्च करके वह कारखाने बांधे हैं वे पेट्रोल की वजह से, ईंधन की वजह से या लैंड की वजह से, अनेकों कारणों की वजह से और कोटे की कमी के कारण हलक पड़े रहते हैं। दूसरा और राजनीतिक दमन के कारण दूसरी तस्वीर देखने को सामने आती है ऐसी कुछ चीजें आप लोगों को इन दस अभियंत्र की इनकार्यता के विवरणों में देखने को मिल रही है।

13.00 hrs.

जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कहा था अगर उग्र सारी की सारी बातों से यह सचता लियो विणद रूप में अपने सामने रखकर कोई अपनी कदम उठा सकता है, वैधानिक शक्ति को सामने रख कर इसे पूरा करता है तो यह देश के लिए लाभकारी हो सकता है।

पिछले दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में एक बड़ी भारी विफलता यह रही है कि

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

हमारे अर्थ शास्त्रियों की समन्वय की आपस में कमी है आपस में जो अलग अलग औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं, अलग अलग जो मंत्रालय हैं, ऐक्सपॉर्ट का अलग है, डैवी इंडस्ट्रीज का अलग है, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज का अलग है, आज उनके अन्दर समन्वय की कमी है, तालमेल की कमी है और वह सबसे बड़ा कारण है जिससे कि अब हम अपने निश्चित लक्ष्यों के ऊपर नहीं पहुँच सके। यह मंत्रालय और बहुत सी बातों के अलावा इस बात का भी उत्तरदायित्व और जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों के ऊपर लेता है कि सब अलग अलग जो इसके विभाग हैं उनका समन्वय हा, सब का मेल हो भले क्योंकि देश की औद्योगिक उन्नति का लक्ष्य तो सब का है ही और सब का समान लक्ष्य है। अगर अलग अलग तरह का सामान पैदा करने के लिए घर जो फैक्टोरिया व कारखाने हैं, वह एक रूप हो कर अपना काम कर सकें तो यह देश की औद्योगिक उन्नति करने का जो सब का समान लक्ष्य है वह पूरा हो सकता है।

एक बड़ी भारी शिकायत हमारे हमारे यहाँ रहती है कि एक मंत्रालय में दूसरे मंत्रालय के अन्दर जो कागज है वह ६-६ महीने तक चक्कर काटते रहते हैं और अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति तक जो हम नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं उस का यह भी एक बड़ा कारण है। अगर यह मंत्रालय दफतरी में जो लालफीते याही चली है कागजों को अलग अलग मंत्रालयों में जो चक्कर काटने का तरीका है उस को कम करने के लिए कुछ काम कर सके तो यह एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात होगी। ऐसा होने से हमारी उत्पादन शक्ति काफी आगे बढ़ सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किम मंत्रालय में कागज चक्कर काटते फिरते हैं यह बतलाया जाय। इस तरह से कह देना कि सभी मंत्रालयों में कागज चक्कर काटते फिरते हैं उचित नहीं होगा।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : जो हाँ, सारे मंत्रालयों में कागज चक्कर काटते फिरते हैं। माननीय सदस्य कहीं भी चिट्ठी भेज कर देख तो उन्हें पता चल जायेगा कि यह बात सही है। अगर यह लालफीतेयाही और कागजों का चक्कर अगर कम हो जाता है तो उस का हमारा उत्पादन क्षमता पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

पहले जो मैं ने एनोकेशन की बात करी उस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसी निश्चिन्ता रूप रेखा होती चाहिये कि किमी कारखाने, किमी औद्योगिक संस्थान को चाहे वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो, चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर हो उस की क्या क्या और कितनी आवश्यकत ये हैं, यह पता कर ली जायें। मेरे विचार में उस का पिछले साल का जो अपना लेखा जोखा है उस में हमें उस बात का भरी भाँति जान हो सकता है और फिर उस आधार पर उन को कोटा दिया जाय करे। लेकिन यह तरीका न अपना कर विभिन्न बस्तुओं का जो एट्रैनडम संस्थानों को कोटा दिया जाता है उस के कारण उन की यह शिकायत रहती है कि किमी संस्थान को तो आप ने अधिक कोटा दे दिया और किमी को हालाँकि उसे अधिक दिये जाने की जरूरत थी, उसे कम कोटा दे दिया और जिसके कि कारण वह पिछले साल अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा न कर सका। कुछ संस्थानों को आपने उनना कम कोटा दिया है कि वह उस के पास बेकार पड़ा रहता है। यह जो आपस में एक समन्वय और उन औद्योगिक संस्थानों के लेखाजोखा के आधार पर कोटा न दिये जाने की बात है अगर इस को छोड़ दिया जाय और समन्वय ला कर यह काम किया जायता यह चीज ठीक हो सकती है और यह शिकायत दूर हो सकती है।

रिपोर्ट में एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय अर्थात् स्टैण्डर्ड गुड्स तैयार करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है।

वास्तव में यह चीज बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। देश में अलग अलग रूपों के अन्दर, अलग अलग शक्तों के अन्दर इस मामले के ऊपर विचार किया गया है कि देश के स्टैंडर्ड्स इस तैयार हों। यह रिपोर्ट इस बात की आवश्यकता को बतलाती है कि देश में अलग अलग कारखानों में जो सामान तैयार होता है वह स्टैंडर्ड सामान हो। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि देश से बाहर जो सामान जाने वाला है उस के अन्दर एक शक्ति हो और वह स्टैंडर्ड, मुद्रा और अच्छा हो ताकि हमारे देश का वह माल दूसरे देशों के माल से फेबरेबिली कम्पैट कर सके। वर्ल्ड मार्केट में भारत के सामान की पूर्णता और वह स्टैंडर्ड का सामान हो ताकि हमारे माल की हमें पूरी कीमत मिल सके। हमारी साख बाहर के बाजारों में कायम हो सके। आज बाहर के बाजारों में हिन्दुस्तान के सामान की साख नहीं बन पायी है। बाहर की बात छोड़िये खद अपने देश के भीतर देशी माल की साख स्थापित नहीं हो सकी है और हालत यह है कि हमारे देशवासी अभी भी हालाँकि बाहर का सामान इयूटी लगा कर उन को काफ़ी महंगा पड़ता है तो भी वे देशी माल का अपेक्षा विदेशी माल को ही लेना पसन्द करते हैं।

पिछले दिनों इस का जिक्र भी आया था कि हमारे देश से रूस वगैरह में जूते भेजे गये, हैदराबाद से भी भेजे गये लेकिन वह सब के सब इनने निकम्मे निकले कि उन सारे जूतों को रूस ने हमें वापिस कर दिया। यह सिद्ध करना है कि यहाँ के व्यापारी वर्ग का कैरेक्टर कितना गिरा हुआ है। इन चीजों से निश्चय रूप से हमारी बदनामी होती है और वर्ल्ड मार्केट में भारत के व्यापार की साख गिरती है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस के लिये यह मंत्रालय कोई ठोस और सक्रिय कदम उठाये। अगर यह सम्भव हो तो इस के लिये वह एक कारपोरेशन बनाये और कम से कम जो सामान भारत का बाहर जाने वाला है वह उस कारपोरेशन के एक्सपर्ट्स के पास चैक अप के लिए जाय और वह अपनी

स्वीकृति की उस पर मुहर लगाये, उन के जरिये अगर यहाँ से माल का बाहर निकाला जायगा तो अच्छा रहेगा।

अभी होता यह है कि एक आदमी को किसी चीज के प्रोडक्शन का लाइसेंस दे दिया जाता है। वह व्यक्ति अपना पहला इन्स्टालमेंट तो ठीक भेज देता है लेकिन बाद का अपना इन्स्टालमेंट स्टैंडर्ड का नहीं भेजता है और इस बुराई के कारण हमारे देश को दुनिया के बाजार में नीचा देखना पड़ता है। हमारे तैयार किये हुए माल का स्टैंडर्ड बना रह सके यह हमारी व्यापारिक साख के लिए निहायत जरूरी है। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस मामले के अन्दर सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी अच्छा और ठोस कदम बिल्कुल नहीं उठाया गया है और यही कारण है कि हमें अनेकों मामलों में बदनामी सहनी पड़ती है। हमारे माल का स्टैंडर्ड बाहर के माल के मुकाबले में घटिया रहता है जिस के कारण बाहर तो क्या स्वयं अपने देशवासी भी उस को यहाँ लेना नहीं पसन्द करते हैं और विदेशी माल ही लेना पसन्द करते हैं। बाहर का जो सामान हम ने देश में आना बन्द कर दिया है उस की बात तो अलग है क्योंकि वह तो मिल ही नहीं सकता है लेकिन वह माल जो कि यहाँ देश में बाहर से आता र हालाँकि उस पर काफ़ी इयूटी लगती है और वह महंगा बैठता है तो भी देशवासी उसे ही लेना पसन्द करते हैं। देश का बना हुआ माल लाने और वह बाहर भी खपे इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि उस का स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा बनाये रखे जाय और उस के लिये कोई सामाहिक रूप से उचित कार्यवाही की जाय।

इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर एक बात यह भी बताई गई है कि इस मंत्रालय के अन्दर विभिन्न संस्थानों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन के विशेषज्ञों की गोष्ठियां साल में बुलायी जाया करें। यह सुझाव बड़ा अच्छा है कि अलग अलग प्रीसिपैंगिक संस्थानों में जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

दो सब आपस में साल में एक, दो या तीन बार मिल सकें और समान हित की बातों पर आदान प्रदान कर सकें। मेरे से पूर्व एक कम्युनिस्ट वक्ता ने बतलाया कि वह जो यहाँ हाइड्रेक्टर साहब हैं वह साल में १४० दिन लगातार बाहर रहते हैं। दफ्तर में बैठने के लिए उन के पास समय नहीं रहता है। अब यह बात तो नागवार मालूम पड़ेगी कि वह महाशय दफ्तर में बैठे ही नहीं और लगातार सारे का सारा साल बाहर ही घूमते रहें। यह बात आवश्यक ही है कि अलग अलग औद्योगिक सस्थाओं में जो विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं, वे साल में एक, दो बार अवश्य मिलें और आपस में एक समन्वय लायें और अपने माल की क्वालिटी को बढ़ायें। और उस के लिये आपस में सलाह मशविरा करें। इस के लिए आवश्यक प्रकाशन निकालें, कोई बात छप कर सारे देश के सामने जाय, बाकी संसार के सामने जाय, उस के ऊपर आलोचनाएं और समालोचनाएं हों और उन सब को दृष्टि में रख कर उपयुक्त निर्णय लिये जायें।

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात इस में कही गई है। चीन के हमले के समय हों यह चीज महत्त्वपूर्ण है कि हमें अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए बहुत सी चीजें बाहर से मंगानी पड़नी हैं और इस में भी कोई गलती नहीं है कि दूसरे दुश्मनों की अपेक्षा हम उन से बहुत दानों के अन्दर पिछड़े हुए हैं। हमारे जो बैचुरल रिनिंगें हैं, प्राकृतिक साधन हैं, वह किन्ती भी देश से कम नहीं हैं लेकिन तो भी हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की बहुत सी चीजें अभी भी बाहर से आ रही हैं। जहाँ तक तो इन बातों की है कि हम चीजों को यही बनाने का प्रयास किया जाय। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कुछ मन्त्रों के अन्दर मंत्रालय ने इन दिशा में प्रयास भी किया है कि बाहर से बहुत सी चीजें देश में ब मंगा कर उन को हम यहीं अपने देश में पैदा करें। इस के लिए हमारी जो फैक्ट्रियां

हैं उन के साथ एडीशनल यूनिट्स लगाई गई हैं। रक्षा प्रयत्नों के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है हमें बाहर के देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है लेकिन हमारी जो आन्तरिक आवश्यकताएं हैं उन को भी पूरा करने की दिशा में इन पछले १५, १६ सालों में विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है और यही कारण है कि अभी भी कहीं अधिक चीजें हमारे लिये बाहर से आ रही हैं। अगर इस दिशा में हम अपने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकें तो यह देश की जहाँ आर्थिक उन्नति करेगा वहाँ यह देश की अर्थ नीति को भी सुदृढ़ बनायेगा और अभी जो दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने की हम में भावना है वह भी समाप्त होगी।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Sir, this is a new Department, but it is a very important department, because it deals with supplies both for defence and civil needs. I am particularly interested in this department and I have a few suggestions to make. I want to draw you attention to the north-eastern region of the country where the need for supplies for defence and also for development has been increasing at a very rapid rate. To cope with that, several measures, I think, should be considered by this department.

Before that, Sir, I may refer to page 2 of the report where under item (c) it is said:

"assess the future requirements of these supplies and devise the means by which their indigenous production may be stepped up to meet both defence and civil needs;"

There are a lot of things to be done in the north-eastern region. The geographical situation of this region is not taken very seriously into consideration while any planning is made. Very often I have raised this question in this House relating to different ministries. It applies to this depart-

ment also. The transport bottle-neck is a great problem. The transport facilities here are so meagre and so exposed to any dislocation either by natural causes or by sabotage by the enemies both from the north and from eastern Pakistan, that it is better to create more and more potential inside the region to meet the supply needs of defence and development there. The industry there is in a very infant stage, and although some leeway has been made a lot more has to be done.

13.12 hrs.

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

This Ministry is concerned not only with getting supplies from within the country, from wherever it is available, but also from outside. The sources of supply as they are now are very few and localised. I would suggest that these sources should be dispersed. In that context also it is necessary that the industrial enterprises within the north-eastern region, especially in Assam which caters not only for Assam but also NEFA, Naga Hills, Manipur and Tripura, should be given all possible help.

I admit, Sir, as I have already stated, that something is being done. But that is not enough. Even for defence some small industrial units have taken up the manufacture of items like tent poles, tents and rifle buts. There are many more items which can be taken up by such industrial units. In that context, my suggestion is that the Gauhati Industrial Estate, where some of these things are done, should be expanded and more and more industrial estates should be established in different parts in the region. This Ministry should take up the matter with the Ministry of Industry and the Planning Commission and get whatever help by way of funds and other things are necessary to encourage them.

I find from the report and also from the Demands that are before the House that this Ministry is not directly connected with setting up of industries or manufacturing goods needed for

supplies. This Ministry has only to get the supplies. So far as the technical department is concerned, they have only to give the technical advice. I think they should take greater interest in creating these resources within the country, as I said, for dispersal of these sources of supply within the country and also with a view to reducing the imports from outside to the maximum possible extent. I find from the report that this department has already taken up this matter and it is gradually reducing the imports. Yet, we have to depend quite a lot on foreign imports. If we take up the policy of manufacturing these essential needs, both for defence and for development, within the country, then we may reduce our imports to a large extent and limit it only to those raw materials or machinery that may be needed in setting up those industries.

So far as the industries in Assam are concerned, they are facing various handicaps. These handicaps have already been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Industry and also the Planning Commission. Because this department is mainly responsible to get all the supplies that would be needed for defence and development, they will have to take greater interest in activating the other concerned departments so that the handicaps faced by the industries which are coming up, particularly in the north-eastern region, are removed and the incentives that are necessary are given.

I find from the report that under the Department of Supply there are regional offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras. I would suggest that there should be another regional office at Gauhati. I have already explained the reasons. It is necessary because this regional office after getting the supplies that are available within that area will have to cater to the needs of the defence forces which are guarding the entire border in the north-eastern region. Therefore, this office, I think, will be very necessary.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

There are complaints about delay in making payments to the contractors who supply goods to this department. Therefore, people who are on this line generally prefer to go to other departments rather than to this department. This should be looked into. I think there would be no difficulty in finding out some way to avoid delay and expedite payment. I find from the Report that some action is being taken in that regard also.

The Technical Department is a very important department because if the policy of creating resources within the country has to be implemented and the sources of supply have to be increased and dispersed the advice of this department would be very necessary. I know that it is doing it already. But, so far as the North Eastern region is concerned, I can say from my personal knowledge that a lot more can be done if a regional office is opened there and some technical personnel are attached to that office. This organisation in co-operation with the small industries service institute already established there would, I am sure, be in a position to create considerable sources of supply within the region. So far as that region is concerned, I need not repeat it because the House already knows it, it is full of resources. But these resources have not been exploited. Now that the need has arisen and some policy in that direction has been adopted, I feel that more and more attention should be paid to that region.

श्री कछवाय (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may resume his seat, because there is no quorum in the House. The bell is being rung..... Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: On page 6 of the Report it is stated:

"While placing the contracts for armament components care has

been taken to develop more than one source of supply and wherever possible, contracts have been placed on more than one firm for each item."

The next sentence reads: 4

"Care has also been taken to develop the capacity in different areas and orders have been placed with firms in Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madras, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh."

Assam does not find a place here. That is why I emphasise the need for having a regional office at Gauhati. The activities of both the departments must be co-ordinated so that more and more sources of supply could be created there.

As these departments are very important, I do not know why they are continued as departments instead of making them Ministries. That applies equally to several other departments also. I do not know the policy in this matter. I feel that these departments should be raised to the status of Ministries. With these words, I support the Demands relating to these departments.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is an infant Ministry and I would like to deal with it tenderly, almost with paternal care and affection. It is also because two of my old friends are associated with this Ministry.

I will begin by congratulating the departments for mobilising the resources of our country for meeting the challenge which was thrown by the Chinese invasion. At that time, this Department of Supply and the Department of Technical Development, which I thought to be almost somnolent departments, were galvanised into very great activity. They tried to meet the requirements of our jawans and our army in various ways. They supplied them not only with some items of clothes and footwear but also arms and some other items such as vehicles. I feel that this

department did a creditable amount of work when the emergency was in its first flush. I hope the Department will keep up that tempo of production, distribution and supply even though there are some persons who think that the emergency in its acute form is not there. I feel that the emergency is still on. Though the Chinese at the moment are not mobilising their troops to fight us. Pakistan is creating trouble for us all along the border. I feel that the Pakistan trouble is almost a continuation of the Chinese trouble. My feeling is that there is a tacit understanding between China and Pakistan that when China orders unilateral cease-fire, Pakistan should start action and when Pakistan offers some kind of respite to us China should take up the work of harassing our frontiers and troubling us. So, the emergency is a continuous process and I hope this department will always think itself to be an emergency department, more than civil or technical department. If it lives in that climate. I am sure, it has a very bright future; but if it tries to slacken or relax or tries only to be a purchase organisation of a distribution organisation, I think, it will not render the service that is expected of it to our country.

I wish that the scope of this Department should be widened. This Department should spread its net wider than it is doing now because when I read the Report I find that the Department has to procure essential supplies required by the Defence Ministry and several other departments of Government. I underline the word 'essential'. So far as essential supplies with reference to defence are concerned, I think, their number is legion; but I find that this Department is interested at this time only in the purchase of a few items. I hope that it will cover the entire gamut of needs of the Defence Ministry and come to its help wherever and whenever it is possible.

There has been a talk for some time that the vehicles are not in abundant supply. There is also speculation about the short supply of tyres and tubes. There has also been some trouble some time about the shortage of cement. We are also facing shortage of paper. So far as cables and wires are concerned, I think, we are not yet out of the wood. So far as earthmoving machinery is concerned, I think, we are sufficiently equipped with it. But sometimes it so happens that the movement of this machinery from one sector to another becomes a big problem and it does not move with that amount of rapidity with which it should. Again, there are the machine tools. Our machine tools factory is doing a wonderful job; but there are so many machine tools which are not being produced in our country. I hope, the Department is cognisant of these shortages, deficiencies and needs and will try to fulfil them. It is very essential that that should be done.

The most important thing is that we cannot procure supplies from without and have to explore the possibility of substitution by indigenous material. Those of us who have read an account of the Second World War know how Hitler overcame the short supply of certain materials in his own country and tried to have substitutes in his own country. Of course, I am not saying that Hitler's Germany is at par with Nehru's India or with Gandhi's India. I am not arguing from that point of view. But I would say that we should tax our utmost ingenuity and our inventive and scientific skill to find out substitutes for some of the things which we do not get in this country.

For instance, I find in this Report that they have been able to find some substitute for copper and zinc. It is a good idea. But there are other things also which are found not in very abundant supply in this country and I hope they will be attended to.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I would ask the hon. Minister to tell me in what way they are trying to ascertain the nature of substitutes which they are going to give to us for those items which are not in plentiful supply. What is the machinery for doing that? Have they any scientific talent to advise them? Have they any industrial experts to give them counsel? How do they arrive at these substitutes? Can the number of substitutes that we require in this country, not be enhanced and multiplied? After all, India suffers from the shortages of many kinds and I feel that it is one of the most desirable functions of the Department to have those substitutes.

There is one thing which I have not been able to understand. It is said that the Department collects and analyses industrial statistics. Whenever anybody mentions the word 'statistics', I begin to shiver. It is because statistics are such flexible things that you do not know where you stand. But I would like to know what machinery is there for analysing and collecting them and whether it is done in collaboration with some other Ministry or whether it is done independently by this Department.

The most important function of this Department is giving technical advice to the Ministries concerned. We are living in an age of technology and though this technology is not a very unmixed blessing and is suppressing some of the most generous human impulses of mankind, we cannot get away from this technological climate. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what kind of technical advisers there are in his Department, whether their knowledge is up-to-date, where they have received training, whether they are in touch with the latest developments, technological and scientific, of other countries and whether they give only routine advice or some kind of advice which levels up our technological development, processes and achievements. I do not want

that this Department should be dealing with routine affairs and should offer advice such as the matrimonial bureau offers; but it should be able to give that advice which can change the whole technological climate of my country and which can change this atmosphere all along the line in the realm of cottage and small-scale industries, medium industries, big industrial projects and production of armaments, and everything. I think, it is one of the most essential functions of this Department and I would like that they should try to strengthen this one wing of the Department so that we can have the best kind of advice.

So far as the Department of Supply is concerned, I think, it is a very unfortunate department. Whatever they may do, however innocent and honest they may be, the Department of Supply must have some kind of criticism, ungenerous, uncharitable and, perhaps, also illinformed. The very word 'supply' is an obnoxious word in the dictionary of the English language. The moment you talk of supply, you talk of the man who supplies and you think of the man to whom the supply is given and of all the intermediate stages through which the supply passes to the persons. There is danger of things going wrong. There is a possibility of things happening which are not desirable. But I feel that the Department of Supply now is not as odious as it was after the Second World War. When the British left, the Department of Supply was a kind of department which would stink in the nostrils of every honest citizen of India but I am glad that this is not so now. But I would still ask the hon. Minister to see to it that this Department is above suspicion like Caesar's wife. It should not only have the reputation of being honest but it should also work in that line.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have just begun.

I would say one thing more. There are two Purchase Missions in North America and in Great Britain. There is a Purchase Mission in India also. Now that we are having so much dealing with the Central European countries, I do not understand why we should not have a Mission there also. Our trade with those countries is improving and our relations with those countries are undergoing a change for the better. I would say that it should be decided that we should have a kind of Trade Mission in Central Europe also.

I am glad that the Department has been making purchases from small-scale sector. But I find that so far as the cottage and small-scale industries are concerned, the total is not very sizeable. I would say, the total should be a little more encouraging. I do not know what percentage it offers to the total purchases. But, I think, from this sector we expect great things and this sector requires to be nourished, fed, encouraged and stimulated. I think, one of the unwritten duties of the Director General of Supplies should be to level up the purchases from this sector. The same thing I should say about the small-scale industries. I find that so far the purchases that are made are not very encouraging.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken two minutes extra.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that these two Departments require to be encouraged much more than ever.

Now, I want to speak two or three more sentences and I have done. I am glad that the Ministry is having coordination between the private sector and the public sector. That is our industrial policy

and it is good that they are doing so. But I would like to ask them what is the function of these Development Councils and how they influence so far as our industrial development is concerned? I also find that they provide technical Directors to the Boards of various public sector projects and members to the Councils and Courts of Universities, Technical, Technological, Research and Scientific institutions. How do they do that? Are they in an advisory capacity or are they in a capacity to do something which is their duty?

Lastly, there is one thing more to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister and it is this. Of course, I feel happy that in spite of all these shortages of raw materials and capital goods, the production in most of the industries has registered a rise. I would like the Minister to give us some details about this.

Now, Sir, this last sentence makes me very apprehensive. It is said:

"In order to bring the knowledge and expertise of the Technical Officers of the Directorate General up-to-date a planned rota of visits to particular foreign countries specialising in the most modern techniques in particular fields is also being undertaken."

I do not grudge anybody who goes abroad. We all like to go abroad. But I would suggest to the Minister that this thing should not be made a routine thing but it should be looked into very carefully and only those persons should be sent abroad who are really essential for the services.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when the Minister is going to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the three Ministers want to speak. I will call them at 2-45 P.M. one after another.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संभरण और तकनीकी

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

विकास की मांगें सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हैं। इन में संभरण विभाग की मांग ४१,५६६ हजार की है और तस्करी विभाग की ४,७६५ हजार की है।

जहाँ तक संभरण विभाग का ताल्लुक है, कई परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं। पहले यह विभाग बक्स हाउसिंग मंत्रालय के नाथ था। फिर इन में परिवर्तन हुआ और एल्फ़ी मिन्डवर से फिर इस का पुनर्गठन किया गया। इस मंत्रालय में दो विभाग काम कर रहे हैं। मैं विशेष रूप से सप्लाय विभाग पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ।

आज की इस सृष्टभूमि में जब कि आपत्कालीन स्थिति है, हमारे देश की यह आवश्यकता है कि जो भी सामान की जरूरत हो वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने देश में बनना चाहिये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why does the hon. Member go to you so often and disturb the proceedings? I think he should not go to the Chair so often.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): He is the Deputy Chief Whip of the Congress Party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Sharma does not know that if he is angry he will not get a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already spoken.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : जहाँ तक हो सके हम को अपनी जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए देश का जना सामान लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

एक दूसरी चीज जिस की तरफ मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि सामान की सप्लाय में फिजूलखर्ची और झूठे ब्राडम्बर से ज्यादा काम लिया जा रहा है। बहुत से फैशन के सामान मंगाए जाते हैं

जो कि विभिन्न विभागों में काम में आते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि इन फैशन की और ब्राडम्बर की चीजों पर फिजूल खर्ची को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये।

जैसा कि पृष्ठ ४ और ५ पर बताया गया है, सामान की आवश्यकतायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पृष्ठ ४ पर रेलवे के कल्ल आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। यह बताया गया है कि सन् १९६१-६२ में २५,६०१ करोड़ रुपये का सामान आया, जब कि सन् १९६२-६३ में ४०,५०१ करोड़ का सामान आया और करेंट साल में ५०० करोड़ का सामान आया। तो जाहिर है कि आवश्यकतायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इन चीजों का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारिन एक्सचेंज की बचत हो और ज्यादातर सामान हमारे देश में ही बन सके।

सैनिक और शर्मनिक दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है। कुछ उच्च स्तरीय कमेटीयों बनायीं जायें जो इस बात की देख-भाल करें कि कौन सा सामान नितान्त आवश्यक है और कौन से सामान के बगैर काम चल सकता है, ताकि सामान मंगाने में कटौती की जा सके और इस तरीके से बचत हो सके। मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि स्टोर्स में बहुत सा सामान बरसों पड़ा रहता है और काम में नहीं आता और खराब होता रहता है।

दूसरी चीज जो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि कुल सामान संभरण विभाग अपने पास मंगा कर रखें और समय समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार इन्स्टालमेंट में सामान दे, बयें कि अगर कुल सामान एक साथ दे दिया जाता है तो उस को स्टोर में रखने पर चोरी होती है और उस के लाने ले जाने में भी काफी गोल माल हो रहा है।

अभी बरेली में एक लाख चारपाइयों का ठेका दिया गया। यह सन १९६२ की

बात है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक चारपाई की लागत १३ रुपया आती होगी। लेकिन २५ रुपया की चारपाई के हिसाब से बसूल किया गया। इस तरह से एक लाख चारपाइयों की सप्लाई करने में लाखों रुपये का फायदा हुआ। तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस तरह की चीजों का खर्च होना चाहिये और इस तरह की गुनाहा खोरी खत्म होनी चाहिये।

जैर्गाक रिपोर्ट में उद्धृत किया गया है पैमेंट करने में कुछ थोड़ा सा मुश्किल हुआ है। यह एक अच्छी बात है और इस दिशा में और भी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

हम ने लन्दन, वाशिंगटन और टोकियो में अपने मिशन स्थापित किये हैं जिनके कि जरिए से उन देशों से हमारे वहाँ सामान आता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वाशिंगटन, लंदन और टोकियो में हमारे मिशन के अलावा ऐसे कुछ हमारे प्रेजिडेंटियम भी हों जोकि संसार के दूसरे औद्योगिक और प्रगतिशील देशों में भी उन सामानों की जिनके कि हमें आयात करने की आवश्यकता होती है खान-बीन कर के देखें कि वहाँ से हों यह सामान सस्ता मिल सकता है। उन तमाम देशों के सामान में क्वालिटि और प्राइम दोनों को लेकर कितना फर्क है इस बारे में वे खोज करें ताकि हम दुनिया के मार्केट में अच्छा और सस्ता सामान पा सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन मिशनों के अलावा दूसरे देशों से भी हम को सामान लेने के लिए प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये। जाहिर है कि अपनी आर्थिक कमजोरियों और लिमिटेशंस को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें सस्ते से सस्ता सामान दूसरे देशों से खरीदना चाहिये। क्वालिटि में थोड़ा सा हेर फेर कर के अगर सस्ती वस्तुएं बिना हानि पहुंचाये हुए अगर उपयोग में आ सकें तो इस दिशा में भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ५ में बतलाया गया है कि २०३५ करोड़ रुपये की फौरेन एक्सचेंज की वचन की गई। इस अगर अगर हम और ज्यादा प्रयत्न करें तो और भी अधिक फौरेन एक्सचेंज की वचन हो सकती है।

यह एक अच्छी बात है कि रेलवे बॉर्ड के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को रक्षा विभाग की आवश्यकताओं विशेष कर अस्त्र-शस्त्र के उपकरणों से सम्बन्धित जरूरतों की देख-भाल के लिये विशेष डाइरेक्टर जनरल के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है। इस मिलजुल में मैं चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिक क्षेत्रों में और दूसरे ऐसे विविध क्षेत्रों में सामान बनाने की अनुमति मिलनी चाहिये। इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ५ पर ही यह दिया गया है कि ५३० करोड़ रुपये की लागत का सामान सप्लाई करने के ठेके दिये गये हैं। अच्छा हो कि इस दिशा में और ज्यादा काम हो सके और अधिक से अधिक सामान अमेरिक क्षेत्रों में तैयार हो सके। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो मैं समजता हूँ कि हमें देश के अन्दर ही सस्ता और अच्छा सामान मिल सकता है। इस और मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और तकनीकी मलाह व दूसरी रुझावटों को दूर करने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये क्योंकि प्राये दिन की बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में यह उचित नहीं होगा कि हथियार और लड़ाई के साज सामान के लिए हम विदेशों का ही मंह ताकते रहें। हथियार और लड़ाई के साज सामान के लिए हमें अपने देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। कपड़ा जूता, वर्दी जर्सी मोजे, बूट और लड़ाई के बूट वगैरह यह तमाम चीजें हम आर्निंग्स फैक्टरीज के अलावा दूसरे सिविल क्षेत्रों में भी तैयार करवाते हैं। हमें अमेरिक क्षेत्र के उन निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये ताकि वह सैनिक सामान भी बना सकें। मेरा अपना सुझाव है कि वे और चीजों के अलावा अगर कुछ हथियार और पुर्जें भी तैयार करें तो नुकसान की बात नहीं।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

है। मिनाल के तौर पर कारतूसों के शील बनाने का कार्य असैनिक क्षेत्रों में किया जा सकता है और निर्माताओं से लेकर और सैनिक क्षेत्र में उनको भर कर कार्य में लाया जा सकता है। इंग्लैंड में और दूसरे देशों में इस तरह की कम्पनियां हैं, इस तरह के कारखाने हैं जो कि मुक्तलिफ़ किस्म की राइफल्स और बंदूकें बनाते हैं। हमारे देश में भी हथियारों के पुर्जे बनने लगे भले ही वह एसैम्बल दूसरी जगह हों, असैनिक क्षेत्रों में उन के पुर्जे बनाने की इजाजत दी जाय और अगर जरूरी हो तो इस के लिए कारखाने खुल जायें। अगर ऐसा होता है तो वह निश्चित रूप से एक प्रगतिशील कदम होगा। अब अगर कारतूसों के शील प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हम बनाने की इजाजत देते हैं तो खाली शील तो कोई नुकसान करते नहीं हैं। वह तो शील के अंदर एक्स्प्लोजिव सामान भरने के बाद ही हाजिरकारक होता है। इसलिए यह कारतूसों के शील और दूसरे अन्य आवश्यक पुर्जे आदि बनाने की इजाजत अगर हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते हैं तो वह एक अच्छा और उचित कदम होगा।

यह खुशी की बात है कि लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को भी संभरण के सामान के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है। लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को एकगठित करने से बहुत से बेकार लोगों को काम मिलेगा और यह हम एक अच्छा तरीका अपनायेंगे। इस रिपोर्ट में लघु व कुटीर उद्योगों को भी बढ़ावा देने की तजवीज है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सामान हम लेना चाहते हैं, संभरण विभाग जो भी सामान ले, अधिक से अधिक वह इन लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा बनाना चाहिये और उन्हीं के जरिए यह सप्लाई हो। इस तरह से गांवों में और दूसरे हिस्सों में लोगों को कुछ काम मिलेगा और यह उद्योग भी बढ़ेंगे।

इस के साथ साथ रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया गया है कि फानपुर में उत्तरी क्षेत्र के लिए एक डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाया गया है जो कि संभरण के सिलसिले में देखभाल करेगा। अच्छा हो कि देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के लिए भी डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाये जायें। पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी भागों के लिए भी डाइरेक्टर जनरल हों . . .

Shri Hathi: है। They are there

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : इस रिपोर्ट में तो है नहीं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव : रिपोर्ट में भी है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता था कि हर जिले में जो सामान लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के जरिए बनता है उस की एक प्रदर्शनी की व्यवस्था हो और जिले के अधिकारी अलग अलग जिलों में स्थिति के अनुसार सामान बनाने का लक्ष्य तय करें। डिपार्टमेंट के लोग समय समय पर जायें और उस के सामान को देखें कि कौन सा सामान लेने योग्य है और कौन सा सामान लेने योग्य नहीं है और वे अपने तजुबों के अनुसार अगर सुझाव भी दें कि उस में क्या परिवर्तन हो सकता है तो वह एक अच्छी बात होगी।

अभी यह बतलाया गया है कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई में टैस्ट हाउसेज बनाये गये हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह टैस्ट हाउसेज दिल्ली और मद्रास में भी बनाये जायें और इस तरीके से उन के द्वारा सामान की देखभाल करने का अधिक से अधिक प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

इंस्पेक्शन सैल्स के भी बारे में इस में कुछ जिक्र किया गया है। उस के बारे में अधिक जागरूकता लाई जाय। उस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि सामान को

बगैर देखे हुए ले लेना और उस को इकट्ठा कर लेना कोई बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है। इसलिए सामान को अच्छी तरह से देखना भालना चाहिये कि वह उपयोग के योग्य है अथवा नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह इन्स्पेक्शन सैलस अच्छे से अच्छे ढंग पर काम करें और उन में जागरूकता आये।

थोड़ा सा मैं तकनीकी विकास विभाग के बारे में भी कहना चाहता था। तकनीकी विकास विभाग में इंजीनियरिंग व कैमिकल यह दो विभाग हैं। उन का जो कार्य है यह बड़ा विस्तृत है। यह जो ३०-३२ आइटम्स दिये गये हैं उस के लिये रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि इस विभाग का एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम है लेकिन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इसमें जो कुछ कार्यशील रही है उसके अनुसार इस में ज्यादा उन्नति नहीं हो पाई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विभाग ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग पर काम करे और विस्तार के लिये जो चीजें दी गई हैं उनके विस्तार के लिए वह सक्रिय हो।

उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार नई इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करने की बात कही गई है। जहाँ नई इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करने की बात हम करते हैं तो मेरा अपना अनुभव यह है कि आज के हालात में अगर कोई नई इंडस्ट्री खड़ी करनी चाहे तो उस को जरूरी परामर्श अच्छे प्रकार से नहीं मिलता है। उसको आवश्यक परामर्श उचित ढंग पर नहीं मिलता है। इंडस्ट्री खड़ी करने के लिये जो उसे सामान चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। इस तरीके से उस को टिकते होते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि नई इंडस्ट्रीज को खड़ी करने के लिए यह विभाग ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयत्नशील हो।

इंडस्ट्रीज को रिसर्च का काम करने के बारे में इस में कुछ तजवीज नहीं है। इंडस्ट्रीज को रिसर्च के लिये इस में एक अलग से विभाग हो।

42(Ai) LSD-5.

एक ऐसा रिसर्च विभाग खोला जाय जोकि यह देखे कि कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज खुल सकती हैं और जो इंडस्ट्रीज कार्य कर रही हैं उन में क्या क्या कमी है ताकि उन को ज्यादा अच्छा बनाया जा सके।

एक्सपर्ट्स के मुतालिक जिक्र हुआ है कि वे भी रखे जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग में जो एक्सपर्ट हों वह समय समय पर इंडस्ट्रीज का अवलोकन कर के देखें कि उन में क्या कमी है और उस कमी को किस तरीके से दूर किया जा सकता है। ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाया जाय जहाँ कि एक्सपर्ट्स को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके। रिपोर्ट में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस में कि यह जाहिर हो कि एक्सपर्ट्स के प्रशिक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं अज्ञ करना चाहता था वह यह है कि अभी मर्शावरा करने की बड़ी दिक्कत रहती है। इसलिए मर्शावरा जो कुछ हो वह सस्ता हो और सुगम हो और वह जरूरतमंद को आसानी से मिल जाय। आज नई इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करने के लिए मर्शावरा हासिल करने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मंत्रालय के जो आफिसर्स हैं, वे दूसरे देशों में भी जायें और देखें कि वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज किस तरह से चल रही हैं और वहाँ पर जो अनुभव हासिल हो, उस को किस तरह से देश में प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है।

मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jagan-natha Rao.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा (कांटा)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले क्वोरम पूरा हो और फिर माननीय मंत्री जी की स्पीच हो।

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate today. The activities of these two departments are not well known to the House because very few questions are put by hon. Members and there have been no occasions for the Ministers in charge of the two departments to speak in the House either on Resolutions or on Bills. The Ministers of these two departments are only seen, not heard. But today I am glad several hon. Members have evinced interest and taken part in the debate.

These two departments, the Technical Development Wing and the Department of Supply, had been brought together under the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination presided over by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. It was on his advice that the two were brought together and for valid reasons, that is, to enable these two departments to meet the increasing demands of the defence requirements during the emergency in a co-ordinated way. These two departments are continuing in that way so that there should be balanced industrial development and also that the vital requirements of defence and other sectors of governmental activity could be easily met.

Even now, the technical development wing advises the Department of Supply in the planning and development of indigenous industry, both in the engineering and chemical fields, with a view to achieving a balanced and co-ordinated pattern of industrial economy. The knowledge of the technical development wing and the requirements of the priority indentors of D.G.S. & D. are both combined and decisions are arrived at for the creation of new facilities and adaptation of existing ones so as to enable indigenous industry to cater for the vital requirements of our increasing range of products in the manufacture of which the industry had heretofore

either lack of experience or lack of adequate capability.

A greater measure of co-ordination between these two departments has become possible on their being brought under the control of one Minister. These two departments may not constitute a Ministry. Nevertheless their importance is there. They are closely associated in the planning and procurement of essential stores and supplies from the very beginning. As soon as an indent is received, it is examined from the indigenous production angle, and if there is no capacity in the country, it is sought to be created. As a result of joint deliberations, there has been new capacity located, there has been substitution by locally-made material, there has been standardisation and modification of specifications and such other measures for reducing the foreign exchange components. A statement showing the activities of these two departments, as a result of which about 20 engineering items and 18 non-engineering ones, for which there was no capacity previously, could be located, was laid on the Table in September 1963.

Hon. Members have expressed concern about, and stressed the need for, development of indigenous sources of supply for defence requirements as also for the requirements of the civilian departments of Government. As a result of the activities of these two departments, we could locate new capacities, introduce new sources, the result being that there was a saving on account of changes in specifications and substitutions of about Rs. 2.6 crores, while foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 2.35 crores was also saved. Previously, Defence were placing several indents in regard to a particular item of store. It was rather difficult for the indigenous industry to manufacture all of them. So these different categories had to be reduced to the minimum. So at the instance of our department, Defence

agreed to do so, for instance, that steps which were previously of 13 different varieties have now been reduced to 5 varieties. Sufficient capacity has also been created. Similarly, the Director General of Ordnance Factories has also reduced the sizes of webbing items from 47 to 10. This also facilitated bulk production in the country.

As I said earlier, the development of indigenous industry has been engaging the attention of the Department of Supply and the Technical Development Wing. A perusal of the Report would clearly show how the percentage of indigenous sources of supply has been increasing steadily from year to year. I need not quote the figures as they are given in the Report.

We also wanted to take private industry into confidence and with their co-operation, we could locate sources of various items of stores required for Defence. With that object, we formed some panels for advising this department and also for creating new sources of supply. We have constituted advisory panels for the engineering industry, chemical industry and cotton textiles industry comprising representatives of the D.G.S. & D., D.G. T.D. Defence and various chambers of commerce. I am glad to say that with the willing co-operation, of industry, we could establish manufacture of various items which did not exist in the country before. For pants, jerseys and socks, boots jungle, by another advisory panel. That also has given us good results.

During the course of the emergency, we created a separate department for the procurement of armaments from the civil trade. This item was previously done by the ordinance factories. Consequent on increasing demands on ordinance establishments as a result of the emergency, arrangements were made for utilising the civil sector for procurement of armament components. This released some capacity of the ordinance factories for manufacture of some of the more diffi-

cult and security classified items. Necessary capacity for the manufacture of armament components in the civil sector had been located. As a result, as many as 66 contracts on the civil sector for 42 items of the total value of over Rs. 6 crores were placed up to December, 1963. While placing these contracts for armament components, care has been taken to develop more than one source of supply, and wherever possible, contracts have been placed on more than one firm for each item. Likewise, care is also taken to see that orders are placed on firms located in various parts of the country.

Another notable feature I might mention is that the bulk defence requirements of winter clothing, snow clothing and footwear were procured during the period under review by fixation of firm prices for a period of one year. Old sources of supply were tapped and new sources established in respect of short supply items. By resorting to the use of substitutes and change in the pattern of stores, DGSD could effect a reduction in price for items like cloth drab mixture, underpants, jerseys and socks, boots jungle, combat boots, shoes canvas and ground sheets.

Two or three hon. Members have expressed concern about the development of small scale industries, and my hon. friend Shri Liladhar Kotoki stressed the need of regional development, with particular reference to the northeastern region. The development of any particular region of this country does not relate to these two departments. The concerned administrative Ministry would be the Ministry of Industry or the Planning Commission. Nevertheless, where industries exist, this department has taken extra care to see that they develop. Small scale industry, which has come up very nicely in the country and is able to compete successfully with large scale industry,

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has been getting encouragement from the Department of Supply. The Annual Report would reveal how from year to year the value of purchases from the small scale sector has been rapidly increasing. During the year, up to December, 1963, the value of purchases has come to Rs. 28.2 crores, and by the end of the year it may reach Rs. 30 crores. So, attempts have been and are being made, and we are alive to the fact that the small scale sector has to be encouraged, and as far as it is possible for this Department, we are doing it. Seventy items have been solely reserved for the small scale sector. These items we necessarily purchase from them; we do not go to the large scale sector for such items. We give encouragement to the small scale sector in several forms. For instance, copies of tender enquiries are endorsed to all State Directors of Industries, so that they could contact the local small scale sector and ask them to tender. Arrangements are also made to display at Small Industries Service Institutes located at State headquarters, specimen samples of items which the small scale sector can produce, together with copies of the detailed drawings and specifications. The State Directors of Industries have also been advised to set up a library of specifications and drawings for the use of the small scale sector units.

We do not demand any security deposit from the small scale units if the National Small Industries Corporation certifies their competency to produce. About 500 units are also registered with the DGS & D. In proper cases where, for a particular store, the small scale sector finds it difficult to compete with the large scale sector, we take into consideration the cost of production, and give price preference to the small scale sector up to 15 per cent. The NSIC has a central liaison officer in the office of the DGS & D to act as a co-ordinating agency in respect of

Government's purchase programme. Beyond this, it is not possible for the Department of Supply to extend their co-operation or support in any other form.

The policy of the Government has also been to encourage khadi. During the year 1963-64, up to November, Rs. 82 lakhs worth of khadi has been purchased. So also, woollen khadi including blankets has been purchased to the value of about Rs. 97 lakhs. Imports are being reduced to a minimum. It is only in rare cases where a particular store cannot be manufactured in the country, where there can be no substitute either, where the importer insists that a particular proprietary article should be imported and that he cannot use indigenously manufactured article, that imports are being allowed.

My hon. friend Shri Warrior made a speech, but his speech was not warrior-like. He said we were not purchasing from the Government sector undertakings. I may remind him that according to the policy of the Government, this Department of Supply, being the purchaser, takes both the public sector and the private sector into consideration. This question has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. In 1955, the Central Stores Purchase Committee, after an elaborate enquiry, recommended that industries in the private sector should be free to compete with those in the public sector in Government purchases. At the same time, they did recognise that there would be special circumstances when the Government might have to confine its purchases to State-owned undertakings, instead of following the normal method of purchase by competitive quotations. This recommendation was examined by the Government. It was decided that it would not be appropriate to issue any general

instructions, as ordinarily the Government had every right to accord preference to the public sector as compared to the private sector, where necessary, and that the Government should ensure, as far as possible, that the products of such undertakings were utilised to meet governmental requirements to the maximum extent possible. The instructions to the DGS & D on this subject are as under:

"Where State-owned factories or undertakings are in a position to meet Government requirements, purchases may be made from such undertakings after taking into consideration various factors such as availability, specification, prices and the delivery period within which supplies could be made. Each case will have to be considered on its merits."

So, we are purchasing from public sector undertakings. For instance, from HMT we are purchasing machine tools.

I may also inform the House that the IOC has got huge orders from the DGS & D worth about Rs. 20 crores, for purchase of HSD at various places in the country. So, I do not know wherefrom Shri Warrior got this inspiration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Warrior has retreated.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is why I said that his speech was not warrior-like.

My hon. friend also stated that we were paying higher prices to the private sector for certain types of stores, and he quoted the instance of army boots manufactured by the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, where the price is less. There was also a question by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee to the Minister of Defence Production on 16th March, 1964. In the Harness and Saddlery Factory, the cost of production is

Rs. 17.84 and its capacity is 25,000 pairs of boots jungle per month, double shift. But there they do not take into consideration the margin of profit, or the packing charges. The price of Rs. 19.10 paid to the private sector, including the small scale industry at Kanpur, includes 10 per cent profit and packing charges, which come to about 74 nP. Not a naya paisa was paid more. All these things are taken into consideration and the price, arrived at. Later the price was increased to Rs. 20.10 because the price of raw hides had increased. This was certified by the Director of Industries for Uttar Pradesh. We deal with taxpayers' money and we are anxious that not a naya paisa is paid extra to anybody. There is no question of favouritism being shown to anybody. Had my hon. friend Shri Warrior been present perhaps he would have seen that we did not pay a naya paisa more.

Shri Warrior said that our supply missions abroad were big empires and that there was a lot of delay in procurement of stores. Much water has flown in the rivers after these recommendations of the PAC and EC which he referred to. Even prior to PAC's observations, instructions were issued; after these observations, they were repeated. Steps are taken to regularise any lapses which might have occurred here and there. Shri Sivasankar who was Secretary of the then WHS Ministry assisted by the Food Secretary, visited these missions in 1961 and made some valuable suggestions which resulted in a saving of £50,000 by reduction of staff in London. His second recommendation was to appoint a private firm of shipping agents as shipping and forwarding agents which resulted in the reduction of staff in the shipping directorate of the India Store Department, London—a saving of £50,000. My senior colleague Hathiji visited these missions last year and his report is

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also there which will be implemented. The staff in the India Stores Department, London has been reduced to 315; the staff in the India Supply Mission, has been reduced to 140.

The other point raised by Shri Warrior and others is about delay in payments. Steps have been taken to see that delays do not occur. Where payment is delayed, it is reflected in prices. Some firms and industrialists are unwilling to come forward and tender for the requirements of DGSD. I have been here for the last two years and they expressed a feeling: God save us from DGSD. There should not be any feeling of delay in the mind of the indenter, consignee and the supplier. If payment is delayed, the supplier adds a cushion in the prices and we will have to pay more. Some steps have been taken in this direction. Previously, the supplier was being paid 95 per cent on inspection and proof of despatch and the rest 5 per cent after the consignee received the stores. It was naturally taking a lot of time in some cases. We had liberalised these terms during the time of the Emergency. Now, they could be paid 98 per cent on inspection and despatch and only two per cent later. This is in respect of rate and running contracts.

Hitherto progress payments were allowed only upto 50 per cent of the value of raw materials such as iron and steel, etc. This facility has been extended to the supply of other stores also where it is clear that the ordinary system of payment on completion of a store is not suitable and causes the contractor considerable hardship in his having to block capital owing to high value of components, long processing time and considerable cost of labour and processing. We have agreed to pay upto 75 per cent of the value of raw materials. The delay is because of finalisation. A finalisation wing was set up in 1957 on the recommenda-

tion of the Stores Purchase Committee. This wing deals with post contractual issues such as price finalisation, regularisation of delivery period, refund of security deposit, recovery of Government dues, if any, examination of complaints from contractors in respect of delays in payment, etc. Much time is lost in references and cross references. I have suggested, with the approval of my senior colleague, that delays in this wing should be avoided. Wherever necessary, the concerned person, the supplier or the indenter should be called for a discussion and the thing should be finalised. The delay is not entirely on the part of DGSD. The supplier is sometimes unwilling to reply because if he replies he will have to pay the damages and he does not come forward. There is insistence on the part of certain firms not to produce the bill of entry and invoices regarding purchase of raw materials in support of their bills. In the case of short receipt and damage to stores noticed at the consignee's end, the firms agree to effect replacement of supplies after a considerable time. There is the submission of claims by contractors after lapse of time. I am hopeful that delays would not occur in the future.

I think one or two hon. Members mentioned delays which result in corruption. Quick payment leads to lower prices and also early supply. If there is delay, the concerned men may come to the DGSD office and meet several officers and he comes into contact. These men are called contact men. To avoid this we have taken certain steps to see that no scope is given knowingly or unknowingly for corruption to creep in. It was decided that only one duly authorised representative of a firm should be permitted at the time of opening of tenders. Accordingly, in the invitation to tenderers the firms are asked to indicate the names and addresses of their representatives who would be attending at the time of opening of tenders.

The second step taken was that instructions have been issued that tenders should be opened by an Assistant Director other than the one who would be dealing with that tender and a brief statement of details read out at the time of opening of the tender should be prepared by the Assistant Director at the same time.

The question of introducing security arrangements in the building occupied by the DGS&D organisation with a view to restrict the entrance of outsiders is under consideration. It has also been decided to set up a Reception Office which would deal with the enquiries from the trade representatives so that it would not be necessary for them to contact the officers.

It has also been decided that for the present no officer below the status of Director should grant interview to the representatives of the firms. This Director would receive all visitors, hear their complaints and give them whatever information that they want and that can be given legitimately.

The other step was, it was decided that a systematic case study of purchase cases should be undertaken with a view to find out whether any irregularities have been committed by the officers. A post of Deputy Director has been sanctioned for this purpose and is likely to be filled up shortly.

So also, in the Technical Development Wing similar steps have been taken. A time-limit has been prescribed within which the recommendations of this Department have to be forwarded to the Ministries concerned. On the applications received for licences, within a prescribed time they have to send their recommendations.

Secondly, another measure taken to cut out delays was that cases involving scrutiny of capital goods applications, which become more than a month old, are required to be brought up at the weekly meetings of Development Officers.

Thirdly, it was decided that whenever additional information is required in connection with the applications for the grant of industry or import licences, it should be called for only after an officer superior to the one calling for such information has seen the case and approved of the type of information to be obtained, and so on.

So attempts are being made to see that the officers do not fall from the path of virtue. Human nature being what it is, steps only can be taken. We are taking all precautions and I am sure, Sir, that in course of time, in a short time, things will improve. Things have shown some improvement in the DGS&D. All I can say is that still much has to be done. And, Sir, I take this opportunity of paying my compliments to the officers of the DGS&D and the Technical Development Wing who have risen to the occasion and done their best with enthusiasm in meeting the demands of Defence and other Government requirements.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must thank the Deputy Minister who intervened just now for clarifying many of the points which were agitating my mind.

During the debate last year also I think I was one of the vocal supporters of the then Ministry known as the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, though that Ministry was criticised by almost all the speakers. Today we have to see that this particular department known as the Supply Department, with the help of the Technical Development Department, should really gear itself up, because this is a department where a lot has to be done. My hon. friend Shri Warrior and others who raised some points never wanted to criticise the Department as such, but their criticism was based on some of the information which we generally receive either from the contractors or from other departments who know something about this Department.

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I know about the functioning of the Department because I was connected with the ordnance factories for nearly seventeen years. And I am happy to note that the gentleman who heads the Department has experience of the Railways, Defence and other Government Departments. I really thank the hon. Minister for bringing such an eminent person as the head of this particular Department.

I have some points to make. Recently certain things have been brought to my notice in regard to the procurement of armament components from the civil trade. And here in this House various questions have been raised. And, if I remember aright, many speakers wanted from the Defence Minister an assurance that at least the manufacture of arms and ammunition would not be given to the civil trade. I was apprehensive of this thing, because no categorical assurance came from the Minister. After the Chinese aggression we had to gear up the ordnance factories. We had to get arms and ammunition from foreign countries. Whatever friendly countries came forward, whether socialist countries or non-socialist countries, from anybody who became a friend of us and wanted to give us a friendly aid in the form of arms and ammunition, we accepted it. At that time it was felt that these ordnance factories should be expanded and that they should move towards self-sufficiency. And this was being done. And I am happy that 21 ordnance factories today have shown increased production, and the value of production has been raised from Rs. 40 crores to 100 crores. As such I do not find any reason why the private sector, the civil trade, should be entrusted with the manufacture of some of the components of armaments. It is said here in the Report:

"Until the Emergency, most armament components were manufactured in the ordnance factories. Consequent on the increased demand for armament components created by the Emergency, arrangements were made for util-

izing the civil sector, for procuring armament components, thus releasing some of the capacity of ordnance factories for the manufacture of some of the more difficult or security classified items. A Senior Officer from the Railway Board with considerable production engineering experience was appointed as Special Director General in the D.G.S.&D. to look after the Defence requirements, particularly armament components."

I raised this question recently before the Director-General, Ordnance Factories at the Industrial Council meeting which was held in March. Not only I but the representatives of the twenty-one factories who attended the meeting, raised it. And my case is only this. Once the private sector starts manufacturing arms and ammunition, or even various components of the armaments, they will always create a war psychosis in the country. Because, we cannot expect Birla or anybody else to spend about six to ten crores of rupees in the manufacture of arms and ammunition and then, once our problems or border troubles are solved, to shut down their factory. They will not shut down their factory. Because they would want to dump their arms and ammunition, or even the components of armaments, on the Government, they would like to keep this war psychosis intact, so that if there is always a war psychosis the Government may go on preparing for defence needs. I do not for a moment say that we should be complacent when we are facing aggression both from China and from Pakistan. And this unholy alliance between Pakistan and China has created serious problems in the country which confront us today. But should it go to this extent that even components of armaments should be given to the civil trade? And what is our experience of the civil trade in the past? The civil trade, I know has been engaged in the manufacture of army boots. And when there was a shortage of raw hides, the civil trade, A.K. Bro-

thers and others refused to give us raw hides. A question was raised in this House, and the reply given by the Minister of Defence Production was that necessary instructions have been issued to the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals to see that the supplies are regular. I do not impute any motives to the private sector since we are a mixed economy and both have to exist and peacefully co-exist. My intention is only to focus the attention of the hon. Minister to this point that once they go on manufacturing armament components there will be no end to war psychosis in the country.

And I do not know who are going to execute those orders. During the Emergency nearly seven to eight thousand industrial units, known as 'serving the Defence needs', have sprung up. There is a mushroom growth in the industrial units. In certain cases, there are simply some sign-boards, and there are no workshops or any such things. I was surprised to see how they could do this work. I do not know whether they are reliable. For manufacturing these ammunition and armament components, they should be reliable firms. Will they supply us during the emergency, in the hour of need, and will they supply us up to the specification? Because, the general complaint against the civil trade is that they supply a good sample according to the specifications, but when there is the question of bulk supply, it is far below the specifications. That is not my experience only, but it is the experience of the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, and I am sure that is the experience of even our Minister and the new Director-General of this particular department. I do not impute any motive to the Finance Minister, but I may say that there are good contractors and bad contractors. In this department, experience shows that even those contractors who have not given the income-tax clearance certificates have

been given orders. There are such cases. What is happening to the ammunition boxes? Ammunition boxes are wanted in lakhs to pack the ammunition for air-dropping, etc. We want good boxes. A firm in Aligarh has been given permission to manufacture 40 lakhs of boxes. This firm has one kiln just for seasoning wood. I am yet to see any good factory where there is mass production of ammunition boxes. Still, that firm has been given the licence. It takes at least two months or 60 days for seasoning a particular wood which is capable of bearing the shock of the ammunition when it is dropped. The manufacturer told one of our friends who asked him, "you are manufacturing 60 lakhs of ammunition boxes, but how much time do you take for seasoning?" That it takes 72 hours, because there is modern machinery. I would request any instructor to go to Aligarh and see whether the manufacturer has any good plant for good seasoning of the wood, or whether he has also sprung up during the emergency as the emergency contractor, as it is called now.

There is another point which was brought to my knowledge, and last time I said the same thing. 25,000 to 30,000 quilts were necessary for our jawans. I know that for certain that certain contractors supplied the quilts. It was not 80 per cent cotton; it was 80 per cent cotton waste and 20 per cent cotton. In such cases, the demand in this House was that whether that contractor who supplied for the defence, for the jawans who are fighting the battle at heights of 8,000 to 12,000 ft in NEFA and risking their lives and the future of their family members, has been able to show any voucher from where he purchased the cotton. I do not know whether any enquiry was made or not.

In the same way, I know orders were given for the manufacture of blankets. At that time, jersies and blankets were needed for the jawans.

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Anybody who was interested in earning some money became a contractor for supplying jerseys for the jawans and also blankets for the jawans. Some of the blankets which were given to us by West Germany as aid, were sold, I am told, in the Calcutta markets; whether they were sold to the jawans is a matter to be considered very seriously, because we have got a Minister in this Department. We have got a Minister whose integrity cannot be questioned; I do not question the integrity of the officers either. But the inspection should be tightened.

There is another matter which was brought to my notice and I am really ashamed of it. I am told that a firm in Madras which wanted a licence for the manufacture of sewing machine parts. This is a particular thing which did not come under the priority list. At that time, you remember, Sir, that import licences were given only in respect of those items which were needed for defence. This firm was a rejected one. Its licence rejected by the ex-Finance Minister. But when the next Finance Minister took charge—I do not know what interest he had and I do not impute any motive and I do not doubt his integrity at all—this question was mooted through the department known as the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, and Shri Boothalingam was Secretary of that Ministry at that time. It was mooted through him and he wrote on the file that this comes under the priority list. I do not know whether those Singer machine parts, sewing machine parts, came under priority. The licence was issued to this particular firm—I can quote the name—Sundaram & Co. It was refused licence by the ex-Finance Minister, but it was granted licence—I am speaking subject to correction—in 1962 or 1963.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Any imported parts involved in it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; imported parts were involved. They are supplying the parts. But my question is this. For the manufacture of parachutes, there is the Parachute Factory, Shahjahanpur; there is the clothing factory at Kanpur for ready-made garments; there is the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur and there is the Ordnance Factory at Avadi. These are the four factories manufacturing garments and other things for the army. Are they short of Singer sewing machines or Usha machines? Why was the necessity there, and why was this item given to that firm? Why was this licence given despite the fact that the ex-Finance Minister refused the licence?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall finish in two or three minutes, Sir. Now, I would like to know the reasons why it was given a licence, which was rejected by the ex-Finance Minister. Perhaps there were reasons best known to the Government. After all, it is peculiar. Does the policy change with every Finance Minister? In this particular thing, I want that an enquiry should be held why this particular firm was given a licence and why it was mooted through this particular department through Shri Boothalingam; why it was not a straight dealing. I am afraid it was a shady dealing in which I suspect the Finance Minister has shown an undue interest or over-interest. I do not impute motives to him. I request that it should be enquired into properly. That is a firm in Madras, which I have mentioned for the information of the hon. Minister.

Then, I would request that there should be a closer co-operation between the defence liaison unit and this particular department. There is this liaison unit headed by a senior officer and there are periodical meetings in which all matters are thrashed out. I am happy that this is being done, but more should be done.

Then, I would submit that inspection should be tightened to a greater extent. Take this testing, for instance. I know the keys are manufactured by a big manufacturer, Singh Engineering Works in Kanpur. It was known to this House that the sleepers, the cast-iron sleepers, were not slippery but the keys were loose. And still the keys were accepted. I am told that the inspection in that particular department is somewhat loose. When the hon. Deputy Minister went to Kanpur, I had tried to meet him. I wish he had tightened the machinery and seen that the keys are not loose and the sleepers are not slippery. Otherwise, again the same thing would result. The sleepers are slippery, but they should not result in further slips; I request the Minister to see that there is proper checking on the inspection side.

One last point and I shall have done. It is mentioned that this department arranges also certain items which are in the priority list and to which import licence is given. One of the firms, Messrs. Babulal Bhargava & Sons., in Kanpur, was the first to manufacture the diamond glass cutters. These were imported. This firm has been licensed to manufacture and see that in India these diamond glass cutters are also made. They wanted some industrial diamonds and diamond dust to be imported,—and they were worth only Rs. 17,000—from foreign countries. It was needed for defence and other requirements. What happened was, they approached the Director of Industries, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The Uttar Pradesh Government, through their Director of Industries, gave them an essentiality certificate which is necessary for any imported item of the value of Rs. 8,000. They did not allow Rs. 17,000. They said Rs. 8,000 would be sufficient. Even after that essentiality certificate had been granted, the department here which grants licences for foreign imports said that it is not at all necessary. I am yet to know why this has been refused. A particular firm having Singer sewing machinery

parts or spinning machinery parts would be granted a licence only because the Finance Minister is interested in it, but here only Rs. 17,000 was needed but it was not permitted. Do we want to get these things in the black market? Can India make industrial diamonds or diamond dust? These things are not available, and glass cutting is necessary for the growth of industrial expansion either for defence or for anything else. This Rs. 8,000 could not be given! It is a sad commentary on our industrial expansion. Anybody who takes an interest and the initiative and wants to make Indian glass cutters is not given the licence. I request the hon. Minister to see that something is done in this case.

Lastly, I must congratulate the department and the Ministry for the work it has done. I request that they should have a greater tightening of the measures. It should not only be supplies and disposals. Let the supplies be there but they should dispose of the things carefully and judiciously.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, with regard to the Department, the grants under which are under discussion today, I think the Deputy Minister in charge of the Department has given certain inklings about certain things. I may not say much on that, but I do understand that it has to deal with the work of the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. As far as supplies are concerned, I am very happy about two or three things. Last year also, I pointed out one or two things, about which I feel that certain action has been taken. Firstly, in the past, there were very few centres all over the country from which supplies could be got. Last year and year before last a number of my colleagues here raised a few points. Firstly, they said that supply should be diversified and also diversification area-wise and industry-wise. With the

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meagre information I have with me, I can say that something has been done with regard to that. I would certainly expect the senior Minister, when he rises to reply to the debate, to tell us how this streamlining has been done with regard to making purchases and getting supplies from different parts of the country and from different industries—large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale. Certainly, as far as the small-scale industry is concerned, there has been good progress.

The items of supply are mainly textiles, leather, silk engineering, chemicals, timber, half-wroughts, railway goods and defence supplies. As far as textiles are concerned, the position has come to such a pitch that in the past few winter months, the people have been suffering from one or two things. Firstly, woollen textiles have not been available to the people and also what little has been available has been sold at very high prices. Whenever we asked how this position had arisen, every time we were told that it is because of the defence needs that woollen prices have risen. I would like to know from the Minister how much woollens have been purchased during the period from November 1962 upto the end of February 1964, what varieties have been purchased and from what areas of the country. I personally feel that this scarcity created in the last few winter months was artificial. I would like the Minister to throw some light on this as far as his responsibility is concerned, so that we may be free to judge for ourselves the reasons. I come from an area which is very cold and the adjacent States also experience the same cold. I found that there was severe shortage of woollens during the last few winter months.

About silks, for defence purposes, you need parachutes and other silken material. May I know in what way

and where these silken garments and parachutes are being manufactured? Is it that contracts are given or particular factories are selected in particular areas only and they are asked to manufacture these things? Why I am asking this is, my State of Jammu and Kashmir is the State that produces the best silk in the country known as Univoltine silks of high quality. Personally I feel that Kashmir should have got some share in the manufacture of these silken garments. I would like to know why parachute cloth has not been got from there.

About engineering and chemicals, as far as I can understand, the supply-base is pretty broad-based and purchases are made. I have no complaint in this regard and I am very happy that the Supply Department have been in a position to galvanise the entire energy and capacity of this industry in order to meet the civil and defence needs.

Coming to timber, the Supply Department purchases timber for the railways and also for defence purposes. From Jammu and Kashmir State, a good volume of timber is being supplied—half-wroughts for rifle factories and sleeper and other timber for railways and for defence purposes. The other day, while there was a discussion on some other Ministry's Demands, some of us felt that Ishapur and other rifle factories have shown good results. I would pay a compliment to the Supply Ministry for that, because it was mainly due to the organisation of this Ministry that they could supply these half-wroughts in time and of good quality. That was perhaps also a very important reason why they could show these good results.

There is another important matter to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. Railway

sleepers are being purchased from Jammu and Kashmir and from Himachal Pradesh. Out of all the species of timber, Deodar timber is supposed to be the best, though sleepers are made from other coniferous timbers also. Pathankot is the place where all these sleepers are collected and they are passed on from there to the various places. I have some information with me to which I want the hon. Minister, Mr. Rao, particularly, to pay some attention; namely, sleepers made of inferior timber were passed on as Deodar timber. Secondly, my information is that sleepers have been passed on from Himachal Pradesh in the name of Kashmir sleepers. Of course, I would approach the Minister later and find out what the position is.

But something more is emanating, namely, that sleepers were collected at one place called Dalwan near Julundur. People began to talk about these things and somehow this information has leaked out. I am told that the entire stock was set fire to and it was reported that it was an accidental fire. I would request the Minister to go into it and also consult the Railway Ministry. My information is that the Railway Ministry also was informed in time. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House what action is taken in this matter, because it is very important.

As far as the purchase and supply policy is concerned, no doubt the inspecting officers visit the various areas and industries. There is no doubt that from personal experience I have seen that some inspecting officers are doing very well and some others are not doing so well. Since this new re-organisation has been given effect to in this Ministry, I want to know what particular steps have been taken to make this inspection and purchase fool-proof. Secondly, I want to know what steps have been taken to make it possible that manufacturers in all

the lines in which the Ministry makes purchases may be afforded an opportunity to exhibit their goods. Lastly, I want to know whether nepotism and favouritism have been eliminated altogether. I hope the Minister will give some details about these things when he replies. I know they are doing a number of things very well, but certain things are going round the country and so, at least when the budget demands of the Department are discussed, these things should be cleared, so that it will have a very good effect upon the public opinion all over the country.

Sir, it is very good that testing houses have been established not only in Delhi but elsewhere also. Tests of goods ordered and produced for supply should take place as early as possible. No delays should take place with regard to testing. Also, attempts should be made to see that at the supply centres these testing stations are brought as near to the supply station as possible. I do admit that it is not physically possible to have a testing house for each and every manufacturing centre, but wherever there are reasonably well established supply centres these testing houses should also be established near them so that the suppliers have to take little trouble, they have to waste little time and spend little money in getting their goods examined, inspected and taken over.

15.00 hrs.

Then, with regard to payment, so far, I should say, practically there have been no complaints. Even then, steps should be taken to see that payments become very easy and very quick. Immediately the goods are delivered by them, payments should be made to them.

I was talking about Jammu and Kashmir. At the moment three

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

items are being supplied by that State. This is so far as the supply part is concerned. As far as the purchase part is concerned, I would urge upon the Central Government to extend the services of this organisation towards that State also. Whatever pattern this Ministry may have adopted in respect of other States should equally apply to that State also as far as purchases are concerned. If there are any hurdles that they may feel in doing that, I would request them to let us know those hurdles so that we can all make an attempt and see that such hurdles are put off.

There are one or two things that I would like to say in regard to this Department of Supply. This department, by making purchases, on the one hand, is encouraging our industries, no doubt, and, on the other, in a number of cases, I have found, it has been able to stabilise the prices also. But what I have also been able to find out is that in certain cases a certain amount of inflationary trends are created. In this connection, I would like to ask the Ministry that whenever they lay down their policy for making purchases they should chalk out their programme and care should be taken to see that while making purchases in bulk quantities no inflationary trends are created. I will tell you how these inflationary trends are created. As you know, for manufacturing goods in different varieties the raw material available is limited, whether it is indigenous or whether it is imported. There is always a larger draw upon the raw materials. After all, the raw materials required for the manufacture of the articles that you purchase are not used in the manufacture of those articles only. There are other sources of demand also on the same raw materials. The same raw materials are required for other industries as well. Therefore, care should be taken to see that your

orders go in dribblets and not in bulk at a time because that way it will certainly be a check—that is what I personally feel—against creating inflationary trends which will ultimately have a very bad or adverse effect upon the whole economy of the country.

With regard to purchases abroad, you have one office in London and one office in America. I am glad that the ex-Minister, Shri Hathi, who paid a visit to them last year, when I asked a question in the last session of this Parliament explained the position very well. I am happy he did that. I would like to know what were his recommendations to the Government. I would like to know, when the Minister replies, as to what action has been taken in regard to those recommendations so that the misgivings that have come before us are not only done away with but we may also know what economics have been effected, what austerity measures have been taken and in what way the purchase system or the supply system has been streamlined so that we get the best for the efforts we put in.

Then I come to the question of disposals. I am happy that the disposal work is in their hands. Both supply and disposal are very important. If they are centralised—though there may be another opinion also—I would say, that is the desirable thing. I have not the time to explain the reasons, but I do support centralised disposal. But I would like to say one thing. The Ministry should adopt a fool-proof arrangement with regard to disposals. Firstly, whenever something is being disposed of by this Ministry or by the Department of Disposals, the items that are to be disposed of and other particulars should get the broadest possible publicity. Secondly, an opportunity should be provided to the intending buyers to have a visual inspection of the items. By doing that the department will be

able to get better customers and better prices and the buyers will also get a better satisfaction.

With these few remarks, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants that are before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hajar-navis.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, I also wanted to intervene in the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Hajar-navis not speaking?

Shri Hathi: Yes.

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hajar-navis): I will be the last speaker.

Shri Hathi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you and to the House for showing the indulgence of allowing me to intervene in the debate. I thought, having been in the Ministry for the last two years, I might clarify, if I can, several points raised by the hon. Members.

I am grateful to them for making some concrete suggestions, for appreciating the work of the Ministry and also for the thinking that they have provided on several matters. Particularly, two or three hon. Members—Shri Warrior, Shri Banerjee and the last speaker who spoke before me, Shri Saraf,—have made certain suggestions and sought certain information. I shall try to give as much information as I possibly can.

Shri Warrior started by saying that the work of the Technical Development Wing as is reflected in the report is not as it should be or that it does not at all show what development the country has shown. Shri Sharma wanted that we must try to step up the production and meet the defence needs.

श्री श्रीकार ल. ल. बरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हज़स में कोरम नहीं है। क्विक मिनिस्टर स हब जवाब दे रहे हैं इसलिये कोरम तो होना ही चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. This is the third time within two hours that the quorum bell is being rung. I feel it is the first duty of every hon. Member to see that quorum is maintained. The whole country is watching us.

There is quorum now. Shri Hathi may continue his speech.

Shri Hathi: Shri Banerjee raised certain points with regard to the manufacture of armament components in the private sector. But, on the whole, he complimented the Ministry for the work it has done. I should recall to the House that in the dark days of October/November 1962 when we were anxious that the needs of our soldiers at the borders should be fully met, the Department of Supplies and the Technical Development Wing collaborated and worked in such a way that it was possible to meet all the needs of the defence. I want to inform the House that since those days the essential needs of our jawans have been fully met and if at any time we want twice or thrice our present supplies, it is possible to meet those defence needs fully. Here I would like to give some figures so that the House may have some idea of the materials supplied by this department both in 1962 and 1963. In 1962 the total supply of blankets was 3 lakhs worth Rs. 80 lakhs. In 1963 it went up to 26 lakhs worth Rs. 761 lakhs. While in 1962 we supplied only 2 lakhs metres of battle dress, in 1963 our manufacture and supply went up to 26 lakhs metres. In the case of shirting it went up from 10 lakhs metres to 83 lakhs metres. Nylon cord for parachutes went up from 2 crore metres to 12 crore metres. The boot ankle has risen from 3 lakhs pairs to 20 lakhs pairs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of order. You will remember that when Shri Acharya Kripalani wanted to know the pair of boots required by the army, the hon. Minister refused to give it on the ground that it will give an idea of the size of the army to the enemy.

Shri Hathi: I am only giving the capacity in the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy to hear it.

Shri Hathi: I just wanted to show that the capacity has been raised ten times or more. Then, the capacity for manufacture in the engineering side, chemical side, textiles, motor vehicles, jeeps, batteries etc. have been raised in a manner that we could meet almost the entire needs of defence and at short notice the production can be geared up. That is all what I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

It is not correct to say that the Technical Development Wing is doing nothing except having some tin plates, as mentioned by Shri Warior. As soon as an indent is received, the first thing that the Department of Supplies has to do is to check up in co-operation with the Technical Development Wing whether the country can produce them, whether there is capacity in the country, whether they require raw materials, whether they require some balancing equipments etc. If it could be done within the country, the first thing they do is to produce it indigenously. If it could not be produced within the country, then the Technical Development Wing takes care of this subject and tries to create new capacity so that it can be produced here. This is the method we follow. It is said that during the war we have to prepare for peace and during peace we have to prepare for war. During war time we have to strengthen the economy of the country. We have to create new capacity in the country, and try to develop industries and then it shall be possible

for us to build up the economy of the country. The Technical Development Wing, therefore, has that important role to play. With a view to securing well-founded and properly-coordinated pattern of industrial economy it has to play its role. It has been rendering technical service to the various Ministries, like Petroleum and Chemicals, Heavy Engineering, Industries and Food and Agriculture. It is advising the Planning Commission and the Development Councils that have been constituted, where representatives of trade and industry could come and discuss their development plans, because the development of industries is as a result of public and private undertakings. The real technical development and planning guidance are done by other servicing organisations.

If we look at the industrial progress of the country, it has reached the figure of 215 in 1963, as against 100 in 1956 and 159 in 1960. It may be that we have not gone as far as we should. But, because of the various limitations, mainly of foreign exchange, we could not go as fast as we wanted. The question is whether we should keep quiet because of the bottleneck of foreign exchange or we should do something in the matter. Here comes the role of the Technical Development Wing. It must try to guide and advise the various industries to find out whether it is not possible to manufacture indigenously these plants and equipments in the country.

I am glad to say that we have started producing machinery for the manufacture of sugar, cement and textiles. A plant that could produce 600 tons of cement a day would cost about Rs. 175 lakhs when manufactured in the country, of which the foreign components would come to Rs. 45 lakhs. That means for every plant that we manufacture we would be saving Rs. 130 lakhs. By 1965-66 it will be possible for us to meet the full requirements of machinery for cement production in the country.

In the case of sugar mills, the capacity now established is considered adequate for some time and can turn out 12 to 14 standard sugar mills. The sugar plant with a production capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 tons per day may cost Rs. 84 lakhs when manufactured in the country. It requires only Rs. 14 lakhs of foreign exchange, thus saving about Rs. 70 lakhs per plant. 15 complete sugar plants manufactured indigenously have already gone into production by now.

Similarly, textile machinery worth Rs. 18 crores were manufactured during the year 1963. The figure may go up to Rs. 26 crores in 1965-66. Then, the bicycle industry now wholly uses indigenous components and the import of foreign components for this industry is completely banned. In the case of motor cars, from 60 to 70 per cent we hope to reach 90 per cent in the case of indigenous components this year.

These are the various efforts made by the Technical Development Wing. Their first job is to plan; then they have to process the actual commissioning of that industry; then comes quality control, progress and inspection.

The Technical Development Wing is now being reorganised. Shri Warior said that there is a horde of directors. There are 32 directors and they are in charge of groups of industries. For four or five Development Officers there are advisers and senior advisers. Each Development Officer in charge of a particular group of industries takes care of that group of industry and plans for that.

We are also thinking of an inspection and progress cell. That means that they will go round the country, see the progress, check the quality and advise them if the quality is not up to the standard so that whatever we produce competes favourably with the foreign market and it may not be said that the goods manufactured in the country are not up to the standard.

I have mentioned that we have been able to make the country self-sufficient in industrial machinery for sugar and cement and, to some extent, cotton. We have also been able to manufacture machinery for tea-processing plants, solvent extraction plants, sulphuric acid plants, small-scale paper-making plants, simple types of machine tools. Production has also been started of a number of sophisticated machine tools, like capstan lathes, vertical lathes etc. and it is possible that we will be able to reduce our foreign exchange component. That is where both the Departments have to play an important role though the Technical Development Wing has to play a much more important role than simply look to the needs of the country so far as supplies are concerned.

15.22 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, we are also thinking of material management in the Directorate of Supplies. Of course, personnel management is there. So far as speedy processing is concerned, it is personnel management; but side by side we have also thought of and are processing, what I call, material management. That means, if an item or store is needed, we see whether that store could be made cheaper either by standardisation or by substituting indigenous material for foreign imported material or by changing specifications. All these things could be done. By this process we have been able to save about Rs. 6 crores. We hope that about 5 per cent on the total purchases of Rs. 500 crores we may be able to save simply by this material management. It is one thing to negotiate in a businesslike method and reduce the price but it is another thing to make the goods cheaper in the country and to make them available at a lesser cost without in any way affecting the efficiency and the needs or requirements of the country.

[Shri Hathi]

The other question that was touched upon by the hon. Member was about delays and various other departments not trying to co-operate. We have evolved a method where, whenever any department indents or asks the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for purchase of certain items, we hold a monthly meeting, the representative of that Ministry comes and we see whether all those difficulties are fully met or not, why they are not met and where is the bottleneck. All that is being done every month. Therefore the delays are eliminated.

Along with the elimination of delay from this point of view, we have also tried another method and that is in a way an administrative reform. What happened originally was that when a tender was invited, it started from the lowest man, that is, the Section Officer, went to the Assistant Director, Deputy Director, Director and the Director General. About six tiers it had to be processed through and a delay of three days or a week at each one would mean a delay of months together. Instead of that, because the Section Officer and the Assistant Director are nearly of the same calibre, we have divided the work between the Section Officer and the Assistant Director. Previously, if there were 600 receipts, all the 600 were being dealt with first by the Section Officer and then they used to go to the Assistant Director, Director and all that. That we have divided between the two so that each one deals with 300 receipts and instead of each one going through all the six tiers, we have said that from the Section Officer it may go to the Deputy Director and the Director General so that each one will be able to handle double the number he was handling before. Therefore in spite of the increasing number of indents we have not only been able to stop and arrest the arrears but have cut off the arrears and have speeded up the disposal of the receipts; that is, we have been able to do it quickly and more efficiently.

He also said that these directors are touring round and asked how they could look to the file work. I do not want the technical officers to look to the file work. I do not want them to be clerks or secretaries. I want the technical officers to be technical officers to guide the country, to develop the industry, to go round the factories to see what the difficulties are and to tell them the proper method of doing it. That is what I want them to do. Even on the inspection side we do not want that a store which is required should simply be rejected by saying that it is not good or fit for the purpose. No; what we have said is that not only should they go and inspect but if there is any defect they should tell them that this is the defect, this is how the defect can be removed, try further and try to make it as efficient as possible. Therefore these officers should tour. On the contrary, my complaint is that they are not touring. I have not got enough officers who could be spared to tour round. We want that they should go round, see the various industries, see their difficulties and find out what the difficulties are and how they can be removed. That is on the technical development side which Shri Warrior had to say.

But this is not all that we have done. There are still a number of things which we have to do and I would like to say that major lines on which we will have yet to divert this energy and efforts would be on the following industries, namely, development of industrial machinery, production of special steels, production of non-ferrous metals, production of electrical steel sheets, production of pig iron, production of machine tools, production of electrical equipment, production of power cables, production of transport equipment. These are the things where we have yet to make further progress. Yet, we have to try on various other fronts because our country is still short of capacity for manufacturing heavy electrical equip-

ment. We have not yet taken up the production of rectifiers in any appreciable numbers or in appreciable sizes nor taken up the production of cold rolled electrical steel sheets, ferro-chrome, stainless steel etc. We are still dependent in a very big way on the imports of important raw materials like copper, lead, zinc, ferro-chrome, alloy steels etc. Therefore it is that still we have to go ahead much. We shall have to gear up our Directorate of Technical Development so that it may be able to give guidance to plan, process, progress, watch and inspect the various industrial concerns that are coming up. I have said that we have still to do more. It does not mean that we have not done anything. We have done a lot of things. In the field of machine tools industry, we have increased the production from only a few lakhs of rupees some ten years back to more than Rs. 20 crores worth of machine tools. We have started production of Tungsten Carbide right from the ore stage. We have started schemes for the production of lead and zinc from the ore stage. We have increased the production of aluminium from almost a negligible level to a level of 55,000 tons per year. Then, we have also increased our steel production very appreciably though we are yet short of it. We are building up heavy machine building plants and we are also establishing three or four boiler plants while a plant for the manufacture of very high pressure boilers is being erected in the public sector. These are the various gaps. I only wanted to show to the House that there are still gaps and that yet a lot of things have to be done and that could be done if our country is properly guided in the technical field.

Then, Mr. Warior suggested—perhaps a few others also—that we are only thinking in terms of using tin plates and how to save the foreign exchange. But that was only an instance. Even the small things where these tin plates were used have given us a saving of Rs. 3 crores.

These are, what we call, titbits. If each small item gives us a saving of Rs. 3 crores, it would mean a lot. That is not the only thing. There are various other things also. All these things are looked into by the Technical Development Wing.

My hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, mentioned two or three points. I should now like to deal with them. He mentioned his apprehension about the manufacture of these components of armaments in the private sector and he also said that if Birla or other people are given the licence for manufacturing all these things.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that. I said, in case Birla is given the licence to manufacture all these things.

Shri Hathi: Yes. He said that in case Birla is given a licence to manufacture all these things and supposing he closes down the factory, what will happen? Now, we have not given any new licence to anybody for this. The only question is that all engineering units have the capacity to produce certain parts in their own factories as they are. There is no question of giving them a new licence or any machinery or anything of the sort. Take for example, the cycle industry. Certain ball bearings or certain components of the cycles are manufactured. If that same machinery could manufacture certain other parts which are required for some other arms, then that would be augmenting the capacity of the ordnance factories. To that, I do not think, there should be any objection.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who is going to assemble the parts?

Shri Hathi: It will be the ordnance factories. As I said, let that tempo also be created and let them feel that they are also contributing something. This is not being done by giving them any new licence. That is not so.

[Shri Hathi]

Then, there was the question of delays in the matter of licensing and other things. We had appointed a Committee under the Secretary of the Technical Development Wing. There we have said that any application which comes for a licence should be examined and the recommendation should be sent within three months so that there should be no delay. If the delay is greater, naturally the people would think of so many things whether they should come or they should not come and all that. So, we have said there that within three months it should be disposed of and the recommendation goes to the Licensing Committee.

The other point mentioned by Mr. Banerjee was—rather a complaint—about the ammunition boxes and he mentioned that an order of about 40 lakhs was given to that firm. I know that no order of 40 lakhs was placed with that firm. That was one firm in Aligarh. It was supplying only 4000 to 5000 a month. The D.G.O.F. has canceled the indent and, therefore that order also has been canceled. That will satisfy Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you.

Shri Hathi: Another complaint that he made was about these Singer Sewing machine parts. He said that Usha Sewing machines are there and there are other sewing machines also and why should a licence be given to this Singer firm for manufacturing the spare parts. There are a number of Singer Sewing machines in this country. The old parts wear out and they have to be substituted and either you import them or allow all these things to lie idle. Now, it could be done that the Usha Company can manufacture the spare parts for the Singer Sewing machines. But the House will understand that then there will be a conflict of interests between the Usha Company and the Singer Company and I do not think the Usha Company could manu-

facture the spare parts which would fit in the Singer Sewing machines. Therefore, it was only for the spare parts for the Singer Sewing Machines that some industries had to be given the licence and it was not Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari who recommended the licence or anything. It was done by the Industries Ministry. It is not that because he came from a particular area it was done so. The question is that all these things were considered. Either you allow all the Singer Sewing machines in the country to lie idle for want of spare parts or allow the spare parts to be manufactured in the country. What wrong is there? That was the consideration. There is nothing else behind it. I would assure Mr. Banerjee that there is nothing else. I know he is a knowledgeable person and the moment I try to explain to him, he is a reasonable person who would understand it, and it is therefore, that I thought that I might clear this position.

Then, there was one other question about the research laboratories mentioned by Shri Mohan Swarup. He asked what about the research and what about the people coming from other private sectors? I may inform the House that we have taken the best of people even from the private sector as our senior advisers and the team of officers that we have in the Technical Development Wing is, I think, one of the best in the country. They can compare with any other experts also. On the engineering side, on the petro-chemicals side, on all these sides, we have got people and we have also drafted people from the private sector so that their experience could be available to the country as a whole. What I want is that they should not simply be tagged down to this licensing business. Their business should be really to plan things and to develop the industries.

Another question that Shri Mohan Swarup raised was about the research and the national laboratories. Now,

Our Director of Technical Development Wing is in close touch with them.

Actually, he is a member on these various committee and whatever experiments are performed and research is made in these various laboratories, it is all adopted in various industries. For example, I shall only give one or two items. The silvered mica capacitors developed by the National Physical Laboratory have been adopted for commercial exploitation by two firms, one in Bangalore and the other in Bombay. The Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute's process for mica insulating bricks has been recommended for commercial production by two firms, one of which is at Bhopal. The process developed by the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute for the production of potassium chloride from salt bitterns has been recommended for adoption by a unit in Kandla. There are a number of such instances. I would not like to take the time of the House by mentioning the various researches which have been made in the national laboratories and which have been exploited or utilised by the various industries. Thus, actually the functioning of the Technical Development Wing has been to develop the industries and to see that new development take place, new orientation is given, and new guidance is given and that we are made more and more self-sufficient in the matter of our industries and our requirements.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf mentioned about the base of the distribution, and he wanted to know from where we purchased what. I have got a list of the various commodities. But, from Kashmir, for example, we purchase woollen things, wood etc. My hon. friend complained about sleepers. But they are solely being purchased by the railways directly and not through the DGSD.

Then, my hon. friend also mentioned about the various recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee and

wanted to know whether we had implemented them. As my colleague has already said, we have implemented them, and the net result is a saving of about £100,000 per year. Similarly, when I went there, I had also looked into the working and I found that still about one-third of the staff could be reduced, because at present the method of purchase is to invite tenders even for an item costing £1 or £2 and that would mean much time. Therefore, we have given them powers to purchase on cash items costing about £15, or £75 or £100 and so on, because that would not matter much. Considering the time, energy and the expenditure incurred on going through the processing of these small purchases, we have given them powers to make cash purchases. Then, we have given instructions on various other things. For instance, where we can accept the warranty of the firm that we are dealing with, so that unnecessarily we need not always have to send our officers for inspection, as in the case of fertilisers, for instance. These are some of the very elementary things, but still, it has a very vital effect so far as the expenditure is concerned.

These are the various things that have been done, and still we are thinking of reducing the staff at London and at Washington, and I hope that we shall be able to do that without in any way affecting the efficiency of the working there.

I need not take much time of the House because most of the points have been covered by my colleague. I have also mentioned several things on the technical development side since it was expected by hon. Members that I should give them some information as to what was being done.

As I have already said, we have been trying to develop our engineering industry in a number of ways. On the chemical side also, we have been able to do quite a lot and yet it

[Shri Hathi]

is a long way which we have to go. But I hope that we shall be able to achieve that with the reorganisation of work and with the zeal with which our officers do it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Have you fixed any targets in this connection? And have you been able to reach them?

Shri Hathi: The targets are there by all means. The targets are twofold. One is to make our country self-sufficient in various industrial machinery units. As I said in sugar, we have reached the target. On cement, we are doing it. That means that all the foreign exchange that we would have had to spend for the import of this equipment has now been stopped.

I think I have tried to clear up the various points raised by hon. Members. I would once again express my gratitude for the appreciation by them of the work done by the Departments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation. I never imputed any motives to the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the hon. Member compliments. So, why should he object? He has objections even to the compliments paid to him?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know still, with your permission, whether the licence to this particular firm was refused by the ex-Finance Minister and whether it was granted on the recommendation of the Department of which the present Finance Minister was the Minister in charge, namely the Department of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.

I should like to know also one other thing from the hon. Minister. He had taken a very kind decision regarding the permanency of the lower division clerks employed under the DGSD at Calcutta. At that time there was some difficulty with the Home Ministry.

Since the hon. Minister has now gone over to the Home Ministry, I would like to know whether any decision has been arrived at.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): May I know whether any attempt has been made to start any ship-breaking industry in the country so that cheap and good quality plates can be manufactured in the country?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that we have yet made any further research on that.

As regards Shri S. M. Banerjee's second question, I had in fact expected that question earlier and I was surprised why he did not take it up earlier. I may tell him that I have now taken up that question.

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, The debate has covered the whole working of the Ministry, and what had to be said on our behalf has been said so clearly and in such detail by Shri Jaganatha Rao that I do not think I have anything to add except to point out to the House that my colleague Shri Jaganatha Rao has been the longest denizen of this Department....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the hon. Minister the most recent arrival.

Shri Hajarnavis: I hope I am not divulging any secret when I say that a substantial part of the credit for the improvement noticed both in the House and elsewhere is due to him...

Shri S. M. Banerjee:..His status should be raised.

Shri Hajarnavis: In this, of course he has received a great deal of encouragement and guidance from my predecessor Shri Hathi.

I may repeat, because it bears repetition, that last year, the figure of purchases went up from Rs. 380 crores to about Rs. 580 crores. But the figures

by themselves do not tell the whole story. Purchase, as has been said by the purchases committee, is an art. It is not merely a transaction across a counter where you pay the money and receive the goods wrapped up in an artistically printed paper, but it has to be a purposeful activity directed towards, firstly, obtaining the best value for the money, and secondly towards seeing that the bargain is actually carried out, and thirdly towards seeing that the purchases made by Government who are one of the largest consumers have an impact on the economy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is both an art and a science.

Shri Hajarnavis: Science certainly. But about art, I thought I must point it out.

So that the impact in the chosen direction and is of the requisite strength. How well this has been done was brought home to us this afternoon not only by the indulgence shown by the House but by the very generous appreciation of what has been done in the Ministry under Shri Hathi's stewardship. Of course, I must also point out, as Shri Hathi explicitly did, that just as the Minister lends his head most often to be cut off if anything goes wrong, when he receives any appreciation, it is on behalf of the whole organisation. So it could not have been achieved without the devoted attention and effort of every single individual constituting this organisation.

As I said, the volume of purchase has doubled. But that is not the whole story. What is significant is that the percentage of indigenous material has also increased. It was not easy to obtain do many of the things for which we depended upon external sources. Peace is the lodestar of our national policy which means that our economy is not war-based or defence-based; it is not war-oriented or defence-oriented. Of course, we spend all that is necessary and all

that we can spare to ensure that if there is any challenge to our integrity it is met. But essentially, our economy is not a war-based economy. Therefore, when a threat came to us without notice and without provocation, it was difficult to transform what was essentially a peace-oriented economy into an economy which produces goods necessary for war. Many of such things had not been produced by us here; if they were, they were in insufficient quantities. As my predecessor, Shri Hathi, said, many of the things, which he mentioned, were produced in normal quantities, but these had to be produced in abnormal quantities. Yet the challenge was met. I must say it was due to his forethought, and resourcefulness which together constituted what is called the organising ability that we have been able to face this task successfully.

Figures have already been given. They have been appreciated by the House. I am moved by the expression of confidence in me which fell from Shri Banerjee and I hope I shall be worthy of that confidence.

There is one other thing I might mention—that is, about the Development Wing. The Development Wing is the technical part of the brain of this Government. It is now called the Department of Technical Development. It is the technical part of the brain, the thinking apparatus, of this Government which advises all the Ministries, the Planning Commission and also all industries, in the public sector or privately owned.

Here I must pay a tribute to the Prime Minister who during his stewardship has lost no opportunity to impress on every possible occasion upon every possible authority, individual or organisation the necessity for the study of science, research in science and the application of both to methods of production in the country. If today we are science-conscious and technology-conscious, it is only because of the unremitting effort of the Prime Minister in this direction. So

[Shri Hajarnavis]

in this particular organisation, he has naturally taken a deep and abiding interest.

How does the Development Wing function? It is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, an obstacle to establishment of industry. If I have to choose the word, again I would not say 'licence'; I would say 'certificate of efficiency'. Licence is used in the sense that some kind of activity which was not desirable is being permitted. Here what is called the licensing process begins this way. As soon as an application is received, the first question to which we address ourselves is: does it fit into the Plan? If so, what is its place there? After that, is decided, we ask ourselves: are we going to make the maximum use of the indigenous material, and with that indigenous material, are we going to use the most efficient method? We have to satisfy ourselves on this score. There, as my hon. colleague, Shri Hathi, pointed out, we draw upon the rich and varied experience and knowledge transmitted to us by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The connection between the two organisations is very close. A representative of theirs sits on our Licensing Committee. Our own personnel go and serve on their Committee. It is of the essence of the matter that all knowledge gained, all data obtained, all processes evolved, in the national laboratory or in the university laboratory or in a private institution should be at the service of industry.

We have some of the most eminent men in scientific and technological fields serving us anonymously in the technical development wing. Their object in scrutinising an application is not to stifle it, but to examine it from the point of seeing whether the item is going to be efficient both industrially as well as economically. Constantly advice is given from that point of view. If delay occurs, it is either for eliciting information or for persuading people to agree to the advice

of the experts. Suppose there is an individual entrepreneur. Will he be able to get an organisation of this authority, dimension or status or with such qualifications?

There are two ways in which the development wing can serve the individual entrepreneur. One is to transmit to him the thinking of Government as the regulator of industry—what is it, how does it fit into the Plan, how will it function, are other similar industries under contemplation? These are most valuable pieces of information which anyone who has any idea of establishing an industry would like to have. Secondly, he would also like to know what are the prospects of his being able to sell. After all, a product is for sale. Here Government as one of the major consumers can certainly advise the prospective industrialist; if you produce this particular item, probably Government may be able to take this much. This is an essential thing.

As Shri Hathi mentioned, the matter of delays has been gone into by a high-power committee presided over by the Secretary of the Ministry. They have devised a certain procedure by which delays will be reduced to the minimum. I therefore invite every person who intends to embark upon industrial enterprises to get into touch with the Development Wing even before the actual application is made. Advice will certainly be available to them whether licence is likely to be granted, the form in which the application should be made, in what form it is likely to be granted etc., because this Government is committed to the rapid industrialisation of the country on a balanced pattern.

16.00 hrs.

I should not conclude without referring to some of the points which have been made. I can assure hon. Members that I will take into consideration every single suggestion which

has been made and give it the greatest amount of consideration. In particular, I am very grateful to Shri Mohan Swarup who made a very thoughtful speech. He has made several suggestions. *Prima facie* I am attracted by them, and finances permitting. I shall certainly see how far they can be implemented. He said there should be Directors at several places. Certainly that is a worthwhile suggestion. There was also a suggestion from him and Shri Saraf that there should be more test houses as now exist in Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur. They are doing such useful work and they have inspired such confidence in the people, and though they are called Government test houses, they are institutions of national importance. They are also available to private parties, and I am quite sure they must be multiplied. Again, the limitations of finance being overcome, we will certainly see that more of these test houses are placed at the disposal of industries.

The other points have been dealt with by my colleague. I again express my appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the Ministry, of which I am today the head, for the recognition which this House has given for the efforts which have been made. I can assure the House that I will continue along the lines laid down by my predecessor, and I hope I shall be as fortunate as he has been when next time the Ministry comes up for discussion.

Mr. Speaker: There are no cut motions.

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

Demand Nos. 103 to 105 relating to the Department of Supply and Demand Nos. 106 and 107 relating to the Department of Technical Development."

The motion was adopted.

16.03 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the Demands of the Ministry of Health.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have saved time on this.

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,91,000 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 Health'."

DEMAND NO. 43—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,24,000 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 'Medical and Public health'."

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges