

लगभग 40 से 50 हजार और उससे अगले वर्ष लगभग 60-65 हजार तक गाड़ियां दी जा सकेंगी।

श्री हीरा लाल परमार : सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से पिछड़े वर्ग को आगे आने के लिए हर क्षेत्र में मौका दिया गया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मारुति कार की डीलरशिप में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के लोगों को डीलरशिप देने के लिए कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया है या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can write to the Minister and get the reply. (Interruptions) I cannot direct the Minister to reply to him.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : As far as I know, there is no such quota.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : The hon. Minister has looked into a very dire need of India for production of cars—for which the Indians have, for a very long time, been very needy. But I would like to ask him this question. Suzuki company makes excellent jeeps, and in India where the rural population is about 73 per cent and looking into the rural needs, jeeps are very necessary for rural India. At present there is the monopoly of just one company manufacturing jeeps. Would the hon. Minister look into collaboration and manufacture of jeeps with Suzuki at Maruti ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I do take appropriate note of the suggestion made by the hon. Member and I will certainly look into this.

Plans for higher industrial growth

*329. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had urged industrialists to draw up specific plans for a nine to ten per cent growth in 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, whether only then the country

would be able to contain inflationary pressures ;

(c) whether any concrete formula has been formulated for this purpose to be placed before the industrialists ;

(d) if so, the details of the same ; and

(e) to what extent the industrialists have accepted the suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). In an address to the executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, it was suggested to industry that plans should be drawn up for a 9-10% growth during 1983-84, *inter alia*, with a view to containing inflationary pressures. In this context, industry was requested to consider the 10 Point Plan for growth of industries spelt out in the Address to the 56th Annual Session of this Organisation. The main features of the Plan are—horizontalisation of the production base, structural integration of industries, cost rationalisation, plant optimisation, conservation of materials, technology upgradation and modernisation, full capacity utilisation, professionalisation of management, organisation of export production mechanics and quality orientation.

While, the Government believes that action along these lines will help in the acceleration of industrial growth, it is for industry to act upon it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I never heard the word before—horizontalisation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is verticalisation changed to 90 degrees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is from the Chamber's Dictionary. You may refer to that.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, the hon. Member's name itself denotes horizontalisation.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, It is the development horizontally.

Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that 9% to 10% growth he wanted to envisage and he had requested the industrialists to work in that direction. Sir, the manufacturing industries growth rate in 1982-83 was a very dismal ; in 1983-84 also it is not that good. In 1983-84 it is 3.7% as against 7.5 in 1981-82. The manufacturing industries have got a weightage of about 81% in the industrial index and, of course, the balance being 9% in mining and electricity. So, keeping this in mind, may I know from him what was the reaction of the industrialists and what is it that they had asked from the Government by way of help so that the industrial growth, if not to 9 to 10%, should at least go up by 3 to 4% more than what it is today.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : What the hon. Member said is correct as far as weightage given percentage wise to the manufacturing group of industries in the rate of industrial growth is concerned. I may only mention that the figures for April to May, 1983 the figures for the manufacturing industries are encouraging. We are also looking into this fact as to whether or not we have to get the proper weight to various productive groups in our index. Many economic editors, experts and economists suggested that our apportionment of weight in indexing of industrial production does not adequately reflect production. So, we have appointed a Committee of experts to go into that. (*Interruptions*). As far as the response of the representatives of industries goes, both the FICCI and the ASSOCHAM have assured us of their cooperation. The President of the FICCI has assured of the full cooperation of the FICCI in achieving the target for higher industrial development. They have said that "In fact it is necessary that the weightage on the rate of growth of industries should be pushed up because high rate of growth is necessary for the generation of employment".

The ASSOCHAM has also mentioned that it would be possible and it should be possible that a six per cent growth rate in the GNP could be feasible in this year. The ASSOCHAM Alternate President, Shri M.S. Patwardhan has said that given the global economic recovery, the excellent rabi crop,

and the near normal monsoon, the base for the upswing in the economy had already been established. He said that a 6 per cent rate of growth of GNP in real terms was feasible for the current year and that the prices could be contained within 7-10 per cent. The feasibility of 6 per cent rate of growth of GNP mentioned by ASSOCHAM implies feasibility of a rate of growth in industrial production of a 9 to 10 per cent mentioned in my address. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has given that in his reply.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that by the assurance of the industrialists whom he had addressed, our industrial growth may come to about 6%. But, Sir, this growth rate of Industrial production directly linked with the employment potential and directly linked with inflation also. From that angle, if at least 6% is definitely achieved, then the inflation will have its downward trend. From this angle, may I know from him whether Associations had asked for certain facilities with regard to cost rationalisation, plant optimisation, technology upgradation and modernisation ? Because of these things and so many other features which he mentioned regarding increase in growth rate the Government also is indirectly involved so that those infra-structures and facilities have to be provided to the industry. In this direction may I know what steps he has taken during these two months since this meeting took place and which is the effect of all that ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The budget that has been already passed by this House and the Current Import and Export Policy envisage enough incentives to the industry for assuring this rate of growth. Of course, there is the question of infra-structural bottlenecks particularly regarding power, coal and transport. It is a difficult problem but it is being cooked into by the infra-structural committee of the Cabinet. The State Governments have also been requested to monitor the performance of these regularly. Sir, with a better monsoon if we have an assured supply of power and coal and there are no transport bottlenecks,

then we do hope to achieve this rate of growth.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Sir, the Minister has stated that he has urged the industry to draw up specific plans for the achievement of growth rate of 9-10 per cent. He also said that he had talks with FICCI and other big monopoly houses. May I know have you also urged the small scale industries which are contributing quite a bit to the growth of industry and whether the necessary infra-structure facilities will be available to them also ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, FICCI is not a monopoly house by itself. FICCI is a representative organisation of industries of India. Because I had to answer a specific question regarding one specific address given by me, I had to refer to FICCI only. I agree with the hon. Member that the small industries have to play their full part and whatever incentives we are giving to the industry will help them fulfil the desired rate of growth.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, 1982 was announced by the Government as 'productivity year' and in that year a number of schemes and incentives were announced. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government has made any study regarding the use or misuse or the effect of those measures announced in the productivity year ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, it is difficult for me to comment on the use or misuse of incentives in general because it is a vast subject but it is a fact that because of infra-structural constraints, drought, distraught industrial relations and floods we could not achieve the growth rate which we expected.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, for any production in the factory electricity is an important item. When electricity supply is not available to the mills how can they produce more? It is an important bottleneck. Moreover even if we aim high at 8-10 per cent growth rate the same will be eaten away by the growing population. So, I want to know whether he will take into consideration

the increase in population while calculating the growth rate ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, It is hard to differ with the hon. Member on a question of substance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, in the written reply the hon. Minister has said that the industry has been requested to consider 10-point plan for the growth of industry and while spelling out the features he made a reference to technology upgradation and modernisation. In the context of this feature I would like to know, would the technology upgradation and modernisation involve the import of technology because the other day when he was replying to a question on the import of technology in the mechanical seal industry he had given a categorical assurance that there will be no import of technology... And strangely enough within 24 hours the Government changed its position when it went from the Lower House to the Upper House. In the Upper House the Prime Minister indicated that she was in favour of import of technology. Of course, I would like to know whether the Prime Minister represents the correct position as far as import of technology is concerned or the Hon. Minister represents the correct position ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I don't know what the Hon. Member is referring to. Our policy on this matter is very clear and we both are of one mind, because this policy is not decided individually but in the Cabinet.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The point is whether the Minister speaks in the Cabinet ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Why else would the Cabinet take so many hours ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : But what is the policy of the Government in this regard ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The policy is that we are aiming at self-reliance and are developing indigenous technology. But there are certain areas where we have to

keep up with other countries and for that we may have to import. That is the policy.

श्री रामसिंह यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जहां आप औद्योगिक उत्पादन को 9 प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं, उसके साथ ही स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए आज कुछ स्टेट्स में वैंगंज की कमी से, कोयले की कमी से, विद्युत की कमी से जिस उत्पादन की आप अपेक्षा करते हैं, क्या उसमें वहां के लोगों ने, उद्योगपतियों ने, आपसे इस बात की मांग नहीं की है कि उनको कोयला, बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। खासतौर से राजस्थान में वहां के स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज वालों ने आपसे और रेल मंत्री से इस बात का निवेदन किया है कि आप कोयले की सप्लाई के लिए व्यवस्था करें। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं माननीय सदस्य को वित्तमंत्रतापूर्वक स्मरण दिलाऊंगा कि मैंने स्वतः प्रारम्भ में ही अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि इस ग्रोथ को प्राप्त करने के लिए, इस उत्पादन दर को प्राप्त करने के लिए, यह आवश्यक है कि जो बुनियादी ढांचा है—बिजली, कोयला और रेल ट्रांसपोर्ट आदि का वह प्राप्त हो। इस बारे में मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। हो सकता है राजस्थान में यह कठिनाई हो। हमने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने उद्योग विभाग में एक मॉनिटरिंग सेल कायम किया है। जहां-जहां ऐसी कठिनाइयां होती हैं उनके बारे में विभिन्न विभागों को लिखते हैं, कैबिनेट कमेटी के सामने उन समस्याओं पर विचार करते हैं। छोटे उद्योगों के लिए विशेष रूप से हम प्रयत्नशील हैं। माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई उदाहरण देंगे तो उस कठिनाई के निराकरण के सम्बन्ध में पूरी चेष्टा करेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is regarding the 10% industrial growth which includes private and public sectors. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps is the Government going to take for the

growth of public sector industries ? Will the Minister tell us whether any target has been fixed for the growth of the public Sector ? And if so, what is that target ? And if the public sector fails to achieve the target, I would like to know whether any penal measures will be taken for the failure ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Of course, the same general growth target holds good for the public sector also. We have fixed the targets for the public sector also. Public sector is a vast area, a whole canopy of so many different industries—industrial undertakings, corporations etc. So, each Corporation and each public sector undertaking has its own target. But we do hope to achieve the desired rate of growth in the public sector also.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated here that the Government is envisaging to attain 6% GNP in production. But our experience is that always we are short of our targets. Now, so many products which we are producing in India are being imported from foreign countries as per the conditionality of the IMF. For example, in Kerala, Periyar Chemicals Ltd. and the Kerala Acids and Chemicals are producing the Formic Acid which is more than enough for our country. Now the government has allowed import of formic acid. Those factories are on the verge of closing down. Naturally, thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment. Likewise, so many industries are feeling difficulties because of this import policy. They are producing those materials here itself ; they have the technological know-how, expertise and all that. Even then the government has allowed import all these things. Will the government stop the import of these things in order to save the industry and protect the interest of the employees ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I must correct the impression, if any impression has been created ; because what I quoted was the President of ASSOCHAM who said that 6 per cent rate of growth should be possible for this year. In this 6th Five Year Plan, the rate of growth of GNP is 5.2 per cent for the Plan period and not 6

per cent. As the ASSOCHAM president said, it should be possible in this year to achieve 6 per cent rate of growth in GNP. As far as imports by some Kerala industries is concerned, I would request him to address this question to my colleague, the hon. Minister of Commerce.

Committee to Assess the Progress made by the States under 20-Point Programme

*330. +SHRI SUBHAS YADAV :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a Committee comprising of Members of Parliament to make assessment of achievement/progress made in various States under 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which such a Committee will be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री सुभाष यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि मेरे प्रश्न को गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया गया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन है कि हमारा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है और इसके परिणाम भी हमारे सामने आए हैं लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में बहुत-सी राज्य सरकारें हमारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को गम्भीरता से नहीं ले पा रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जो प्रश्न मैंने पूछा था, उस प्रश्न के बारे में वे गम्भीरतापूर्वक क्यों नहीं सोच पा रहे हैं ?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : गम्भीरता के साथ

विचार करने के बाद ही हमने यह जवाब दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : माननीय सदस्य ने तो संसद् सदस्यों की बात कही है, वह इसलिए कही है कि जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, उसका कहीं इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है और हो रहा है तो बोगस हो रहा है। कहीं भी उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। यदि मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है, तो 1982-83 की जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की उपलब्धियाँ हैं, उनमें भूमि-सुधार का मामला ही आप ले लें। इसके लिए आपने 1982-83 का जो लक्ष्य रखा है वह 11 लाख 33 हजार एकड़ जमीन वितरण का था और इसी सदन में माननीय मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है कि इस देश में 53 लाख फालतू जमीन में से अभी तक 17 लाख एकड़ जमीन का बंटवारा मुश्किल से हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो 11 लाख 33 हजार एकड़ जमीन का लक्ष्य था, पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, भूमि-सुधार कानून के अन्तर्गत उसमें से 1982-83 में कितनी जमीन का वितरण किया है और क्या यह बात सही है कि जो जमीन गरीबों और हरिजनों को मिल चुकी थी, उस जमीन को जबर्दस्ती लेकर उनके परिवारों को मारा जा रहा है और ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं।

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : अभी जो माननीय सदस्य श्री पासवान ने कहा कि यह सारा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बोगस है, मैं इससे इन्कार करता हूँ। सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स बहुत ही फुर्ती के साथ इस सारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं और यह जो 53 लाख एकड़ की बात है, पता नहीं पासवान जी कितनी दफा लोक सभा में इसको कह चुके हैं और बार-बार इसीको रिपीट करते हैं। मैं हाऊस की जानकारी के लिए यह कहना चाहूँगा कि 11 लाख एकड़ का बंटवारा करने का टारगेट रखा गया था और शायद आपको यह बात मालूम होगी कि