

माइनिस्ट्री का जो वर्क है, उसमें भी छोटी माइनिस्ट्रीज हैं। सबसे कम माइनिस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान में पारसियों की है। लेकिन भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो माइनिस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके साथ कहीं भी कोई बेइन्साफी होती हो तो वह न हो और यही मंशा इस कमीशन की है, इसलिये हमने उस सीमिनार को पोस्टपोन करवा दिया कि यह ठीक नहीं है। अब भी सीमिनार हो तो तमाम माइनिस्ट्रीज के लोगों को बुलवाकर उन्हें सुना जाये।

इसकी ज़ालावा में और भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मूल्क की एकता को कायम रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है। दुनियाँ भर के मूल्कों में जो माइनिस्ट्रीज होती हैं, वह बलहदा कोई फैसला नहीं करती हैं, मंजूरिटी के लोग भी उसमें शामिल होते हैं। उनको समझाया ब्रह्माया जाता है, बात कही जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी हम समझते हैं कि माइनिस्ट्री विदजाउट एनी मंजूरिटी मेंबर वेंठकर विचार कर ले, अगर उनमें भी बलीज पैदा कर दी जाये, बलहदा कर दिया जाये, सिखों को, मूरुलमानो को, जैनियों को तो इससे नुकसान होगा। इसलिए वह पोस्टपोन करने का सभ्भाव दिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: This is an important question. . . .

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: We have given a Calling Attention notice; you have not approved that also.

MR. SPEAKER: Who says I have not approved? That is there. I have not rejected it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a very vital matter. . . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक मंत्रालय पर 15 मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

There are so many other ways to take it up, not like this.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खान : इस पर हाफ-एन-बवर डिस्कशन एलाउट कर दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

There are other ways to do it. We have a decorum in the House. We are to proceed according to the number of minutes allotted to a Question. Because of the importance and seriousness of the Question, I allowed double the time.

If I allow it to go, it will go for full one hour. . . There are also some other means to discuss this and I have not barred any discussion on it. I have not rejected any motion. What is there? Why should you get agitated? Please sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER: How many Members will you allow?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: They should be from both the sides.

MR. SPEAKER: My decision is my decision. That is all. I do not go back on my rulings.

Applications for regularisation of excess capacity

+

*414. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had extended the last date for receiving applications for regularisation of excess capacity upto 31 January, 1981.

(b) if so, how many industries have by now utilized their excess capacity;

(c) whether Government propose to extend further this date; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The analysis involved has just started and will take some time to complete.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Enough time has already been given and no further extension of time is considered necessary.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government identified some industries producing goods of mass consumption for the regularisation of their excess capacity. In the first instance, the last date was fixed as 30th November, 1980. Subsequently, it was extended up to 31st January, 1981. The granting of the regularisation of the excess capacity would be defeating the anti-monopoly objectives of the industrial licensing policy and the Act, and the greatest beneficiaries would be the monopoly houses. In view of this, may I know from the Minister which are the sectors that are selected for this purpose and the names of the firms to whom time was granted up to 31st January, 1981, by giving them consideration on a special basis?

SHRI A.P. SANGMA: Sir, the allegation of the Hon. Member that it will benefit the monopolists is not true because separate procedures have been established for the regularisation of MRTP, FERA, non-MRTP and non-FERA companies. When Government has taken the decision to regularise the excess capacity, it was done on a very selective basis. As the Hon. Member has himself pointed out, consideration was given to the items which are important to national economy and to goods of mass consumption. Therefore, the argument that the big houses will be benefited is not true. While selecting, we have taken care to select only 34 items. I will give you the list of those items. I do not know whether it would be possible for me to read out all the 34 items. I will lay the list on the Table of the House. Regularisation was allowed only of these 34 items.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: My second question is this: Government is fully aware of the licensed capacity and the installed capacity of the various industrial houses. But, in most of the cases the installed capacity is exceeding the licensed capa-

city. In view of this, I would like to know from the Minister whether Government has taken any action for the violation of the Industrial Licensing Act.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The whole idea of this policy is to regularise the excess capacity. I do not know what the Hon. Member wants.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: It would have been more appropriate if the industries under MRTP Act had been brought in. The Minister has stated that the analysis involved has just started and will take some time to complete. In view of this may I ask whether this question can be held over and the Minister may reply the question later? If that is not possible, I will ask my question.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: No, we should not hold it over. I have already answered the question and I say that there are separate procedures which have been laid down for the MRTP and non-MRTP companies and that analysis is being done by the administrative Ministries. This is in the process. Therefore, there is no need to hold over the question.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: You have not given the names.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I said that I will lay the list on the Table of the House.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: No, Sir, I have not yet asked my question.

MR. SPEAKER: What have you asked then?

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I wanted to hold it over. But he says that the answer has been given. So, I want to ask this question, in view of the fact that the MRTP Act industries have been exempted under section 21 of the MRTP Act so far as regularisation of their excess capacity is concerned. Why has this been done specially for the industries coming under the MRTP Act? Why should they not come along with the other industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): First of all, the House has already been told that the selections of the two sectors of the commodities picked up fall under those which are engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption and those which are of national importance. The question of MRTP and non-MRTP has not been there at all. The 34 items which are covered by Appendix—I are items of crucial industries and industries of national importance and of mass consumption. The processing of these applications even for regularisation would be under the MRTP Act. The MRTP applications will be processed through the same process as other MRTP applications are processed. Therefore, there is no deviation at all.

Secondly, the hon. Member has asked for the names of the companies which have applied for it. We have already said that the applications received by the administrative Ministries are being analysed, and it will only be after the analysis is complete and the lists are finalised after scrutiny that we will be able to tell you this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: During this whole period when the installed capacity of these industries was in excess of the licensed capacity—that fact was known to the Government,—I would like to know—they must have made some estimate the quantity, the amount of production which was achieved on the basis of this unauthorised capacity, the excess capacity which does not have to be shown in the books at all. Therefore, what is the amount of excise duty which has been evaded by this measure, by not showing the production which is achieved under excess capacity. This is also a matter by which black money has been generated. I would like to know whether this regularisation now is a means of making that black money into white like the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme and how much excise duty has been evaded all these years by not showing the returns on the excess capacity, the loss to the exchequer.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has referred to a process which, of course, is not involved in it. That is a process which is very sound theoretically. As far as of data regarding excess capacity is concerned, it is being collected. (Interruptions) As far as action on the excess capacity is concerned, we have already submitted in this House that an amendment to bring about changes in the IDR Act to cover the excess is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is your estimate of the loss of excise duty to the exchequer?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That would be, after the data is collected of the excess capacity, and that data would be collected only presuming that returns are filed about production. As far as concealment of production is concerned, that will be a breach of law; that will be, and that is even now being, considered as a breach of law. It does not fall under that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister has just now taken the House for a ride or he is totally ignorant. I do not know what he knows about his Ministry. Is he aware of the fact that a Commission was set up with Shri Subimal Dutt as Chairman to inquire into the matter of excess and irregular production outside the licensed installed capacity and if so, has the Minister ever known about this Commission's report which quite elaborate and revealing. Even companies like the Larsen & Toubro have produced 900 per cent above the licensed installed capacity. I would like to know what steps are being taken against those firms which have produced far above the licensed registered capacity and which have not contributed to the ruling Party funds.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as regularisation is concerned, for undating the education of the hon. Member, I would only like to say that regularisation takes place as on 4th September 1980 when the notification was issued and the Subimal Dutt Commission does

not have the data upto this. And the data upto this date is being collected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would have replied to this question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have replied.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Chhangur Ram. . .

Shri Rasheed Masood. . . .

Next question—Shri Ram Pyare Panika. . . .

Next question—Shri R. P. Das.

Evaluation Studies of Integrated Tribal Development Projects

*417. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation studies so far on the working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects as recommended by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Though no comprehensive evaluation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects has been undertaken, selective sample studies of particular programmes in Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been taken up.

(b) Some studies are in progress. Generally, the programmes are benefiting the tribals. Wherever shortcomings are noticed, efforts are made to make them up.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Despite the fact that more than Rs. 600 crores have been spent so far on development programmes in the Sub-Plan areas in various States and some infrastructure has also been created, but due to the limited absorption capacity of the tribal groups, particularly of the primitive ones and also due to the indifferent and callous attitude of the ad-

ministrative authority, progress could not be achieved in these areas so far as the living conditions of these people are concerned. The seriousness of the situation can be understood if one only goes through the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which state that some of the primitive groups like the Andamanese, Onges, Shompans in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kotas and Paniyars in Tamil Nadu, Paharis of Bihar, Tatos in West Bengal and many other primitive tribals of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa are facing nutrition, health and genetic problems and are afflicted with diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases, malaria, etc.

In view of this, may I know from the Minister what measures have so far been adopted in these areas to improve the health services and also to import health education and eradicate the high incidence of malaria.

I would also like to know whether drinking water has been ensured for all the tribal people of the Sub-Plan areas.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All these programmes are undertaken under the Integrated Tribal Development Plans and, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, in some areas these diseases are there and water scarcity is also there. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects all these programmes are undertaken by the Government.

SHRI R. P. DAS: The Minister tried to avoid giving categorical answers to my specific questions. Sir, I would like to know one thing. The tribal economy is intimately connected with the forest and the tribal people have to subsist more or less on minor forest produce like grass, tendu leaves, Mahuwa flowers and seeds, Sal seeds and leaves, gum, lac, Tasar cocoons and several wild fruits and flowers, etc. Though this relationship is recognised long back, but unfortunately it has not been translated in terms of clear policies and programmes. May, I, therefore, ask the Minister through you, Sir: