

all imports if we chalk out a definite programme. There are about 250 units in North India and they are producing a good number of sewing machines. They compare favourably with those that are imported from abroad. Even in Ludhiana alone, the investment in this industry is about Rs. 28 lakhs. About 6,000 workers are engaged in this industry.

The Tariff Commission has recently recommended that the protection enjoyed by this industry should be withdrawn. I am not opposed to it. If it is felt by the Tariff Commission, an expert body, that it is not necessary to continue protection to this industry, I would not oppose it. I am told that about 7,700 machines are being produced; 90 per cent. of the components are produced locally; the remaining 10 per cent. is imported from abroad. Japan is the main country from which this 10 per cent. is imported.

One fact which I wish to bring to the notice of Government—I wish the Commerce and Industry Minister were here—is that the licenses for the import of this 10 per cent. were not given to the actual consumers. Now there is an association of the producers at Ludhiana. They want that the license for the import of these components should be given to them. But that license is not given to the actual users, but to thousands of other persons who are professionals in imports. They import the parts that are needed here and they pass it on to the industry at five or six times the value, and in some cases, I am told, ten times the value; because these components cannot be produced here, these manufacturers have to go in for them at whatever price they can get. That black-marketing can only be stopped if it is planned like this: that the actual needs of the consumers or of those manufacturers are ascertained and licence is given to them directly, or, it should be ensured that they get the parts that they require at reasonable profits. But this is not happening

and the industry is suffering. There is danger that they might give up their business altogether. Therefore, I request that this might also be looked into. The Planning Minister might see that this difficulty is removed.

#### DELIMITATION COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Shri Barman** (North Bengal-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have to inform the Members that copies of the Select Committee's Report, which are being stencilled, will be available at about 4 P.M. at the Table Office.

#### MOTION RE PROGRESS REPORT OF FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1953-54— Contd.

श्री भुवनकुमारबाबा (भागलपुर मध्य) : दो तोंब से हमारा यहाँ पर इस बात पर बहस हो रही थी कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जरिये हमारा देश की एकानमी बने या स्टेट के जरिये। इसी बात के ऊपर बहस हो रही थी। हम लोगों के सामने मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारा यहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा माल बने और उस का फायदा सब को मिले। यानी वित्तन भी लोग हैं सभी में जो प्राइवेट हो और जो उस से धन निकल उस का वितरण हो। यही उद्देश्य होना चाहिये और यही उद्देश्य हमारी गवर्नमेंट के सामने है तथा इसी उद्देश्य की दृष्टि से सब बातें होनी चाहिये। जिस रास्ते से अधिक Production हो यही रास्ता जल्दीतयार करना चाहिए। किसी Dogma को लेकर बैठना ठीक नहीं। कल जब हमारा वित्त मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी कहा था कि हम लोग जो बातें यहाँ पर कर रहे हैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर की और स्टेट इन्डस्ट्री की, उस से यहाँ पर लोग यह समझते हैं कि थोड़े ही से प्राइवेट सेक्टर और थोड़े से मिल जायेंगे और यही लोग हैं जिन के ऊपर उन का ध्यान चला जाता है।