

[Shri H. C. Dasappa]

twenty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel—The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

12.05 hrs.

PETITION RE. FINANCE BILL, 1961.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भार्गवा (इटावा) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक १९६१ के बारे में एक याचिकाकार द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका पेश करता हूँ।

12.05½ hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I would like to make a submission to hon. Members. So far as the opposition is concerned, they know the time that is allotted to them. They give me the names of persons who will be their spokesmen for the debates. But I find much difficulty so far as the Congress Party is concerned I would urge that the whips must continue to be here. If there is time for only 10 Members to be called, 20 names are given to me and every hon. Member comes to my chamber and asks, "Why did you not call me?" 500 names may be given, but how can I adjust? They must have an idea of the time allotted to the party and the amount of time that is taken by the Ministers and the time that can be distributed among other hon. Members belonging to the party.

In so distributing the time, they must also indicate to me the names to be called. One hon. Member from Assam had a legitimate grievance that

on commerce and Industry, no Member from Assam has been called. I really sympathised with him. The time is too short. I would like to urge specially upon the whips of the Congress Party to be here continuously from time to time, to find out whether all the States are represented, all interests are represented and they should try to help me in trying to maintain a balanced debate. People outside the House are also watching us. I am really sorry to say I am not having that kind of support. It will be regrettable if I am not able to accommodate Shri P. C. Borooah. Not one of them from Assam has spoken. As an exceptional case, I will allow the party's time to be eaten away by giving a chance to Shri P. C. Borooah.

**Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore):** Nobody has spoken from Mysore.

**Mr. Speaker:** He must complain to his own party and not to me. I expect greater attendance on the part of whips from the Congress Party. There ought to be no complaint from any Member from any party. They must first of all go to their whips and their whips should assist me. If I do not get this assistance, I will deal with the members individually myself.

**Shri Rane (Buldana):** On the discussion of demands, the convener of the standing committee of the Congress Party gives the names. That is the arrangement of the party.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not recognise any person other than the whip. The list is there, but 10 Members only can be called and it is not stated in the list who is to be called first, second, third, etc. It is not dispersed over the various States and over the various interests. There is not a single person in the list who represents the industry. Persons speaking on com-

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President

merce and industry must represent industry; they must represent workmen; they must represent undeveloped States and in between women also should be represented. Therefore there are various ways in which it ought to be distributed.

I do not sit from morning till evening here. I hand over to the Deputy-Speaker and to the Chairman also. Thus, amongst ourselves, there is distribution of work. We cannot maintain this continuity unless we are helped. Therefore, I would urge upon the whips to be present. It is not in a spirit of complaint that I am saying this. Otherwise, a kind of chaos will prevail, for which I will not be responsible.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** There are 15 States and if every State is to be given representation, it will mean 15 members. Besides there will be women Members and Members representing other interests like labour, etc. We are very thankful to you that you want representation should be given to all. In that case time should be extended.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am in charge of adjourning the business from one day to another. So far as time is concerned, if Government are agreeable, I am prepared to extend the session by ten days more. **Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma.**

**श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि १९५६-५७ में ३,३३,७०५ टन उत्पादन हुआ है और मत् १९५६-६० में वह घट कर २,८५,२८६ टन रह गया, यानी ४८,५०० टन कम हुआ। रिजिस्टर्ड, ब्याज और इन्वेल्लेप-मेंट रिबेट आदि देन क बाद १,३४,८७,३१६ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और यह दुर्भाग्यवश मेंटेनेंस के कारण एक प्लांट के अन्दर ही हुआ। किन्तु फिर भी यह कहना पड़ेगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर हमारा काफी प्रगति कर रहा है, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से और अन्य दूसरी

दृष्टियों से भी। मैं नेपा का ही जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ। दो साल पहले यह कारखाना मेंटल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आया। उससे पहले इस कारखाने ने कितना ही नुकसान उठाया था और करोड़ों का अपने ऊपर कर्जा कर लिया था। लेकिन इन दो सालों का नतीजा अच्छा आया है। पिछले बरस ३७ लाख रुपये का नेपा ने प्राफिट किया है और मैं मसन्नता हूँ कि जो वॉलेंट शीट निकलने वाला है आगे का उसमें यह कारखाना अपने जेयरहोल्डर्स को डिविडेंड भी दे सकेगा। मैं इसमें हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं यह और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक जबरदस्त कठिनाई है और वह यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर नहीं चाहता कि पब्लिक सेक्टर फले फूले और आगे बढ़े, और अनुभव से ऐसा पाया गया है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो टैक्नीशियन काम करने हैं उन्हें प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले प्रलोभन दे कर अपनी तरफ खींचने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह घाम तीर पर देखा गया है। गवर्नमेंट को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार पब्लिक सेक्टर के टैक्नीशियन्स को ऐसा करने से रोका जा सकता है। हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र है और सब को अपनी रोटी रोजी जिम तरह से वह चाहे प्राप्त करने की स्वतंत्रता है, लेकिन जो टैक्नीशियन पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाए रखने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को या तो उनकी वेतन या बेतन बढ़ाना चाहिए या उनको एमी मुबिचायें देनी चाहिए कि वे पब्लिक सेक्टर में टिके रहें।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में उद्योगों का इनका विकास हो रहा है पब्लिक सेक्टर में और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जिसका मध्य भारत भी हिस्सा है, भिड़ भूरता में लेकर नीमाड अरगोन तक, उसमें हिन्दुस्थान के आबाद होने के बाद में कोई कारखाना नहीं बनाया गया है। यह प्रदेश कारखाने बनाने के

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

लिए बहुत भ्रष्टा हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस बात का खयाल रखेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जो मध्य भारत का हिस्सा है मालवा के अन्दर जैसे नीमाड़ अरगोन, घर, देवास, उज्जैन और भिड़ मुरना का डाकू प्रस्त क्षेत्र, वहां पर नए उद्योग डालने का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

मैं ने एक सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल किया था। उसके उत्तर में प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया था कि मन्युफैक्चरिंग रा मैटीरियल का भाव बढ़ जाने का कारण जो माल हमारे यहां तैयार होता है उसका मूल्य भी बढ़ जाता है। जरूरत यह है कि हमारे यहां भाव न बढ़े। उसके लिये भावों पर कंट्रोल रखने की जरूरत है, लेकिन जब तक आप रा मैटीरियल का भाव कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक तैयार माल का दाम कंट्रोल करना भी कठिन होगा। जग हम एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो मेरा मानना है कि रा मैटीरियल और तैयार वस्तुओं पर कंट्रोल करना जरूरी है और उसके साथ साथ क्वालिटी कंट्रोल करना भी हमारे लिए जरूरी है।

मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में। हमारे माननीय सोमानी जी ने उसका जिक्र किया। यह सही है कि टैक्सटाइल के अन्दर आपको प्राधुनिकरण करना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हम जहां प्राधुनीकरण करें—बम्बई, प्रहमदाबाद और कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर तो कम से कम छोटे शहरों में जिनकी प्राबाधी छे-सात लाख के करीब हो, वहां पर बेकारी न बढ़ने पाए, और इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि अगर छोटे शहरों में कोई युनिट हों जिनका आप प्राधुनीकरण करें तो इस प्रकार करें कि उस युनिट की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाकर करें, जिसमें कि वहां बेकारी न बढ़ने पाए और एम्प्लायमेंट बराबर रहे। अक्सर कहा जाता है कि बिना बेकारी

बढ़ाए हुए नेशनलाइजेशन या प्राधुनीकरण किया जाए। लेकिन उससे बेकारी तो हो जाएगी, जहां पांच हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं, प्राधुनीकरण करने पर वहां तीन हजार मजदूर रह जायेंगे, तो उस शहर की बेकारी जरूर बढ़ेगी। तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप इस तरह से प्राधुनीकरण करें कि पांच हजार, या तीन हजार या दो हजार मजदूर, जिस कारखाने में काम करते हैं वे उतने ही बने रहें। आप स्विडल बढ़ाएं, लूम बढ़ाएं। आज तो बहुत से कारखानों में तीन तीन पालियां भी चल रही हैं। इसी तरह आप उन कारखानों में पालियां बढ़ावें। लेकिन मजदूर बेकार नहीं होने चाहियें।

इसके साथ साथ मैं टैक्सटाइल के बारे में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि टैक्सटाइल की दशा अच्छी है। मैं ने देखा कि पिछले समय जब वेज बोर्ड का निर्णय हमारे सामने आया तो ऐसा कहा गया कि अगर वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिशें मान ली गयी तो टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री भर जाएगी, लेकिन मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि ७५ फीसदी से भी अधिक कारखानों में ये सिफारिशें अमल में लायी जा रही हैं फिर भी यह इंडस्ट्री प्राफिट के साथ चल रही है और ठीक ढंग से चल रही है। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि यदि इस इंडस्ट्री में मिसमैनेजमेंट बन्द हो जाए तो यह काफी टिक सकती है। आज तो मैं यह सकता हूँ कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जितना मिस-मैनेजमेंट है उतना दूसरी किसी इंडस्ट्री में नहीं मिल सकता।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक निवेदन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बारे में करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है कि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट की तादाद उतनी नहीं है कि वह कम से कम हमारे इम्पोर्ट के बराबर आ जाए लेकिन फिर भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर के ऐसे बेकारी उत्पादन के कारखानों के लिए रा मैटी-

रियल इम्पोर्ट किया जाता और वे कारखाने खूब मुनाफा उठाते हैं। यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता की बात है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट से कम हो। हमको ऐसी चीजों का इम्पोर्ट रोक देना चाहिए जिनके इम्पोर्ट न करने से देश को कोई नुकसान होने वाला न हो। और उसके कारण जनता को कष्ट होने की सम्भावना न हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक कारखाने का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। इस कारखाने में घाट करोड़ को पूंजी जगी हुई है। वह कारखाना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है और वह अपने लिए रा मॅटीरियल इम्पोर्ट करता है। वह कारखाना एक लाख रुपये प्रतिदिन का प्राफिट करता है। उसका पिछला बैलेंसशीट मेरे सामने है। उस कारखाने में जिसकी तमाम रुकी हुई पूंजी करीब ८ करोड़ है, ३ करोड़, २१ लाख, १५ हजार का मुनाफा हुआ और इसका सारा रा मॅटीरियल इम्पोर्ट होता है। हमको इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट को बराबर रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और ऐसी चीजों के इम्पोर्ट पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिए जिनको यदि इम्पोर्ट न किया जाए तो देश का कोई नुकसान होने वाला न हो।

इसके बाद मैं प्रोडक्टिविटी के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं भी प्रोडक्टिविटी काउंसिल का एक मेम्बर हूँ। और माननीय मंत्री जी उसके अध्यक्ष हैं। प्रोडक्टिविटी काउंसिल लाखों रुपये स्टडी टीमों को विदेशों में को भेजने में खर्च करती है लेकिन उनके विदेशी में जा कर अध्ययन कर के घाने के बाद उसके परिणाम स्वरूप देश की प्रोडक्टिविटी में कितनी बढ़ोतरी होती है इसका कोई लेखा जोखा नहीं रखा जाता। जहाँ तक मैं ने इस विषय को देखा है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ये टीमस प्रोडक्टिविटी काउंसिल के खर्च से विदेशों में जा कर तफरीह करनी हैं और वहाँ से वापस घाने के बाद अपनी रौंटी रोजी की चिन्ता करती हैं। वेष्ट की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने में कोई हिस्सा नहीं

लेतीं। अगर हमारे देश की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी है तो उसका कारण है इनवेस्टमेंट, मशीनरी का बदला जाना या मजदूरों से सहयोग प्राप्त करना। मेरा ऐसा धनुभव नहीं है कि ये टीमस जो विदेशी को अध्ययन करने जाती हैं उनके ज्ञान या धनुभव से प्रोडक्टिविटी में कोई वृद्धि हुई हो।

मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने ऊपर जिक्र किया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में टैकनीशियन नहीं टिकते। इसके प्रलावा उसके धन्दर कुछ मिसमैनेजमेंट भी है। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के धन्दर ज्वाइंट मैनेजमेंट काउंसिलस कायम की जायें। अगर आप ऐसा करैंगे तो जो श्रमिक उसके धन्दर काम करते हैं वे उसके वर्किंग में दिलचस्पी लेंगे और वे इस बात का खयाल रखेंगे कि क्या टैकनीशियन और क्या मैनेजमेंट सही दिशा में काम करें।

मैं नेपा मिल का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। हालांकि वहाँ ज्वाइंट मैनेजमेंट काउंसिल नहीं है, लेकिन जब से मैं उसके बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में शरीक हुआ हूँ, वहाँ के श्रमिकों के मन में यह धा गया है कि हमारा एक प्रतिनिधि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में बैठा हुआ है। उनका विचार होता है कि हम इस कारखाने को इस प्रकार से चलायें कि हम कामयाब हों। जब ज्वाइंट मैनेजमेंट कॉमिसन के धन्दर स्वयं श्रमिक बैठते हैं और उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि बठने हैं तो श्रमिकों की भी यह भावना होती है कि उन्हें मैनेजमेंट को सुधारने और सही दिशा में उनके चलाने का मौका मिला है तो वह यह देखें कि धनुक इंडस्ट्रीज के धन्दर वहाँ हमने मैनेजमेंट कॉमिसन कायम की, उनके धन्दर श्रमिकों ने कितना योग दिया? प्रोडक्टिविटी कितनी बढ़ाई प्रोडक्शन उनमें कितना बढ़ाया और पब्लिक सेक्टर में डिमिप्शन कितनी कायम हुई? श्रीमान, . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have given him sufficient time.

श्री राजकिशोर झाई बर्मा : केवल एक  
मिनट में घौर चाहूंगा ।

Mr. Speaker: No please. I am  
sorry. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir,  
I am extremely grateful to you for  
giving me an opportunity to take part  
in this debate, though at this late  
hour, thereby not allowing Assam to  
go by default. I was listening with  
great interest to the masterly exposition  
of the industrial development of  
the country in the very informative  
85 minute speech of the hon. Minister  
of Industries. I have also heard  
with attention the hon. Minister of  
Commerce. During this 8 hour  
debate almost all matters of all-India  
importance and some of state importance  
have been discussed. So, there  
is not much for me to say, except to  
confine myself to the development of  
industries in Assam, particularly the  
tea industry.

We have done very well in the  
matter of industrial development.  
The industrial production has recorded  
an increase of 12 per cent.  
as against 8 per cent. in the previous  
year, and about 1.8 per cent. in 1958.  
Viewed over a decade, it will be  
found that our production has increased  
by about 70 per cent. Even this does  
not reflect a clear and correct picture  
of overall progress made so far, because  
quite a number of new industries, specially  
in the engineering field, have come up  
after 1950, which have not been taken  
into the index. If all these are taken  
into consideration, the percentage will  
be much higher. In order to get, at a  
glance, a correct over-all picture of  
our industrial progress, I would like  
to suggest that the base on which the  
index is now computed should be revised  
and the weightage allowed to the  
traditional industries should also  
be re-arranged.

Coming to the principle of balanced  
development, let us see how far we  
have succeeded in the matter of deve-

loping under-developed areas like  
my State, Assam. Assam possesses  
great potentialities for advancing the  
economy of our country and has also,  
of late, assumed importance from the  
point of security of our country. Yet,  
there is not a single public sector industry  
so far. Of course, yesterday our hon.  
Minister was telling us that we should  
not be very much mindful about the site  
and size of the public sector industries.  
Yet, I should be permitted to call a  
spade a spade. So far as Assam is  
concerned, there is not a jute mill, not  
a cotton mill, not a cement factory, not  
a fertilizer factory, although necessary  
raw materials are there and large  
quantities of natural gas for industrial  
utilisation are available. Consequently,  
no employment opportunities have been  
created and disaffection amongst the  
people is getting acute everyday. The  
other day, on the 4th of April, a resolution  
has been passed by no less a body than  
the Assam Assembly on the situation  
arising out of the deprivation of the  
children of the soil in various employment  
avenues of Central Government, industrial  
undertakings and commercial firms. The  
net result of such an explosive situation  
can better be imagined than described.  
As such there is hardly balanced  
development of the underdeveloped areas,  
what we want is that more attention  
should be given to such areas and  
employment opportunities should be  
distributed as evenly as possible.

Coming to the difficulties of the  
industries, I will straightway refer to  
tea, because other industries have  
been covered and not much was  
mentioned about tea. Now we are  
discussing the demands of the Commerce  
and Industry Ministry for 8 hours.  
What part of it has been given for  
the discussion of the problems of the  
tea industry? Here I want to point  
out that tea industry occupies a very  
important place in the economy of our  
country. May I say here that it is  
one of the biggest foreign exchange

earner, as it brings more than one-fifth of our total foreign exchange earnings? Secondly, as one of the biggest contributors to the Indian exchequer, it contribute some Rs. 120 crores to 130 crores in the shape of income-tax, agricultural income-tax and corporation taxes. Thirdly, as one of the biggest payers of duties, it pays some Rs. 25 crores in the shape of export duty, excise duty and West Bengal Entry Tax, besides other levies. Fourthly, it is the biggest employer in the country, next to the railways, providing employment to a million of our workers and part-time employment to another million; and, with their dependents, some five million of our population are being benefited by the industry. Fifthly, the industry pays more than Rs. 5 crores to the transport services of the country, including the railways. Sixthly, it has created a market for some 100,000 tons of fertilizers produced in the country. Seventhly, Indian plywood industry is almost fully dependent on the tea industry. Eighthly, coal, oil, cement, ceramics and machinery industries are vitally associated with the overall progress of the tea industry; and, last but not the least, it makes no demand on our foreign exchange, either in running the industry or in establishing new units. Thus, the Indian tea industry is playing a very great role in shaping the economic life of the country. But the saddest part of the matter is that it is not being fully realised by the Government and the industry has been allowed to drift away. That I am not wrong in making this statement will be evident from the fact that there was no mention of tea industry in the First Plan, and no specific programme of development was included in the Second Plan, except fixation of the production target at 750 million lbs. and export target at 500 million lbs. by the end of the Second Plan. To the credit of this industry, these expectations have been fulfilled as early as in 1958, although there were heavy odds and heavy fiscal duties.

In the Third Plan, the production target has been fixed at 900 million lbs., without, however, providing any assistance to achieve the target. The hon. Finance Minister, in introducing the budget for 1961-62, said:

"Tea, which is one of our very good foreign exchange earner, has lately been losing ground in the international market. In order to encourage its export, it is proposed to reduce the Export Duty on tea by 9 nP. per Kilogram."

Then again, he said:

"With the object of restraining consumption of tea and assisting in export I propose to increase the Excise Duty on loose tea by 5 to 8 nP. per Kilogram."

The effect of these changes will be a loss of Rs. 2 crores in export duty and a gain of Rs. 1.98 crores in excise duty, and will go to offer a microscopically small relief of one naya Paisa per kilogram on tea of Zone III(b) area, 2 nP. of Zone III(a) area, 3 nP. of Zone II area and 3.5 nP. per kilogram of Zone I area.

There are no two opinions that the export of our teas should be enhanced to the maximum possible extent. But it should not be lost sight of that quite a few other countries are also coming up very fast with exportable teas, some of which are successfully making a headway into the market where Indian tea once had the monopoly. Our teas are very costly in comparison with those of other countries and, in some cases, we are being priced out. It should be very carefully gone into why we are losing our traditional markets in U.K. and U.S.A. Not only have we been able to make any headway but also we are losing our traditional markets. I would, therefore, suggest that the excise duty on tea which is realisable from the producer should be made refundable in the case of exported tea. If we can do that, Indian tea will be able to compete very successfully with tea produced in other countries.

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

With regard to restriction on consumption it is very unfortunate that up till now Government have not been able to make up their mind whether to increase home consumption or decrease it. Till the other day they were saying that there should be more of home consumption and for that purpose quite a lot of money was spent for internal propaganda. Now we are told that we have to curb internal consumption. Our internal consumption is still very low. It is a little over a quarter lb. per head per annum, as against 10 lbs. per head in the U.K. and about 13 lbs. in New Zealand. Our domestic consumption has not come to such a pass as to call for restriction. It will be dangerous for any industry to depend entirely on export market. A large and growing internal market is essential for the health of the industry.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up; he must now conclude.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** So far as production is concerned, the Indian tea industry has the potentiality to reach the target of 900 million lbs. by the end of the Third Plan period; but apart from the fiscal disincentives, the industry is suffering from two handicaps. One is shortage of fertilisers and the other is want of financial assistance for the replantation of age-old tea areas and replacement of out-dated tea machineries. So far as fertilisers are concerned, the hon. Minister has given a hope that from next year the tea industry will get its full requirement. So far as replacement of the age-old areas and machinery is concerned, Government should consider the question of giving financial assistance in the shape of replacement funds and tea guarantee funds.

**Shri Basappa (Tiptur):** Sir, nobody from Mysore has spoken.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister himself represents that State.

**Shri Basappa:** I will take only ten minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot extend the time. I feel that from next year two full days must be allotted to Commerce and Industry Ministry, because more and more industrial undertakings, both in the private sector and public sector are coming in. This year we have devoted eight hours. God willing, we shall devote two full days from next year.

**Shri Basappa:** Sir, yesterday, some remarks of mine about NIDC have been misconstrued. I would like to explain it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister will do it.

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. House is aware, I took charge of this *port folio* of Commerce and Industry only a few days ago. I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have offered me their good wishes in the successful discharge of my new responsibilities.

Well, Sir, during the last two days that the debate has been going on, I have listened with great interest to the various points that were made by hon. Members who participated in the debate and I should say I have been personally greatly benefited by the points that they have made, the suggestions they have asked the Ministry to consider and also indicating in what directions they would like some improvements to be made in the working of this Ministry. But, Sir, by and large, I was greatly impressed by the general satisfaction expressed by the various speakers on the functioning and the accomplishments of this Ministry not only during last year but in the preceding years as well.

The record of achievements of this Ministry, if I may use the word, has been spectacular, not merely significant. The industrial climate has changed beyond recognition, if I may

use that word. My memory goes back to about nine years ago when I was Minister for Production, when I had to deal with the establishment of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore. At that time there were several misgivings in several quarters that this factory could not be built by us, that it was ill-timed and that we were unnecessarily embarking on industrial enterprises which we were not capable of establishing in a satisfactory manner.

Now, Sir, what is the position? Not only has that factory been established successfully, but as my hon. friend Mr. Manubhai Shah said yesterday, it has doubled its capacity and also there is a proposal today to establish two more machine tool factories, one in the north and another in the south. It has been a very successful enterprise and if I were to mention another instance, it is the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory. Sir, when this proposal was mooted, in that case also there were several warnings and forebodings and we were told that we had not the requisite capacity to establish a factory of that kind. These warnings came not only from our nationals, but also from foreign experts. We took the decision and today we know what the result is. The Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory at Bhopal has been established and production has in a way begun. And what is more important is that we have planned for two more heavy electrical equipment factories in our country, one to be established in the north and another to be established in the south. I am giving these two instances only to pinpoint the significant fact that during the last ten years what a vast change has come over in the industrial landscape of our country.

My hon. colleague, Mr. Manubhai Shah, reviewed the whole position yesterday. Sir, in this connection I would like to say that for much of the achievements that have been effected in the industrial sphere and commercial sphere during the last few years the credit goes to my illustrious prede-

cessor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and his colleagues who also continue to be my colleagues and also the devoted efforts of the officials of this Ministry.

As regards the industrial policy of the Government, Mr. Shah said yesterday that in accordance with the Directive Principles of the Constitution and the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, we are framing our industrial programmes. I do not want to cover that ground again. I would only like to say that the phenomenal progress made in the sphere of industry during the last few years has been mainly based on the fundamental requirements of the Constitution and also based on the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Sir, it was only a few days ago that the two Five Year Planes were completed and we have without knowing it moved quietly to the third quinquennium of planned development. This provides a convenient point of time to assess our achievements and our shortcomings and to consider how far we have prepared for the tasks that lie ahead of us. In addition to the picture that was presented yesterday by my hon. colleague Mr. Manubhai Shah I would like to take the House through certain features of the expansion programme that we have established, that we have been able to achieve in the sphere of industry. It has been noted by many hon. Members of the House that industrial production has increased considerably during the Second Five Year Plan period. It has also been noted that since the official index does not cover the new industries in which bigger development has taken place, the actual increase has been considerably larger than the order of figures quoted in official statistics. Actually, the pressure of demand, that is demands generated by rising consumption requirements and those generated by the growing industrial economy, can be relied upon to provide the necessary momentum for the healthy development of our industries. The real problem with which we seem to be faced is one of



[Shri K. C. Reddy]

husbanding our resources in a manner so as to build up production capacities and to utilise fully the production capacities so built up with a view to meeting the demands and requirements of our people.

I have been looking at the record of our achievement in relation to the targets set out in the Second Plan and the further strides taken by industry towards further achievement during the Third Plan. In a large number of industries the Second Plan targets have been reached, and in some cases exceeded, and necessary steps have also been taken towards bringing into being additional capacities during the early period of the Third Plan. When the output of these new projects becomes available, the position regarding availabilities of basic and essential items would be further eased and the country will have taken a big step forward towards creation of the necessary pace for the further development of the economy.

It has been gratifying for me to note that as we move into the Third Plan period, we have achieved, or are about to achieve, near self-sufficiency in many basic chemicals, as for example caustic soda, light soda ash, calcium carbide, potassium chlorate, sodium sulphate, etc., and also in many consumer goods like automobiles, paper—of course, excluding newsprint—, bicycles, sewing machines, electric fans and electric lamps. Production of some other chemicals has increased from three to five times, although it lags behind current demand.

Similarly, considerable progress has been made in the vital field of industrial machinery and machine tools. We are now in a position to meet the country's requirements almost entirely of sugar machinery. The first indigenously manufactured sugar plant has recently gone into production. We are also manufacturing solvent extraction plants and dairy plants. Progress has been made in establishing manufacture

of paper making machinery, cement machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery. In the field of machine tools, as I have already indicated, there has been considerable increase in production, both by Hindustan Machine Tools as well as by firms manufacturing machine tools in the private sector, and manufacture of new types and a wider range of machine tools has been undertaken. There has also been substantial increase in the production of grinding wheels, and two major schemes for the manufacture of tungsten carbide are under implementation.

I would now like to take up an important aspect of our industrial requirement. This is what is characterised as 'maintenance requirements'. What are we going to do about them? Full production in different industrial units is dependent in varying degrees on the import of raw materials, components and capital goods. We have attempted to alleviate the situation by diverse means. It has, for instance, been attempted to produce in India what needs to be imported from abroad. Major efforts of this kind are directed, in the field of chemical industries, towards the production of rayon pulp, synthetic rubber, carbon black, basic plastics and organic intermediates required by the dyestuff and drugs industries. A large number of units that are being set up for this purpose will go into production at the end of 1962 or early in 1963 when we expect that the position of raw material supply will ease considerably.

Many of the engineering industries are today in a position to increase their production without increasing the strain on our foreign exchange resources because of the freer availability of pig iron and of some varieties of steel from our own production. Many industries have successfully attempted to increase their output significantly without a large increase in our import bill. The House would be glad to note that the automobile industry has been able to step up its output sig-

nificantly from something like 36,000 vehicles in 1959 to 52,000 vehicles in 1960 with approximately the same expenditure of foreign exchange in the two years. Over a wide field, the indigenous content of the finished product is being rapidly enlarged, so that while output may multiply, the expenditure incurred on sustaining industrial production may be held within reasonable limits.

There are, however, some items which are essential to the growth of industrial production and which are not likely to be available in sufficient quantities from within our country. Non-ferrous metals, particularly copper, zinc, lead and aluminium, have so far been available to us mainly by way of imports. Such imports are known to have cost the country in the recent past about Rs. 40 crores a year. Although there are plans for increasing the production of copper, lead and zinc in the country, such efforts are limited by the fact that we do not have in abundance the ores which are necessary for their production. The position is, however, different with respect to aluminium. We have ample proved reserves of bauxite of a quality that compares favourably with what is available in other parts of the world, and it is my earnest belief that though there are many competing demands on electrical energy, we will be able to spare from our new projects sufficient power, at reasonable costs, to enable us to produce aluminium in sufficient quantities to reduce our dependence on imported non-ferrous metals. The possibilities of securing a large increase in the output of aluminium and of substituting it for imported non-ferrous metals are engaging the attention of my Ministry. In this connection I would like to say that the question of establishing an aluminium unit in our country in the public sector is also engaging the attention of my Ministry.

The increases in agricultural production, as the House knows, have also been partly dependent on the country's capacity to import nitrogenous

fertilizers. With regard to fertilizers I would not like to say much. But the House is aware of the statement made by my predecessor that it was the intention and the policy of the Government to give one fertilizer unit for every State. Well, Sir, this policy is being steadily implemented and, as the House is aware, we have sanctioned several fertilizer units already—three in the public sector and three in the private sector. I would not like to burden the House at the present stage with the locations. All that is known to the House. In addition to these that have been sanctioned we are considering the possibility of sanctioning three more units. The work is still in the preliminary state, and I hope it will be possible for us to finalise investigations and be in a position to sanction those three fertilizer plants as well.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** So the private sector has come into this thing!

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** This morning we had some questions about the performance of the fertilizer factories that are already in production. Particular reference was made to Sindri. It is true that during the last one or two years the production there has come down. It had reached its peak production in 1957 or so. But subsequently, owing to the supply of defective coal and also wearing down of the machinery, the production has gone down. The whole thing has been subjected to a technical scrutiny by an expert and his recommendations have been submitted to the Government, and Government are taking all possible steps to see that Sindri's production approximates to the targeted capacity.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** When will Sindri be again expected to reach the 1957 target?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I cannot prophesy, but I expect in a year or a year and a half. The target can very easily be reached again. It will take time. I would now like to say a few words about our foreign exchange re-

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

quirements. The effort to reduce the foreign exchange content of what we produce has, however, its limits. In the case of fertilizers, for instance, we will have to import some basic raw materials which we do not have available in the country in sufficient quantities, and the more we produce the greater will be our import requirements. Further, the effort to reduce our dependence on imports itself generates import requirements of a high order. We need the capital equipment to step up production capacity. In the early stages when we build up our production capacity, the indigenous content is low, and the dependence on imported components or intermediates can be reduced only progressively.

It has been pointed out by certain hon. Members, or it is felt in some quarters that there is some conflict of interest between the requirements of capacity which has already been installed in the country and the requirements of the capacity which needs to be installed, if our Plan objectives are to be fulfilled. I do not think there is any conflict of that kind between the two sets of our requirements. We have to utilise our installed capacity to the maximum extent and we also have to bring in additional capacity to diversify and enlarge our production. We need large amounts of foreign exchange to finance our requirements. The House is aware of the efforts that we have already made in this direction.

We have reason to expect that the friendly interests which our Plans have evoked in those of our friends who are able to help will lead to helpful decisions very soon. While it has been generally recognised that long-term credits will be necessary to enable us to produce the capital equipment that we require, the need for financial accommodation to enable us to meet the requirements of the new capacity that we propose to bring into being is not as widely recognised. We shall, of course, try to meet some of

these requirements by increasing our exports. I shall come to that subject a little later. Meanwhile, we have to look for other ways and means to meet the current and short-term requirements of our growing industrial apparatus.

May I take this opportunity to say something about foreign investment, though no hon. Member has made any specific reference to this particular problem? It is a very important problem, and so, I would like to say something about it. Our attitude to private foreign investment is essentially pragmatic and it has been clearly stated in this House on more occasions than one. Our policy is to encourage investment of foreign capital in India, but only on terms and conditions which are mutually advantageous. Foreign investment which provides an additional source of foreign exchange to finance the import of plant and equipment, and the knowledge of new techniques which it brings with it, can assist greatly in strengthening the economy of the country. Naturally, however, our effort is to attract foreign investment in fields in which it will materially help in the achievement of our Plan objectives. Our welcome to private foreign capital has, therefore, necessarily, to be on a selective basis. I know that in some quarters, foreign capital is still viewed with some suspicion. But I hope that the results will justify the policy that we are following.

I would like to say that in our country, our policy has been not to discriminate between investments made by nationals and those made by foreigners in industrial enterprises. The various tax concessions and incentives offered for investment in India are available alike to a foreigner and a national. Our policies are now better understood abroad, and our own entrepreneurs are more alive to the technical advantages of foreign collaboration. The outlook for foreign investment in India and for the success of collaborative enterprises is thus

promising. We hope that these ventures will conform to national purposes and assist in the attainment of Plan objectives.

I would now like to come to one very important matter in respect of which there is much feeling not only on the part of hon. Members of this House but also on the part of State Governments, and that is with reference to the location of the various industries that we have in view. More than one Member has given expression to his anxiety that the proposed heavy electrical plants, two of them, have to be located in his own respective State, such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and so on.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Punjab needs your assistance very much.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** All the States need our assistance; not only Punjab, but the whole country needs our assistance.

**Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon):** Kerala needs it most.

**An Hon. Member:** Andhra Pradesh also.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yes, every State, Madras, Kerala and so many other States.

**Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan):** May I remind the hon. Minister of Gujarat also?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Every Member wants the heavy electrical equipment plant which is proposed to be established, to be established in his own area. I can appreciate their anxiety as also the anxiety of the State Governments concerned, to have the proposed new plants established in their respective States. But this question has to be examined with great care. Of course, the policy of the Government is, as has been declared clearly before is one of dispersal of industries to the maximum extent possible.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** It has not been adhered to.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Government does not believe in locating industries only in a particular area or areas. But the main thing that has to be remembered in this connection is that the basic economy of the project should be kept in view and should be fulfilled, and the various criteria that go to judge whether the basic economy is satisfied and fulfilled or not will have to be gone into. Subject to that, it is the policy of Government to see to it, after considering all aspects of the question, that these industries are located in places where there are no industries at present or there are only a very few industries.

Another thing that I would like to mention in this connection is this. It is not as if we have got only one heavy electrical equipment plant or two heavy electrical equipment plants in view which have got to be located in any particular area. We have got several other projects in view, and it is my intention to take all these projects into consideration and try to come to a decision simultaneously regarding the location of these various projects in various parts of the country.

I would like to refer to the two machine-tools projects also, which are under contemplation, to be established, one in the north and one in the south. There are several other industries which have got to be established. So, when taking a decision in respect of the establishment of these various projects which we have in view, we shall certainly keep in mind the need for the dispersal of industries. I do not know what the decisions are likely to be, but certain States, for example, Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan or Punjab or some other States of that kind where it may be said that there are no heavy basic industries, certainly will have their claims kept in view. But the main thing that we have to bear in mind is that these basic heavy industries by themselves will not be of maximum benefit to the people of those States in the sense that the per capita income of the people in those States will

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

necessarily go up by the establishment of these heavy industries in those States. This has been made clear before also. No doubt, there will be certain advantages, but it is realised, I think, by one and all concerned that there is need for establishing more and more medium industries, small-scale industries and cottage industries on a wide scale; it is that only that will bring about maximum results, so far as the common people are concerned.

With regard to these matters, the policy of Government has been quite clear. Energetic steps are being taken by Government and by the various organisations that Government have set up in order to ensure that these small-scale industries and village industries progress satisfactorily. Yesterday, my colleague Shri Manubhai Shah had given figures about the phenomenal progress that had been made in respect of these small-scale industries. There are various centres, and various organisations in the States, which have been assigned this responsibility. They have made considerable surveys, they have given technical advice, and they are giving the maximum help to *entrepreneurs* to set up these small-scale units. And as he said, we would like very much the establishment of industrial estates in rural areas. Of course, industrial estates in urban areas also have been established, and the House knows the target and the programme that we have in this respect for the Third Five Year Plan. But what my predecessor said before, on the last occasion, and what was said yesterday by my colleague Shri Manubhai Shah was that we have to attach considerable importance to what are called rural industrial estates. Even if they have to be located in sheds, it is worthwhile to go in for rural industrial estates. It is an exceedingly difficult thing to establish them, but as he was telling us, if the people in the locality take interest and earnestly come forward to give their utmost co-operation, it will be possible to

establish these rural industrial estates on a large scale. I was referring to Rajasthan. Because of the co-operation given by Shri Mathur and others it has been possible to establish 4 rural industrial estates in that part of the country.

13 hrs.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What about other parts of the country? Why only Rajasthan should get these rural estates?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Every State can get them. In fact, 200 rural industrial estates are contemplated. I do not know the correct number now. (*Inter-ruption*).

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** All the heavy industries are controlled by the Rajasthanis.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** About 200 rural industrial estates are proposed to be set up in the Third Five Year Plan. That State which shows great interest and comes forward to take advantage of them will get a larger number than the others who do not come forward to take advantage of them and are complacent about the matter.

In this connection I would like to say one or two words about our cotton textile industry. I was referring to the dispersal of industries on as wide a scale as possible. This policy will be kept in view in respect of any sphere of industry.

Take, for example, the cotton textile industry. The target of production for the Third Five Year Plan is proposed to be fixed at 9300 million yards. The stepping up of the spinning capacity of this order would mean a substantial addition to the spindleage of the textile mills. The Planning Commission and my Ministry are now engaged in the working out of details for this purpose. What I want to mention on this occasion is the fact that while sanctioning the additional spindleage we should

ensure that the needs of the States in which there is no sizeable textile industry at present should have first priority. We shall also ensure that spinning capacity is available in the States for the supply of yarn to the decentralised sector of the textile industry within that State, that is to say, the handloom industry. If I may mention some States, States like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and U.P., will receive prior consideration. We are working out the details and I hope to make known the addition to the present textile spinning capacity as between different States as early as possible.

I would like to say a word about the prices and industrial costs. I know some aspects of the question relating to production, profitability and costs worry the House. These matters are somewhat complex. I have been looking at price indices and I see that the index of industrial raw material prices registered a sharp increase in 1960. This, obviously, had its impact on the price of finished products, but our attempts to restrain prices of cloth met with partial success. It is noteworthy that the increase in the price of manufactured products has been considerably less than that in the price of industrial raw materials. We have attempted to influence price trends by means of informal controls over prices and distribution operated with the help of industry and trade. The Tariff Commission has helped us in fixing ex-factory prices for such important items as paper, cement, rubber tyres and tubes, caustic soda and acetate rayon yarn. The continuing rise in industrial costs, however, must cause the House some concern. There are a variety of factors which are responsible for these cost increases. It shall be my endeavour to see that these matters are fully studied so that it may be possible for us and for management to know what we have to do to keep our industrial costs low.

Coming to trade matters, one of the important subjects that was referred to by several hon. Members in this

House related to export promotion. It was pointed out that the position which our country occupies today in foreign trade is at a very low rung. Our imports are of the order of about Rs. 1,000 crores whereas our exports are roundabout Rs. 600 crores. There has been an adverse trade balance throughout in the past.

There can be no two opinions regarding the great need on our part to step up exports to the maximum extent possible. During the last year, our exports came to about, I believe, Rs. 635 crores and the figure was only slightly more, about Rs. 14 crores, I believe, than in the previous year.

I would like to say in this connection that the target which was prescribed for exports has been slightly exceeded, though, of course, in absolute terms in the context of the needs of our country's development, exports need to be stepped up more. What I would like to point out is that the target that had been prescribed has been more or less exceeded.

With regard to export promotion, the House is aware that we have already taken several steps in order to step up exports. It has been pointed out, and rightly too, if I may say so, that we have to do everything possible in order not only to stabilise but also if possible, to step up what have come to be known as traditional export commodities. The hon. Member, Dr. Krishnaswami, referred to it very pointedly and I would like to say that I am in entire agreement with him. At the same time, we have got to diversify our export pattern, the commodity pattern. It is in this connection that we have got to explore the possibility of going in for exports of new items, for example, iron ore, manganese ore and certain other items which I need not mention. We have got also to go in for diversification of destination. Both these aspects are under the consideration of my Ministry and everything that is possible is being done in both these directions.

But the most important thing we have to bear in mind is that we have

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

to ensure increased productivity in our country. That is the first basic factor which we have got to keep in mind in the context of the promotion of our exports. Several steps have been taken to increase production and it is in this connection that the Agriculture Ministry also comes into the picture.

For example, steps have to be taken to increase the production of the traditional commodities which have been exported; tea, jute, textiles and other plantation industries. It has already been mentioned in the course of this debate that Government have decided to supply the maximum amount of fertilizers. In fact, all the requirements of this plantation industry have been supplied in the past year and it will be continued to be done in the succeeding years.

The next thing we have to keep in mind is the quality of our products which are exported. So far as maintaining the quality is concerned, my Ministry has constituted an *Ad Hoc* committee presided over by the Director of the Indian Standards Institution; and that committee has already submitted some interim proposals and we are awaiting the final report from that committee.

The third thing we have got to keep in mind is the costs, the pricing. Unless we are able to sell in the competitive market at comparable prices it will be very difficult to step up our export programme. Already some steps have been taken to step up our exports. The House is aware of the Export Promotion Councils that are functioning. The Commodity Boards and some Development Councils are also taking steps to sponsor the larger export of particular commodities with which they are concerned. There are various exhibitions; in which our country is participating. Last year we participated in about 12 exhibitions; Next year also there is a programme to participate in several exhibitions. There are also what are known as symbolic exhibi-

tions where the intelligence on trade and other matters are made available to the countries where the symbolic exhibitions are held and samples are also displayed. There are also our commercial representatives in various countries, commercial counsellors who give the necessary information to these countries about the prospects of trade with our country. The House is also aware of the various trade agreements that we have entered into with other countries in order to step up our export trade. In view of the importance of this problem, Government have appointed a committee to examine the import-export procedures and also to go into the whole question of export promotion under the chairmanship of Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

I do not think the committee has yet started functioning but I hope that the recommendations of this committee, when available to the Government, will be of great use to step up all our further export programmes.

I would now like to refer to one or two matters about the plantation industries. Yesterday, Shri Rameshwar Tantia said that finance for tea industry should be provided by Government and though the Government has been considering this matter for several years, no decision seems to have been taken. There are 8000 tea estates in India, both large and small. It has been found that well-managed estates have no difficulty in obtaining finance or credit from normal banking sources. But there are some marginal estates, particularly in depressed areas like Cachar that have difficulty in obtaining credit from normal sources. A scheme is operating for the supply of tea machinery on hire purchase system up to a limit of two crores of rupees.

Reference was also made to rubber. I would like to say that a scheme is in operation so far as rubber is concerned and the amount of subsidy that could be given has been increased to Rs. 1,000 per acre. For coffee plantations also, a scheme for loan

for intensive and extensive cultivation of coffee was initiated in 1957. It was represented that the evidence required regarding title to land etc. as security was onerous. Therefore, some relaxation has been made and loans are available under that scheme.

Reverting back to the question of exports, it has got two facets long term and short term programmes. I have already referred to the necessity of increased production for ensuring quality and for keeping down the costs in order to enable us to step up our exports. The State Trading Corporation which has already done very good work was entrusted with greater responsibility for improving our exports and it is our endeavour to see to what extent the STC could be entrusted with further export work. Of course it will necessitate the strengthening of the staff of the STC and the creation of a cadre of necessary technical personnel. This is a matter which our Government would like to examine in order to bring about a larger export.

Coming to the point about the need for the establishment of what may be called export houses, I would like private industry and trade to consider the desirability of establishing export houses of their own and if they do so and co-operate with the Government in regard to this very important aspect, I am quite sure that appreciable results will follow.

There is one other point. We have launched a massive industrialisation programme. Even in the past it has been brought to our notice several times that the administrative machinery which we have got is not equal to the task that it has undertaken. But yesterday, Shri Manubhai Shah pointed out by giving facts and figures that our licensing committee and our development wing and our other organisations in the field have done very good work. But I want to mention that even at present in view of the massive and large industrialisation programme it becomes very necessary for us to gear up our

industrial machinery in the proper direction. This is a matter to which Government will give constant attention.

Finally, I would like to submit that, in the programme of industrialisation of our country no doubt the public sector is coming to play a larger and larger role, a dominating role. The way it has developed was forcefully brought out yesterday by Shri Manubhai Shah but this does not mean that there is no scope for the private sector. In fact, the very expansion of our public sector programme will create ample opportunities and give wide scope for the private sector to flourish in a big way. I would like the private sector to take note of this development in our country and to come forward as they have done in the past in a greater and greater degree to establish various industries in the private sector. I would like to assure them that the Government will give them maximum help within the four corners of the general policy ..... (Interruptions.)

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Which industry should be in the private sector?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I would not like to take more the time of the House. I would like to point out that I am trying to understand the various complex problems of this important Commerce and Industry Ministry and I ventured to say a few things but the problems, as I said, were covered yesterday by my colleagues Shri Kanungo and Shri Manubhai Shah. I would like to assure the House that the various suggestions which hon. Members have made will be borne in mind and it will be the earnest endeavour of our Ministry to look into every one of them and find out to what extent the suggestions that have been made could be accepted.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are any cut motions pressed? None. They are deemed to have been withdrawn by leave.



*The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth the 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, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

**DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,87,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,10,07,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND No. 3—SALT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,21,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Salt'."

**DEMAND No. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,51,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

**DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,20,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,44,29,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of Defence.

**DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of