

by Indian industrialists? Is it not wise for the country to develop its own indigenous technology? Let him give us some types of cases where foreign technology is still wanted by our country.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mainly in the area of machine-building for instance where we get foreign collaboration because we have not developed indigenous technology. Also in chemical industries, we do have a large number of collaborations. Various metallurgical industries are also there. We have foreign collaboration for machinetools. We are trying to develop our own scientific and technological capabilities so that in future we are dependent upon foreign collaboration to a lesser and lesser extent and more and more on indigenous technology which will be made available within the country.

Extending our Technical know-how to check Foreign Countries

*323. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has given assurance to give full cooperation in a programme to develop Industrial Technological capacity in India;

(b) whether the said programme also envisages making available our industrial and technical knowhow to other developing countries on agreed terms; and

(c) whether under this programme we have been able to extend our know-how to same countries, if so, the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A note on understanding between the Government of India and United Nations Industrial Development Organi-

sation (UNIDO) concerning the programme of co-operation in industrial technology was signed during the International Seminar on "Technology Transfer" held at New Delhi from December 11, 1972 to December 13, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of the programme are under correspondence with UNIDO.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to give a glimpse or an inkling of the programmes under correspondence?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is with reference to transfer of Indian technology on other developing countries. It is with reference to this thing that correspondence is going on. This is with particular reference to find out as to in what technology they will be interested so that on the basis we can have exchange of visits between the two countries and so on, so that we may be able to arrive at the broad details where the transfer of technology from India to other developing countries can take place.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कारखानों की स्थापना

*324. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 1973-74 में कुछ कारखाने लगाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मोटी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up any new industrial undertaking in the Central Public Sector in Madhya Pradesh during 1973-74.

श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : क्या यह सच है कि 9-8-72 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह जवाब दिया था कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर सीमेंट में सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री खोलने का शासन विचार कर रहा है। क्या 1973 और 74 के वर्ष की अवधि इस के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होगी? कितने और वर्ष लगेंगे शासन को इस पर विचार करने में ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have said that no new public sector undertaking is to be established in Madhya Pradesh. The cement factories are practically the extension of the public sector which is already existing.

श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : 9-8-72 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह ऐम्पॉरिस क्यों दिया गया था ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): That has already been sanctioned and it is under implementation. The question is whether there will be any new public sector undertaking in 1973-74. For that, the answer is 'no'. But the cement factory which the hon. Member is mentioning about has already been sanctioned in 1972.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवार : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह उत्तर दिया है कि 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश में कोई कारखाना नहीं खुलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश के जो 6 पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं, जिन को पिछड़े

जिलों की सूची में आप ने सम्मिलित किया है, उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में क्या आप इन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के लिए कोई विशेष कारखाना देने का विचार रखते हैं या प्राइवेट लोगों को कारखाने लगाने के लिए आप ने कोई लाइसेंस दिया है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The question specifically relates to public sector under Central Government, and I have already pointed out that no new public sector undertaking is coming up in Madhya Pradesh in 1973-74. But expansion of the schemes which have already been approved and which are already in existence has already been taken up, and some of them are coming up in 1973-74.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The hon. Minister of Industrial Development, Shri, C. Subramaniam, is very generous towards backward States. In Madhya Pradesh we have got tremendous raw materials like coal for fertiliser in Korba, bamboo for paper bauxite for aluminium, iron ore for steel plant. (Interruption). The Prime Minister recently visited Bastar and she has promised to do something. Bastar has got a tremendous raw material potential. As I said, we have got all the raw materials, we have got everything, but unfortunately the Central Government is not providing money. That is why I want to know from the hon. generous Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, what is he going to do for the development of backward State like Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All these projects are under implementation. For example, the first stage of expansion of Bhilai Steel plant is under implementation, the second stage of expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant is under implementation; expansion of Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, is under implementation; the expansion of Nepa Mills is under implementation; then we have the Security Paper Mills in Hoshangabad, Korba Aluminium, Korba, New Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch, Mandhar Cement Factory in Mandhar and coal-based fertiliser factory in Korba.

Therefore, if you take into account what has been established in Madhya Pradesh in the public sector, compared to the other States they have got a higher level of investment.

श्री श्रीरामेश्वर प्रसाद सैनी महोदय ने कहा है कि 1973-74 में पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई भी कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में खोले जाने की योजना नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सेठी ने इस बात की घोषणा की है कि हम प्रत्येक पिछड़े जिले में, जिन की सूची बनाई गई है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में कुछ कारखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1973-74 में नये कारखाने चलाने के लिए प्राय से फंडे की मांग की है? जो सूची मंत्री महोदय ने दी वह सब पुराने कारखाने हैं और लम्बे समय से चले जा रहे हैं।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:

In fact, the Annual Plan of 1973-74 has been prepared in consultation with the Working Group of the Planning Commission and in that Annual Plan, whatever has been suggested by the Madhya Pradesh Government has been accepted by us. In that detailed list, there is no scheme for any new public sector undertaking under Central Government.

Annual Plan For 1973-74

*325. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:**

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded priority to some sectors in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 ;

(b) if so, what are those sectors ; and

(c) whether the Commission has started discussions with the Chief Minister of States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sectors in which higher priority has been given are agricultural production, irrigation and power, medical and health programmes, water supply and sanitation, special employment programmes, and advance action for the Fifth Plan.

(c) Planning Commission has held discussions with the Chief Ministers of all States to finalise the State Plan outlays for 1973-74 when this aspect was also discussed.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : मैं प्राय की अनुमति से कर्नालीय मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जब योजना आयोग ने बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से बिहार विधायक किया था तब उन्होंने बिहार के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किया था और उस के लिए क्या उन्होंने किसी खास जनराशि की मांग की थी? साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरीके से दूसरे पिछड़े इलाके हैं उसी तरीके से दो नदियों के बीच में जो बिचारा का इलाका है उस के विकास के लिए आज तक कोई ध्यान योजना कमिशन ने नहीं दिया है और कुछ दिन पहले इस विषय पर वेस में काफी चर्चा हुई थी जब श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण प्रायके घर सिताबदियारा में बीमार थे। वहाँ न कोई अस्पताल है, न कम्पाउंडर है और न डाक्टर है। बलिया