

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why do you intervene?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He cannot flout every rule right and left. What is this? Let him ask a question which is a question after all. Do not try to browbeat by shouting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Do not try it on others also. We know.

It is a very important question that is agitating the minds of political workers irrespective of any affiliation or identity. Reports are there that in the case of these smugglers, anti-social and criminal elements, preferential treatment is given in regard to their detention and even conviction, whereas those who have taken part in the political movement under J.P. are given vindictive treatment, they are lodged in a jail, they are given all strictures and treated in an inhuman manner. In view of this, I want to know. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen. I have already stated that it should have at least some relevance. You have no patience to listen.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should follow the idea of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my job to frame a question for you, but you can easily ask a question under this whether this expenditure also includes various modes of transporting them. It would be relevant, but you are asking a specific question on this mode and that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a question about the comparative attitude of the Government in regard to the smugglers and in regard to the prisoners, those who have been either detained or jailed or convicted in the J.P. movement. It is a comparative question, on the comparative attitudes of the Government, the comparative policies and the comparative expenditures. Therefore, my question is very relevant.

The hon. Minister first said that all these matters were related to the State Government. Secondly, he admitted in one of his answers that the

Central Government have given strict instructions to the State Governments that all smugglers who are convicted will be in the lowest grade.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Central Government whether they have formulated any policy with regard to smugglers and the political prisoners, particularly those who have participated in the J.P. movement and, if so, what is the policy of the Central Government and what instructions they have sent to the State Governments thereon.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: First, it must be understood that there are no arrests or convictions for any legitimate political activity. Whenever there is an agitation by anybody, whatever it may be, and certain offences are committed by certain individuals, they are booked under the relevant Sections of law and, then, they are either acquitted or discharged or convicted. After they are convicted, the treatment in the jail, is conditioned by the rules of the particular State.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister admitted that he has sent certain specific instructions to the State Governments. I want to know what those instructions are.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Why do you put a think which I have not said? What I said is that the State Governments are aware of what treatment they have been giving to the detainees who have been detained for smuggling activities.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Q. No. 753.

Fresh reforms in Industrial Licensing

***753. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced fresh reforms in industrial licensing;

(b) if so, whether the applications in certain industries for enhanced capacities need not go to the apex bodies like licensing committee or foreign investment boards; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to govern Government policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance in the industrial sphere. Government do not contemplate effecting any changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Within the broad framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, Government have effected changes from time to time in the industrial licensing policy with a view to stimulate growth particularly in priority industries of importance to the national economy. The more important decisions taken in the recent past are as under :—

With a view to promoting fuller utilisation of existing capacities and to augment production, Government have decided to allow machinery and machine tool manufacturers freedom for diversification of production within the group of range of products and within the overall licensed capacity of the undertaking. This facility has recently been extended to certain items of electrical industry and foundry industry. Government have also decided that industrial undertakings which hold industrial licences specifying single or double shift basis may apply for endorsement of their licences allowing for maximum utilisation of plant and machinery. Government have recently announced that undertakings holding industrial licences with specific capacity could avail the facility of recognition of enhanced capacity if such additional production has been utilised for exports subject to certain conditions. In respect of foreign majority companies and undertakings requiring approval under

the MRTP ACT, a special procedure will be followed by constituting a Task Force in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Such applications for diversification/enhancement of capacity will not need a reference to the Licensing Committee.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during the Question Hour.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा ।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे ही चलेगा । नहीं चलेगा तो नहीं चलेगा । (इंटरपोज) ये तो फेमला करके आ'ग है ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मैं हाथ जोड़कर आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाथ क्यों जोड़ते हैं । हल्म में चलना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : आप कहा पालन कर रहे हैं हल्म का ? हल्म के अन्दर मेरा मवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Is this Parliament meant for two or three persons only? Now, 40 minutes have already been spent on this Question. I have already gone to the next Question.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : मेरा मवाल यह था कि एक दिन के अन्दर कितना खर्च किया है—

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked his question. I am not allowing him second time.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : ये बताते क्यों नहीं है क्यों छिपाने है ? इसका कारण क्या है । क्यों नहीं बताते है कि एक दिन में एक केंदी पर कितना खर्च किया और एक म्थान में हमारे म्थान पर चार्टर्ड प्लन द्वारा जो लाया गया उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ? क्यों सरकार बताना नहीं चाहती है—(इंटरपोज) एक जेल से दूसरी जेल में हवाई जहाज में तस्करों को क्यों लाया गया और उस पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called anybody. Mr. Kakodkar is already on his legs.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : यह जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ? सीधा सवाल है मेरा कि एक जेल से दूसरी जेल में हवाई जहाज से तस्करों को क्यों ले जाया गया ? उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ? (इश्वरदान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप सरकार की रक्षा कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ वह दुस्त है, वहाँ मैं उनकी रक्षा करूँगा ।

Speaker represents both the sides of the House. Where I think that one side is wrong, I must say that it is wrong. Sometimes I go against them also. It is not always like this. Here, Mr. Kachwai, you are absolutely obstructing the proceedings.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: 40 minutes are already over. Our rights also should be protected. Why is he obstructing the proceedings in this manner? (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन लोगों का ख्याल है कि ऐसा करने से दुनिया के सब मामले हल हो जायेंगे ।

श्री हुकुमचन्द कछवाय : आप सरकार को सपोर्ट करने के लिये बैठे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बँठा हूँ । ऐसे ही चलेगा ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Are you allotting the time on the basis of parties, Sir? They have already taken 45 minutes on one question. Our Questions have gone overboard. We are also in the queue waiting for our Questions. (Interruptions).

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : माननीय सदस्य ने यही सवाल पूछा है कि क्या उनको हवाई जहाज से यहाँ और आगरा लाया गया था और उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन्होंने जवाब दिये हैं, जो आपने पूछे हैं, मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज

के सामने भेजूँगा । अगर स्पीकर की बात दुस्त हो तो आपको गलती माननी पड़ेगी, अगर मेरी गलती हो तो मैं भागी मांगूँगा ।

लेकिन यह तरीका नहीं है । दुनिया में कुछ इखलाक तो होना चाहिये । स्पीकर को एक एक जज बैठाया है, अगर मेरी बात नहीं मानते हैं तो और तो कोई अपील नहीं है । मैं वालिन्टियर करता हूँ कि यह देखें । लेकिन आपने जो यह तरीका अपनाया है कि सारा वक्त रकावट पैदा करे यह गलत है ।

सारे हाउस का टाइम जाया होता है । एक घंटे का क्वेश्चन अगर है, कभी एक खड़ा हो जाता है, कभी दूसरा खड़ा हो जाता है । इस हाउस का काम चलाने के लिये तरिका होना चाहिये ।

मैं आपको फिर कहता हूँ कि स्पीकर रिप्रेंसेन्ट्स बॉथ साइड नाट वन साइड, और जहाँ वो दुस्त है उनको दुस्त कहना पड़ेगा ।

Mr. Kakodkar, I have called you ten times, but you are not asking any question. You are only looking at him and are not asking any question. I am going to the next Question. Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan. . .

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I am asking my question, Sir. I congratulate the Minister for the clarification and also for the policy to promote the fuller utilisation of the existing capacity and to augment the production. May I know from the Minister about this? There were some objections raised by the State Governments regarding this Centralisation of the Licensing Authority. Their argument was that the Central Authority was not in a position to make cognisance of the local condition in respective States. At the same time they have invited the big houses to set their industries in the respective States. This is the conflict, this is the contrast, in the Central policy. May I know from the Minister as to what steps have been taken or are to be taken so that this conflict will be removed?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the Licensing is concerned, the State Governments have not represented to us that they should be decentralised. There is a Licensing Committee which consists of State Government's representatives also. I have directed that this Licensing Committee which used to meet once in six months may meet more often so that if any State Government feels that the licences which are due to the State concerned are not being looked into properly, they could get justice. And it is the policy, as I have stated earlier of the Government, to see that the medium and small industrialists are fully supported, whatever our programme of maximising the utilisation of capacity may be.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Is it a fact that there are some industrialists who have asked for increase in licensing exemption limit on investment from existing Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crores? At the same time they want to remove conversion clause, conversion into capital investment. They have got an apprehension or fear that the industry will come under control of public financial institutions; they are not afraid of international financial institutions. This is again the contrast and the conflict. May I know from the Minister what measures are being taken so that this conflict will not be there?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sometime back some industries were delicensed. But when we found that there were more problems, we had to bring those industries back into licensing.

There is no question of raising the limit to Rs. 2 crores because Rs. 1 crore itself is a very considerable amount in this country. I do not consider it could be raised as demanded.

So far as the conversion clause is concerned. I think that there have been some good reasons for introducing that. Those who borrow also share the prosperity with the lending institutions. I do not see why we should agree to any suggestions that come that there should not be any conversion clause.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While appreciating the Government's policy of liberalisation in granting the licences, may I know what provisions are made and steps taken to provide against the cornering of the licences that are being done under the previous licensing system by the monopoly houses in this country in spite of the Monopolies Act? How is it that in spite of providing the liberalisation system of licences, they are cornering the licences as they doing so far?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far, there has not been a liberalisation of the licences as the Act provides. The only object for which the relaxations are being given is to see that no monopoly for a particular type of machinery is permitted so that the capital costs of some of the industrial machinery in these rising inflationary conditions could be reduced by more and more people being able to make it so that the self-reliance programmes in this country could be supported, so that employment could be stabilised so that the installed capacity will be fully utilised and so these relaxations are being brought about. But, in this relaxation, the big houses and the foreign controlled companies have to go through a procedure which is applicable to them so that the advantage is not taken by them.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अब तक देशमें सर-कार और व्यापार की जो आपसी मांठ-गांठ चला करती थी, यानी एक आदमी सरकार में रहे और उम का रिश्तेदार व्यापार में रहे, और उस से लाइसेंस के भ्रष्टाचार चलते थे क्या लाइसेंस की नई संशोधित नीति के कारण उस पर कोई रोक लग पायेगी ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, if there is relaxation, we cannot help if somebody being in business or if somebody being in industry makes use of it. Our policies are definite and clear and they do not mince matters so far as personalities are concerned.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह बहुत जल्दी है। हम ने देखा है कि एक आदमी मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री है और उस का बेटा कहीं कारखाना चला रहा है, और उस को लाइसेंस मिला है— एक आदमी सरकार में रहे और उस का रिश्तेदार व्यापार में रहे, इस कारण भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मैंने माफ़ माफ़ पूछा है कि क्या लाइसेंस की संशोधित नीति से इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार की रोक थाम हो सकेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी पार्लियामेंट में रहा हूँ। चुनाव से सात आठ महीने पहले बड़ी मूसीबत का वक्त होता है। हर आदमी अपनी जगह से, अपने मूरिंग से, उखड़ा हुआ रहता है।

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he would be considering de-licensing policy upto Rs. 5 crores where the industries require indigenous machinery and technical knowhow with a foreign exchange of Rs. 15 lakhs?

SHRI T. A. PAI : This year, government has issued nearly 1,300 licences. And nearly 2,000 licences are already there. Government would be anxious to encourage more and more industries being started with the indigenous machinery and indigenous raw materials. Therefore, the suggestion that the hon. Member has made, even permitting some foreign exchange upto Rs. 50 lakhs, I do not think it is possible under the present circumstances.

Industrial Development of Backward Areas

*755. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of public institutions met to evolve an industrial strategy to ensure balanced regional development;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken in that direction in the backward areas for industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (c) A meeting of Group of Experts was held in March last year to work out details of the programme for industrial development of backward areas. Among others, representatives from Reserve Bank of India, State Industrial Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Infrastructure Industrial Development Corporation, the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra and Gujarat State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation attended the meeting. The Group recommended setting up of a Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation at Centre, for planning, directing, supporting and coordinating the scheme for expeditious development of industries in backward areas. The recommendation is under examination.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why when such a meeting was convened Government did not take steps to bring the representatives of the backward States to attend this meeting? Secondly, whether it is a fact that the public financial institutions, in the country had advanced money to industries in such a way that it helped the development not of the backward areas but of the industrially advanced regions in the country? If so, what steps the meeting proposed or the Government intends to take to overcome this anomalous situation?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : It is not a question of inviting the representatives of the backward States. About 232 districts have been identified as backward districts and these districts come even from the so-called developed States also. Therefore, the representatives of the various State Governments and the Central Government met and they have made a recommendation that to develop the industrially backward areas a centrally managed development corporation should be set-up.