

Polyester Khadi

*152. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for some time a controversy has been going on whether a new fabric manufactured partly from hand-spun cotton yarn mixed with the yarn produced from a synthetic material polyester, be called 'polyester khadi';

(b) whether any committee was appointed by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of its recommendations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The Government introduced a Bill (Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1978) in Lok Sabha on 12th April 1978 seeking *inter alia* amendment of the expression "khadi" under clause (d) of Section 2 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956). The amendment envisages that the expression "khadi" would cover any cloth woven on handlooms in India from cotton, silk, woollen or man-made fibre yarn (which term includes polyester), hand-spun in India, or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns.

In the course of consideration of the Bill and amendments moved by some Members of Parliament, opinions were expressed for and against the proposed amendment. This Bill is now being referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses for consideration and making a report.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pradhani, in view of that, I don't think you need press the question. The Bill is before the Joint Committee now.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, under rule....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, this question was given notice of a long time back and the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee only 10 days back. But that question had been selected much earlier than that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Later on it should have been dropped.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, it is known that this Bill is already referred to the Joint Committee. In view of this, they have enough time to withdraw this question. Members give sufficient notice of their questions. So, it is very wrong on the part of the office to ignore such facts. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, you are right in saying that the notice was given 20 days back. But my point is that when it was sent to the Joint Committee, between that date and today at least this question should have been withdrawn so that one more starred question could have been included.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to withdraw, not I.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: No, no. My question is why you have allowed this question to be put?

(Interruptions)

Implementation of new policy regarding Small Scale Industries

*153. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's new policy regarding small scale industries in the country is now being implemented at various levels and in various spheres;

(b) if so, broad details of the said implementation;

(c) whether the said new policy is found workable and suitable and is welcomed by the small scale entrepreneurs;

(d) if so, main indication thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The various measures adopted and implemented under the New Policy have been generally welcomed.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The important components of the industrial policy regarding development of small scale industries and its implementation are given as under:—

1. RESERVATION OF INDUSTRIES FOR SMALL SCALE SECTOR:

The Policy provides for an annual review of reserved industries in order to ensure adequate growth potential to the small scale sector.

The items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector were significantly expanded from 180 to 504. In order to help in determining the specific role of the small scale industry sector vs. organised sector, it was considered necessary to re-classify this list detailing out the items which came in generic categories. According to the National Industrial Classification, 807 items have so far been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector.

A standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been set up to regularly review the progress in respect of items reserved for the small scale sector and also to identify new items for reservation.

2. TINY SECTOR:

The policy places special emphasis on the growth of the tiny sector, namely those units with investment in machinery and equipments not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, and situated in towns with a population of less than 50,000 according to 1971 Census.

A new Central Scheme for providing financial assistance for margin or seed money to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for promotion of Small Industries and Semi-urban and rural areas was initiated during 1977-78. The funds are to be utilised for margin money assistance upto 10 per cent of the total fixed capital investment of small units with investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh; seed money to State Corporations to enable them to obtain institutional finance to supply machines on hire-purchase terms to small units and assistance for consultancy services to small unit. The areas covered under the schemes is towns and villages having less than 50,000 population. In case of entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, seed money assistance is raised to 15 per cent of the total fixed capital investment of Rs. 20,000 whichever is lower.

3. LEGISLATION:

Government will consider introducing special legislation for protecting the interest of cottage and house-hold industries with a view to ensuring that these activities which provide self-employment in large number get due recognition in our industrial development.

The matter is under active consideration of the Government. The Deptt. of Company Affairs in the Ministry of Law proposes to introduce in the Parliament a Bill on Restricted Partnership in order to widen the investment base of the small scale industries. Preliminaries in this respect

have been completed. Other measures for protecting the interests of the small scale and cottage industries are proposed to be covered either under executive orders of the Government or through suitable amendments to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, or through a separate legislation for that sector.

4. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE:

In each district there will be one agency to deal with all requirements of small and village industries. This will be called the District Industries Centre. It is the intention of the Government to extend this important organisational pattern to all the districts in the country as early as possible.

The District Industries Centre Scheme is in operation from May, 1978. The Centre will provide all the services and support required by small entrepreneurs including identification of suitable scheme, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangement for supply of machinery and equipments, provision for raw materials, credit facilities and inputs for marketing and extension services. As on 30th June, 1978, 212 District Industries Centres have been approved by the Government of India. Most of these centres have already been set up, and training of Genl. Managers and Functionary Managers is in progress.

5. FINANCIAL SUPPORT:

In order to provide effective financial support for promotion of small, village and cottage industries, the Industrial Development Bank of India has taken steps to get up a separate wing to deal exclusively with the credit requirements of this sector. Banks will also be expected to earmark a specific proportion of their total advance for promotion of small, village and cottage industries. Mostly of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee for examining bank credit problems of Small Scale

Industries in regard to liberalisation of credit facilities have been substantially accepted.

6. MARKETING:

The marketing of products of the small and cottage industries sector involve complex problems of standardisation, quality control and marketing arrangements, which would need special attention. The Government is actually considering all these matters on a priority basis.

In each DIC, a Functional Manager has been provided to draw up and implement suitable schemes for providing marketing assistance to the small entrepreneurs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate my good friend, the hon. Minister, for making such a very good and elaborate statement praising himself thereby for his new policy. About part (c) of my question, I have specifically asked him, and I repeat it now, whether the said new policy is found workable and suitable and is welcomed by the small scale entrepreneurs. All that he says is, it is generally welcomed, but he does not reply to my specific question whether it is found workable and suitable. Any way, I do not want to make three supplementary questions out of my original one. My first question is, does he know that in spite of this good intentions and honest intentions, the fact is there that a large number of small-scale industries in thousands all over the country are suffering because of the tremendous grip of the large-scale industrialists and the monopolists on the Government of India who come as a kind of obstacle in the path of a proper, healthy and sensible and balanced development of the small scale industries? What is he going to do with regard to that, especially in view of the fact that he himself has been continuously, rightly and loudly against big monopolists and industrialists?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where a small scale unit is suffering because of the attack of the large scale unit on it, I shall be most certainly willing to help that small unit overcome whatever attack the large scale unit might have launched against it. I cannot, certainly, answer a general question of this nature.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My second question is this. I hope the Minister know—or may I ask: does the Minister know that there are 3 aspects of the small scale industries which are relevant in this particular regard, viz., high cost of raw material inadequate—in fact totally inadequate—credit facilities and absence of proper marketing? These are the three aspects about which small scale industries need to be protected, developed and strengthened as early as possible. In his own statement he has mentioned that the items have been expanded from 180 to 504. He is also mindful about the tiny sector; he is thinking in terms of legislation and he is thinking in terms of the organisation of the district industry centre—which he has already put up; and I am glad that it has come. In view of all these good things that he has started doing, what is his reply to the 3 inadequacies which I mentioned, viz., high cost of raw material, inadequate credit facilities and absence of proper marketing?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In so far as credit facilities and marketing facilities are concerned, the district industry centres are concerned with these two problems; and we have, in the DICs, a credit manager who is at the moment an official of the lead bank within the district. We have taken a number of steps, right from the Reserve Bank downwards, to see that credit is made available to the small scale sector. For marketing purposes also, we have a marketing manager who looks after the marketing desk at the District Industry Centre; and we are taking steps to see that the necessary infra-structure

is created. At the national level also, we have taken measures to set up marketing consultancy, which will assist the small-scale industries at the State level and then down to the district level. The high cost of raw material is a question which is a much wider one; and I at the moment have no answer to it, insofar as small scale industries are concerned. But we have, through the district industry centres, taken steps to see that raw material supply to the small scale industries is made available.

श्रीमती चन्नावती : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि: स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, क्या उन्होंने बड़ी मशीनों के इम्पोर्ट को बंद किया है, या जो लोग उन्हें इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उन के लाइसेंसों को कैसल किया है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और बड़ी मशीनों का आयात इन दोनों का जहाँ थोड़ा भी रिश्ता हो, यानी अगर किसी बड़े यंत्र के आयात में छोटे उद्योग को चाँट पड़ती है, तो ऐसी जगह हम आवश्यक और उचित कदम उठा रहे हैं।

श्रीमती चन्नावती : अभी तक तो कोई कदम नहीं उठाये है ? क्या कोई लाइसेंस कैसल किये हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : उठये हैं और लगातार उठा रहे हैं।

श्री इकम चन्व कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जहाँ बड़े उद्योग में छोटे उद्योग के हितों को हानि होती हो, ऐसे स्थान पर सरकार छोटे उद्योग को सहायित्व देती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि कुछ मशीनों में देश में कच्चे रबर की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है और इसका लाभ बड़े उद्योगपति उठा रहे हैं, जब कि छोटे

उद्योगपतियों को काफ़ी हानि हो रही है। सरकार ने बड़े उद्योगपतियों को तो अपने उत्पादन के दाम बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी है। लेकिन छोटे उद्योगपतियों को यह अनुमति नहीं दी है। छोटे रबर उद्योगपतियों को फेडरेशन के प्रतिनिधि चार दिन स मंत्री महोदय का मिलने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। बेलीग मंत्री महोदय के घर जाते हैं और चार-चार घंटे तक बैठते हैं, लेकिन वह उन लोगों से नहीं मिलते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस समस्या पर गौर कर के यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि छोटे उद्योगों को सस्ता माल मिले और अगर उन्हें सस्ता माल नहीं मिल सकता है, तो क्या वह उन के बनाए हुए माल के दाम बढ़ाने की अनुमति देंगे जिस से छोटे उद्योग पतन सकें।

श्री आर्च फर्नांडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छोटे रबर उद्योग के जो छोटे उद्योगपति हैं वह हम से पहले मिलने आए थे। आज चार रोज पहले वह हम से मिले हैं। जो उन की समस्याएं हैं, जहाँ तक हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से उनका हल करने की बात है वह हम कर रहे हैं। असल में रा-रबर की कमी है और इसीलिए 15 हजार टन रा-रबर आयात करने का निर्णय कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से लिया गया है। हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि इस से जो रबर की कमी इस देश में है वह दूर हो जायेगी... (स्ववचन)...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering; not I.

श्री आर्च फर्नांडीस : यह तात्कालिक रबर की कमी जैसे ही दूर हो जायेगी वैसे ही रबर के छोटे उद्योग और बड़े उद्योग जिन की भी रा-रबर की कमी के कारण परेशानी

है उन को उस परेशानी को दूर करने में हमें मदद मिल जायेगी।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Rubber is surplus in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a 377 statement on that.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: The Minister is referring to the reservation of a large number of industries for the small-scale sector. But is he aware that big industrialists are trying to put up a case to the Industries Ministry that certain commodities are not feasible in the small-scale sector and, therefore, those items should be removed from the list? If the Minister is aware of that, what action is he taking in the matter?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A number of such representations have been made, both publicly and through specific representations. I can assure the House that none of these representations is going to cut any ice, as far as my Ministry is concerned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether the Government have any idea of the small-scale industries which are on the point of dying? Have they made any list of them and, if so, have they devised any measures to assist them?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are a large number of small-scale industrial units which are on the sick list. Some are in the process of falling sick. Through the monitoring mechanism that we have now set up, we have been dealing with the problem of sickness. So far as past sickness is concerned, that is also being dealt with.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the small-scale industries in the South have complained that the coal and

coke that they are receiving is high-priced as compared to what is paid by the small-scale industries in the north and they have claimed that they should also get them at the same price. I would like to know whether the Minister, whose heart he claims is in developing small-scale industries, will raise the problem with his colleague, the unenergetic Minister of Energy and see that they are supplied to them at a cheaper price. Secondly, because this is raw material...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not raw material; this is a question.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Coal and coke are the raw materials required for the industry. Secondly, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister what help is being given to the small-scale industries to develop the export market, particularly in the South East Asian and Arab countries, from where they are being squeezed out by bigger countries.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are a number of export corporations which are taking care of the export problems. There has not been any specific complaint made to me about the small-scale industries having any problem about exporting what is manufactured by them. In so far as the price of coal and coke is concerned, that is a question which will have to be examined by the Energy Ministry, and the hon. Member is free to make a reference to the Energy Ministry.

नये सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना

* 154. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में सीमेंट की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सीमेंट की मांग पूरी करने के विचार से छठी योजना में नये सीमेंट कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति देगी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ये कारखाने कहाँ-कहाँ लगाये जायेंगे और उन की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ; और

(घ) इन कारखानों में उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगज्ज कान्चोल) :

(क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1977-78 में 192.8 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन हुआ जो अब तक का सर्वाधिक किया गया उत्पादन है । रिकार्ड उत्पादन के बावजूद भी कृषि, गृह-निर्माण, सिंचाई और विद्युत आदि क्षेत्रों में अधिक गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप सीमेंट की बड़ी हुई मांग के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में सीमेंट की कमी हुई है ।

सीमेंट उद्योग की विद्यमान अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 218.70 लाख मी० टन है । इसके अलावा आशय पत्र औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के माध्यम से 194.80 लाख मी० टन की और अधिक क्षमता बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति दी गई है 118 लाख मी० टन की और अधिक क्षमता बढ़ाने से संबंधित आवेदन पत्र प्रक्रिया की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं । विद्यमान क्षमता स्वीकृत किए गए आशय पत्रों/औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों तथा विचाराधीन न पड़े हुए आवेदन पत्रों की व्यतिरेक जानकारी देने वाले पांच विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिए गये हैं । [प्रस्तावक में रखे गए डेबिटिव सन्ध्या Lt—2488/78] । सीमेंट स्थापित करने के लिए जैसे ही और आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होंगे उन पर गुणवत्ता-व-गुणों के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी । सीमेंट उद्योग के पनपने की अर्धशताब्दी से 4-5 वर्ष की होती है । सरकार