

DR. CHANNA REDDY: I thank Prof. Ranga. This is being continuously repeated. As far as I am aware, the way in which these things have happened, the workers stayed out, the coke ovens were to be protected at great personal risk of some of the senior officers. Still when repeatedly it is being said, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know whether it is a fact that the workers employed in the plant are much in excess of what was provided in the project report of the plant. And whether the loss of production is due to rivalry between the trade unions, and how much loss has been suffered ?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: It will lead to a general economic discussion. In fact, there is overstaffing in this as also in some other units.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Is it a fact that a pamphlet was issued by the Rourkela Steel plant explaining how interruption of work is likely to damage the delicate instrument of coke oven batteries and in that context, is it a fact that relating a similar situation which arose in 1964, the pamphlet has mentioned that it took one year to repair the battery involving an expenditure of over Rs. 30 lakhs? If so, may I know as to how much time is expected to be taken in repairing the damage done to the batteries now and how much expenditure will be incurred in repairing the damage done to the batteries now?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: It is true that in 1964 a situation of this type arose when heavy damage was incurred and Rs. 30 lakhs was spent to get them repaired. But, in this case, I am glad, Sir, the officers there, at their personal risk, have tried to save the situation and no permanent damage has been done. But the production has gone down and, as I said, it is Rs. 23.2 million both in steel and also the fertiliser plants.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The pamphlet has stated that the damage is more in this case.

NEW POLICY FOR FOREIGN COLLABORATION

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***395. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for formulating a new policy on foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH):

(a) to (c). Government are preparing a comprehensive Resolution enumerating Government's policies on foreign collaboration and foreign investment. It will take some more time before the matter is finalised.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will not the delay in formulating a new policy affect the development and starting of new industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The matter has not been delayed. As far as possible, after taking the opinion from all the Ministries concerned, our decision has been given and now it is awaiting final decision.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Government consult some industrialists also and have their advice in formulating their new policy?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The views of the industrialists expressed from time to time have been taken into consideration.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Since the Government proposes to have a new look at the policy of foreign collaboration, I would like to know whether they have made a proper study of this fact of the flow of foreign private capital into our country during the last, especially, the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan periods and, if so, is it a fact that the repatriation of profits outside the country

is increasing steadily and it is telling upon our foreign exchange situation and there is a foreign exchange crisis in our country and, if so, whether the new policy intends to restrict further the repatriation of profits outside the country and also to restrict the inflow of foreign private capital that may damage the growth of our own industry?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In laying down the policy of the Government, we have certainly taken into consideration the recent development, the participation by foreign collaborators, the interest we have to pay on the loan, the dividends we have to pay. All these facts have been taken into consideration, and that is why we would like to tell the foreigners in what particular items they can come and invest in our country and what are the items where we would like to have foreign collaboration and we are making it very clear that so far as things which can be manufactured indigenously are concerned and so far as the technical know-how is available in the country, we are averse to inviting foreign participation.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Foreign collaboration is helpful to a certain extent. But, unfortunately, our country has overdone this item of foreign collaboration. It has involved the employment of foreign personnel at exorbitant salaries and the Government has not been able to curb or reduce the salaries of foreign personnel. This is number one; number two is, it has meant the drainage of scarce foreign exchange from our country in the form of profits; thirdly, it has meant the taking away of foreign exchange from our country in the form of dividends. And I want to know, in the light of all these things which show that our country has become a patchwork of foreign collaboration and our country's map shows nothing but foreign collaboration, will the Minister see to it that the element of foreign collaboration is done away with altogether and, if it is not possible to do away with it, at least it is downgraded to the extent of 80 or 85 per cent?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out in my previous reply that all these facts concerning the question of foreign participation have been taken into account since we started industrial development. I can only tell the House that only in

respect of such technical know-how and manufacture which are not indigenously possible Government intend to invite foreign participation in the interest of industrial development.

I would like to assure the House that if the figures are examined, it will be found that the number of foreign collaboration cases has been on the decrease during the past few years.

SHRI RANGA: In view of the fact that Government as well as the Planning Commission have been busy discouraging foreigners coming over here with their capital and know-how and starting industries in collaboration with our industrialists, we need not be very much afraid of any overflow of their generosity or their willingness to participate with us. But have Government considered the advisability of welcoming the initiative on part of State Governments, Congress or otherwise, in collaboration with our own industrialists to get into direct contact with prospective foreign collaborators in order to develop industries in their respective States according to their needs, as was suggested in fact by the chief Ministers of Kerala and Madras?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: All proposals which come from the States are examined on merit, and where an industry can be set up under the provisions of the Plan and within the items accepted by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry here, we certainly take into consideration the proposal received from the State Government and also the collaboration which they are getting from other countries.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम उन्हीं चीजों का फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन करते हैं, जिनका टेकनीकल-नो-हाऊ नहीं होता है। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि हर एक चीज का, चाहे इण्डियन टेकनीकल-नो-हाऊ मौजूद है, हिन्दुस्तान में मशीनरी उपलब्ध है, तब भी फोरन-कोलाबोरेशन होता है। उदाहरणार्थ विस्क्रुट बनाने के लिये, बेबी फूड बनाने के लिये, यहां तक कि एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेन्सी के लिये भी फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन होता है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो हमारा

टैकनीकल-नो-हाऊ है, वह बाहर जा रहा है, उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। हमारे देश का डिपेन्डेन्स बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक चीज में और बताना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन टैकनीशियन्ज सबोटाज कर रहे हैं कि हमारी प्रोडक्शन न बढ़े।

इस लिये मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि— पिछले तीन सालों में कितना फौरन-कैपिटल हमारे यहां लगा है—पहले साल में कितना, दूसरे साल में कितना और फिर तीसरे साल में कितना। इस के साथ ही कितने टेकनी-शियन्ज हमारे यहां आये, उनकी संख्या भी बताइये? दूसरे फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन हमारे देश में कम से कम हो, देश का डिपेन्डेन्स कम से कम हो, इसके लिये आपने क्या कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स लिये हैं? क्या सदन के सामने ऐसी रिपोर्ट रखेंगे कि जिससे यह मालूम हो कि आप फलां-फलां स्टेप्स लेने जा रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन के नम्बर का सवाल है— मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बर को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में 400 फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन हुई थीं, 1961 में 405, 1962 में 300, 1963 में 301, 1964 में 405, 1965 में 242 और 1966 में 202। 1967 में सितम्बर के आखिर तक 154। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि कोलाबोरेशन हमारी पालिसी की वजह से कम होती चली जा रही हैं। अब इस में कितना रुपया लगा है—इस के लिये मैं नोटिस चाहता हूँ और उसे बाद में दिया जा सकता है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि कितना कैपिटल लगा है, मंत्री महोदय ने कैपिटल नहीं बताया, साथ ही फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन को कम करने के लिये आप क्या कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन की तादाद बता दी है। जहां तक पूंजी का ताल्लुक है—उसके लिये नोटिस

चाहिये। इन कोलाबोरेशन्ज को करने के लिये हम काफ़ी छानबीन कर रहे हैं और जहां तक नो-हाऊ हमारी कन्ट्री में होता है, उस को देखते हुए हम कोलाबोरेशन को एलाऊ नहीं करते हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1967 में पिछले महीने तक जो 154 कम्पनियां बनीं, उन में जो पूंजी लगाई गई, उस में हिन्दुस्तान की कितनी है, और विदेशी कम्पनियों ने कितना सरमाया लगाया है? इसके अलावा क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी स्कीम बनायेंगे कि जो नई औद्योगिक कम्पनियां बनेंगी उनमें हिस्सों की तादाद ज्यादातर हिन्दुस्तानी सरमाये की होगी?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अभी भी हमारी पालिसी यही है कि मैजोरिटी शेयर्स हिन्दुस्तान का होता है, सिवाय चन्द इण्डस्ट्रीज के और हम यही चाहते हैं कि अगर फारेन पार्टिसिपेशन हो तो जहां तक पूंजी का ताल्लुक है—वह माइनोरिटी शेअर में हो। अब जहां तक पूंजी का सवाल है, उस के लिये नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री रबी राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था उस वक्त ब्रिटिश पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी लगी हुई थी और अब ब्रिटिश पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी लगी हुई है? दूसरे—जब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमें टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ की जरूरत है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत देशों से टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ न लें, क्या कोई विश्व विकास संस्था बना कर उस के जरिये टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ लेने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हम ने यह सोचा है कि सी० एस० आई० आर० के जरिए से या किसी और प्राइवेट जरिये से किस तरह से टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ को हम अपने मुल्क में डवेलप कर सकते हैं—उस के लिये हर तरीके से कोशिश की जा रही है। जो जो चीजें हमारे यहां डवेलप होती जा

रही है, उन को फौरन कन्ट्रीज़ से बन्द करते जा रहे हैं। जहाँ तक पूंजी का सवाल है, वह मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि उस के लिये नोटिस चाहिये, वह बाद में दी जा सकती है ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: The Reserve Bank of India's Currency and Finance Report states that the Government is trying to evolve policies to attract more foreign collaborators into India. But the Minister has just stated that the policy is to reduce foreign collaboration. What is the definite policy of the Government? It is to attract more foreign collaboration or to reduce it? Also is the reduction in collaboration because we could not attract foreign collaborators or is it because Government's policy was directed towards reducing foreign collaboration?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already placed the figures before the House from which it will be evident that the recent policy has been to bring about decrease of foreign collaboration. I have said that we want foreign collaboration in industrial development only in such fields where manufacture is not indigenously possible and where the technical know-how is not available in our country.

SHRI UMANATH: With regard to the payment for technical know-how and services, a recent review of 68 collaboration agreements showed that whereas the foreign investment involved was about Rs. 17 crores, the payment for technical know-how was Rs. 19 crores, more than the investment itself which operates as a retarding factor in development. Have Government, in view of these circumstances, undertaken any review of this aspect of collaboration? If not, what is the reason for not doing so?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The foreign technicians are sabotaging our industries.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Having regard to this fact, the Government have placed a new policy which will be considered by the Cabinet and of course, this hon. House will also have the opportunity of looking at it later on, and I can assure the hon. Members that we are taking all these facts into consideration and we are laying down

in our policy what a foreigner can expect both in the matter of dividend, royalty and the technical know-how and on that basis, it will be possible for the House to discuss whether the policy enunciated is proper or not.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN: What is the policy of the Government in case any State Government would like to have foreign collaboration on the basis of the barter system?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We welcome the idea if the countries which are helping us would also take up, in the place of payment, the things which we are manufacturing in our country.

SHRI NATH PAI: How far is it true that the cases for collaboration are not decided by applying the test to which a reference was made by the Minister but by the amount of pressure the Indian party which is interested in collaboration and its foreign counterpart are in a position to bring on the officials of the Ministry? Secondly—this is analogous to the question asked by my distinguished friend from Mysore—how far is the co-ordination in respect of the policy of the Union Government and the State Governments. Is it not a fact that certain State Chief Ministers, particularly of a particular brand—I mean the Congress—such strong provincial straps that whatever the policy of the Government they can threaten the Union Government—you know what it is—and then get the collaboration terms changed. This is happening, since every Chief Minister wants to have as much interest as possible in his respective State. I want a categorical answer to this—not that “a general policy has been laid down” and all that. I have put two questions. Would the Minister make serious effort to give specific replies?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I can assure the hon. Member that no pressure is put upon me to decide this question. These are decided purely on the basis of merit. So far as the pressure by the State Governments is concerned, I can also assure the hon. House that the matters are decided by the Central Government and the proposals received from time to time from the State Governments.

SHRI NATH PAI: Matters are decided by the State Governments and signed by the Centre.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is not so.

SHRI NATH PAI: You must have yourself experienced it as a very big Chief Minister!

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The proposals are received, and if the proposals are good ones, of course, they are accepted; but if they do not fit in within the plan and the policy, of course, they are not given any consideration.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is a known fact that our national laboratories and scientists working therein are resenting the way this foreign collaboration, the technical know-how, etc., are continued in our country, and they wanted adequate backing of those national laboratories and scientists so that India can stand on her own legs. But instead of listening to those demands of the scientists, which would make India self-reliant, is it not a fact that due to the pressure of both private capital, foreign and Indian, as well as bureaucracy that is in charge of the public sector, the Government of India is more or less resiling to accept the position of foreign collaboration?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I may inform the hon. Member that a representative of the CSIR is associated whenever any proposal of foreign collaboration is considered by the committee. I have been taking particular interest in getting specific replies from the CSIR whether technical know-how is available or not in our country. And only when I am satisfied that this is not available, that foreign collaboration is allowed. I can tell the hon. Member that it is our desire to place such funds, within the limited resources, as are possible for the purpose of research and for the purpose of encouraging the technical know-how in our country.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: In the past, the policy regarding foreign collaboration has been halting, vague and indefinite, with the result that institutions like the India Investment Centre have not been able to take any decisions and communicate them to willing investors and they are being reduced to a

mere post office. While formulating a new policy, may I know whether a broad-based policy will be formulated and well-publicised so that helpful attitudes may be taken?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is our intention to have a broad-based policy. Also, instead of the matter going through various committees, we are proposing to set up one body which will decide these matters and take decisions. We are also prescribing a time-limit within which a decision will be taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As far as I know the country needs three, four or five times the amount of collaboration that it has. The reason why we are not getting the type of collaboration we want is, because of the obstruction that the Government of India places, presumably in the name of scrutinising proposals that has inhibited foreign capital from flowing into this country. I would like to know, in reframing the policy what the Government of India has done in streamlining procedures so that no collaboration agreement should take more than one year to be completed?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is true that two of the complaints of the foreign collaborators is the time-consuming procedure and uncertainty of terms. We would like to make our position clear in regard to both these things. As I said, instead of allowing the matter to go from one committee to the other, we are setting up one organisation which will consider these applications. We are also fixing a period within which each application should be disposed of.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that our ministers, when they go abroad, eat dinners and lunches with a few million dollars and naturally they invite foreign capital to this country, from Mr. Morarji Desai down to Mr. F. A. Ahmed?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We do not go to invite foreign collaborators. We go there for the purpose of studying what progress is being made in those countries and to what extent we can coordinate our activities for the industrial development of our country.

श्री भोगेन्द्र शा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात का खयाल रखते हुए कि कुछ मामलों में विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत है, विदेशी सहयोग की जरूरत है कारखानों में, तो इस पृष्ठभूमि में क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां देश में पूंजी लगाये हुए हैं उन का मुनाफ़ा विदेश जाने के लिए अगले 10 वर्ष तक रोक दिया जाय और वह कम्पनियां अपने मुनाफे को इस देश में नये कारखानों में लगाये जिसकी कि हमें जरूरत है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह जो पुराने कंट्रैक्ट्स और एग््रीमेंट्स हो गये हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ जाने की में समझता हूं हमारी राय नहीं है और न गवर्नमेंट का वैसा इरादा है ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: While agreeing with much of the criticism about foreign collaboration, would the minister clarify that it is cheaper, and better for this country to have foreign collaboration than to have foreign loans in the public sector ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची में उत्पादन में वृद्धि

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*396. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

श्री न० कु० सांघी :

श्री बंदेश्वर बरुआ :

श्री धीरेन्द्र नाथ देव :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सुझाव देने की दृष्टि से उसकी कार्य-प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक रूसी दल के भारत आने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य भारतीय इंजीनियरों को नहीं सौंपा जा सकता ; और

(ग) इस काम पर रूसी इंजीनियरों को लगाने में कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जानु प्रकाश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चूंकि सोवियत विशेषज्ञ इसी प्रकार के भारी इंजीनियरी संयंत्रों की कार्य-प्रणाली से परिचित हैं और चूंकि जो प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जाने हैं उनका प्रभाव निर्यात के लिये सोवियत संभरणकर्ताओं के संयुक्त सहयोग पर पड़ता है, इसलिये सोवियत इंजीनियरों के एक दल को बुलाना कालोचित समझा गया था ।

(ग) सोवियत अधिकारियों के पास वे दल में कौन-कौन लोग होंगे और उनके यहां ठहरने की अवधि कितनी होगी आदि के बारे में विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही इस पर होने वाले व्यय का अनुमान लगाया जाएगा ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस वक्त हमारा प्रोडक्शन कितना हो रहा है, हम कितनी क्षमता बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और यह क्षमता कम होने का क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : जो कारखाना रांची में लगा है वह 80 हजार टन मशीनरी बनाने का है । लेकिन अभी उस की प्रोडक्शन 30 या 40 टन का है । उस की वजह यह है कि 1970 के बाद का हमारे पास कोई आर्डर नहीं है । हम को फिक्क है कि किस तरह से उस को चलाया जाये । यह कारखाना इस लिये बनाया गया था कि हम समझते थे कि हमारे मुल्क में एक मिलियन टन का स्टील प्लांट हर बरस तैयार होगा, लेकिन रिसोर्सिज की दिक्कत की वजह से स्टील का प्रोडक्शन बन्द हो गया, और उस के बन्द होने की वजह से 1971 के बाद का हमारे अपने कारखाने के पास आर्डर नहीं है । इस लिये इस को हम डाइवर्सिफाई कर सकें इसलिये, इस के लिये ऐसा किया गया ।