

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Where is the Minister, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; He is here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have run back, O.K.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This shouting, agitating I cannot understand...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why don't you agree to form a Parliamentary Committee ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That he is not accepting.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has not stated the reasons why the Government does not deem fit to agree to our demand for a Parliamentary probe. He has not even referred to it.....

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, may I remind the hon. Members that the House has already gone on to the next item.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Guptaji asked as to why the parliamentary probe cannot be ordered into the manner in which the agent... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next item now.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We demand that a Parliamentary Committee should probe into such a big scandal.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is happening ? You want to know about the probe by a Parliamentary Committee.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we

will go to the next item. He is not yielding. I cannot compel him.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Order : please. Shri Kadambur Janarthanan.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are walking out.....*(Interruptions)*

At this stage Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

15.57 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ECONOMIC POLICIES—*Contd.*

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I like to speak on the hon. Member, Shri Bhattam Srirama Murthy's Resolution on the economic situation of India today.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan had been formulated after taking into account the achievements and shortcomings of the past three decades of planning. Removal of poverty has been the foremost objective of the plan even though it was recognised that the task of this magnitude could not be accomplished in a short period of five years. After that we are now in the middle of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The Seventh Five Year plan's critical macro-targets are : (i) increasing the GDP—Gross Domestic Produce—in real terms by 28 per cent; (ii) increasing the aggregate real consumption by 27 per cent; (iii) increase in the standard-year employment by 21 per cent in the context of an increase in labour force by 14 per cent; (iv) reducing proportion of people living below the poverty line from 37 per cent in 1984-85 to 26 per cent by 1989-90. On all these four macro-targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we are in the midway, even after spending about 63 per cent of the planned target of the Centre. What is the effect of these macro-targets on the common man today ? Our target of reducing the percentage of people below the poverty line from 37 per cent to 26 per

cent cannot be achieved. It is doubtful. In 1984-85 and 1985-86 we had two successful and successive good monsoons which helped us in reducing the number of people below the poverty line but though this year we are spending so much money and in the Budget also more money has been provided for poverty eradication schemes like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, but unless the monsoon cooperates with us, it is very doubtful that these schemes will be that helpful to us.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

There has been failure of monsoon in many parts of the country. I feel the economic situation in the remote villages is very harassing. What to do? Merely spending money on the schemes alone will not improve the economic situation of the people or bring it to a good condition.

There is inflation of 5.3% built in the Plan. This has been quoted by Shri P.R. Bramandha in his book. According to him when the inflation rate is 5.3% per year built in the Plan, whatever growth is effected, we cannot enjoy the economical growth. So, I request the Government to come to the rescue of the agriculturists in the real sense.

Tapping the ground level water is most important scheme throughout the country. The irrigation schemes of agriculture should be implemented more vigorously.

Coming to the industrial side, to erode poverty through employment expansion component, this leads to investment expansion of and productivity in critical and wage goods.

Infrastructure expansion absorbing the bulk of investment outlays in the industry—power, energy and transport capacity shortages hold up industrial growth and technological modernisation of the concern.

Looking to all these industrial things,

when we come to the industry, the new industries are growing. What has been done for the sickness of the industries? The sickness of the industries is growing and the new industrial planning is growing. There is no arrest in the sickness in the industry. By merely pouring money in the sick industry is something like infusing blood in the decaying body. Therefore, it is high time for the Government to take a decision either to allow the sick industries to have natural death or viable initiative should be considered.

Increasing marketisation, productivity, quality, guarantee, costing, distributing without hoarding should be considered.

So far as economic situation of India is concerned, whether we are a national or regional party, in the election we declare, we will give rice @ Rs. 2/- per kilo. That is the policy even after forty years of independence. We are coming for the General Election. We will say that we will give rice @ Rs. 2/- per kilo. The purchasing power of the people is very much below. Whether it is below or above the poverty line, until and unless common man's purchasing power is increased, the economic position of the country cannot be boosted up. It is high time that the sickness of the industry as well as agricultural backwardness is removed.

Now I come to the textile industry. The whole industry is in sick position. What is the real position for the sickness? We must diagnose and have remedial measures. It is high time that the national patriotic industrialists come to the field and work for the development of our industries in the country. It is of no use to believe bureaucrats and I.A.S. alone to develop the country or to bring the country on industrial line. For development of industrial and agricultural line we must have the national feeling and national mind. There should be an Advisory Committee in the Government. The time has come for removal of the sickness of the industries.

Sick units are nationalised. Nationalising a sick unit for the sake of 1000

[Shri Kadamber Janarthanan]

labourers, if you calculate the amount poured in just to give them their living, it costs much more. Sick industries if found not viable either private or public must be given a natural death. Government is here not only to look after several lakhs of organised labourers alone, it is its duty to look after crores of un-organised labourers fighting for their food in the remote villages.

They are not able to find one square meal a day. Therefore, it is high time for us to fix the ceiling of the income. All the political leaders and all the political parties must come together and evolve scheme and arrive at a decision that there is no 'bandh' or 'strike' in any form either in industry or in the offices throughout the country. We the parliamentarians and the political leaders should come together and see that there is no strike or 'bandh' in any industry, whether small or big, in the country. Otherwise the economic situation of our country will continue to remain as at present and there will be no change in the economic condition of the people either in 1990 or 2000 A.D. All the political leaders of the country should arrive at a consensus and see that instead of going in for big industries, the small-scale units are established in almost all the villages and remote areas of the country so that the poor and the weaker sections of the people can get employment opportunities and livelihood. In this way the people of the country will be benefited and there will be an all-round development of the country. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to give more importance for the development of remote areas and villages of country by establishing small industries in those areas. Then only all the people of our country will prosper.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE

(Jadavpur) : Sir, I am not supporting the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty. But I congratulate him for bringing this Resolution because we can discuss matters like the present one in this House which concerns economic development of the country. I oppose his Resolution because he has mentioned

in his Resolution about the wrong economic policies being followed by the Government and the distortions introduced in the earlier policies which are leading to increased concentration of economic power, widening the gulf between the rich and the poor and threatening the economic independence of the country by increasingly relying on foreign sources. Sir, I cannot accept the opinion expressed by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty because prior to independence there was no industry at all in our country and there was no plan or any programme for building our country. But after the independence, under the able leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Sastry and our beloved leader late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the present young and dynamic leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, India has been moving forward in all respects, particularly in economic front. We are proud of India and India is now leading the Third world. India's voice is not only a national voice but it is also in the forefront in international voices.

Sir, I know that the Opposition must play a constructive role. But some Opposition Members always try to criticise the Government policies and its programmes blindly for political gains and for selfish political ends. The activities of the Opposition should be for constructive purposes. Sir, while moving the Resolution, he criticised the Government that it is in favour of big houses in the country. I would like to point out here that the Government is taking action against the hoarders, profiteers, particularly the big industrialists and big businessmen who indulge in blackmarketing and evade income-taxes. A number of houses have been raided in the recent past and the money unearthed has been utilised for the developmental purposes in the country.

Sir, the mover of the Resolution criticised about the functioning of the public sector units. In this connection, I may point out that our Prime Minister recently said that the public sector undertakings would be made accountable. Many public sector undertakings have been earning good profits for the last

three years or so. Efforts have been made for the modernisation and expansion of many public sector units. Additional funds have been provided for the purpose of modernisation and expansion programmes. What is required is that we have to take steps for employment generation programmes. It is a fact that there is a need for making concerted efforts to rejuvenate the sick units under the public sector.

Now, the Government has provided irrigation facilities in most of the villages, provided fertilisers to the farmers, provided electricity to the villages, provided educational facilities throughout the country and so many benefits have been given to the people of this country. We are proud of this country. Our Government must involve the Members of Parliament in the 20 Point Programme implementation because our Government provided so much of money through the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and DRDA schemes. But it is said that in some States they are utilising the money for public, but in some States it is said that the people are not getting the advantages through these schemes. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and involve the M.Ps. because we can do so much of work for the poor people. If you involve us in the implementation of the 20-point programme, then we can do so much work for the poor people. It is not a partisan matter, but the whole purpose of our Government's policies is to work for the weaker sections of the people, and so we can work for them.

Sir, last year production increased all over the country by 70 per cent, but in my State, West Bengal, it is only 20 per cent increase. Out of 2,90,000 unemployed youth all over the country, the number of registered unemployed youth in my State is 41,12,906. In West Bengal 52.40 per cent people are now below the poverty line, whereas in Karnataka the figure is 48.34 per cent and in Maharashtra it is 47.71 per cent. In the agricultural field, the average production is 1,744 kg., but in West Bengal it is only 1200 kg. In our State we badly needed

electricity. We are getting only 15 per cent of the electricity for irrigation purposes, whereas in Haryana the figure is 40 per cent, in Tamil Nadu it is 27 per cent and in Punjab it is 38 per cent.

Sir, now I request you for something which is very interesting for the workers. In my State the number of sick industrial units are 29,000 (both small and medium) and 114 big industrial units are now sick. The number of closed industrial units is 400. So, I would request our hon. Minister,—Mr. Vengal Rao is also here, I would request him one thing. The Government has stated that BFIR should start functioning immediately to revive the sick industry. But when this BFIR starts functioning fully to revive the sick industry, I do not know. I am hearing this for the last two years that Government is going to start BFIR to revive the sick industry. So, I request you to please set up one high powered policy making body which will revive the sick industries in my State because in my State thousands and thousands of workers are on the roads, and they are starving for food. When you ask the State Government, they simply blame the Central Government stating that they will not do anything. If I ask the Central Government, then they say, there is no viability and potentiality. What I feel is, due to mismanagement, so many industries are going sick. But what happens is that instead of getting punishment from the Government, these industrial units are getting reward from the Government with the result the workers are suffering a lot. They are now on the roads. Who will look after them? I know this is not the Government's policy to take over all sick industries or to nationalise all the sick industries. But the Government should come up with some specific plans and new programmes. Then only these workers can be accommodated through the new projects. Otherwise these workers and the farmers, who are the backbone of our country, will suffer a lot. If you demoralise the industrial workers, if you demoralise the agricultural workers, who will build new India and how the country can step into the 21st century? Our Prime Minister is very much interested in the upliftment of the workers and the weaker

[Kumari Mamata Benerjee]

sections. So, I request you to please take the matter very seriously and do something in this regard. In my constituency, there is one industry, viz, Steel and Allied Products Ltd. It has been closed since 1980. About this I corresponded with the Chief Minister of my State, the Central Ministers and the Secretariat, but no fruitful result came out. It is Steel and Allied Products Limited. I am interested not only in my factory but I am interested in all the sick factories which should be revived. So, I am requesting you to do something. We are getting step-motherly attitude from the State Government, because we are the Congress people. But I would like to request you not to give the same step-motherly treatment to the State of West Bengal. It is because, this is related to the workers. Therefore, I request you to please see that B.F.I.R. is started and the workers are accommodated properly. Otherwise, you cannot build a strong country; you cannot go ahead with progress for the 21st century. We have to see that in the 21st century, there is no hunger, no starvation and everybody is getting a job. We would like to build the country in such a manner that everybody would be proud of India.

Now, I come to the unemployment problem. It is a great problem and a burning issue now-a-days. We raised the issue so many times in Parliament because it is the only way, it is the only democratic institution where we can raise this issue. 2,90,00,000 people are unemployed youths in our country today. I know, it is not possible to give jobs to all the unemployed youths. But the Government should come up with specific plan and programme for the generation of employment and provide jobs to them. With specific target, this unemployment problem will be solved. I know, in some States, there are employment exchanges I do not know whether it is the attitude of that Government. You see the Eastern regions, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. Only the Party workers or people who are in the party cadre are getting the advantage of employment exchange and getting the jobs. What about the poor unemployed youths? They are starving;

they are not getting any job. I would request you to withdraw the ban on recruitment in the Central services. It is because, at least, there they will get a chance for any job.

I also request the Minister to abolish the condition of enclosing the postal order as fee, along with the application for any job. It is because, the unemployed youths who are living in the rural side are not able to get the money for the postal order, since they are jobless and with the result, they could not even apply for the posts. Our Government is doing so many things for the poor people, for their welfare. Why can't they abolish the requirement of sending postal order along with the application, at least for the unemployed youth, while applying for a new job. I would request the Minister to consider this matter seriously.

Regarding the denotified system, it must be stopped specially for nationalised industry. When an industry is going to become sick because of the 'mismanagement on the part of the management, you are issuing only denotified notices. You please see the conditions of the workers. We know them very well because we meet the grassroot workers; we know their feelings very well. So, I am just requesting you to stop issuing de-notified area, so that at least workers do not suffer. You have to find out what is their problem and then you can find out some way. Do not believe in the bureaucratic attitude or the management attitude, because where do the workers go? I am not going to discuss it elaborately for want of time. Our Government is doing well for the people. Our Government is doing something for the people, no doubt. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the new education policy came up. Under the leadership of our Prime Minister, why do you not bring in a new legislation for the welfare of the working class so that the working class continue, to lead a peaceful life, free from hunger and starvation? I would request the Government to do something for the

unemployed youths and the working class. Please see that employment generation programme is taken up. We need this programme also.

I would therefore request the hon. Member, Shri Bhattam Srirama Murthy to withdraw his resolution since our Government has done the best and is doing the best under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. No one can deny that our country is marching ahead and we are all proud of our country. Even the third world countries are proud of our country. Whatever our Indiraji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastriji had done is for the best of India and our Rajiv Gandhiji is also doing his best for the development of our country. There is no doubt about it. So, I request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution and give some constructive suggestions where our Government can continue to work for the people.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to oppose certain features of the motion moved by hon. Member. He has said that the pace of development should be expedited, but I am of the view that the pace of development is already very fast and we are marching forward in a planned manner. We definitely agree that when India achieved independence, the pace of development was very slow at that time. Today we are marching forward in every field whether it is agricultural sector, power sector or education sector. Our congress party deserves our congratulations for the same. Congress Party has taken steps to provide justice to the people of the country. That is why our country has made rapid progress. Whereas there has been increase in the agricultural production, there has been growth in the industrial production also and as a result our country has been strengthened.

Panditji and Indiraji worked for the development of the country in a planned manner and our Prime Minister Shri Rajivji is also working in the same manner and taking the country forward. Our

Prime Minister deserves our congratulations for the same.

The hon. Member has said that the pace of development is very slow. I would like to tell him that the pace of development seems to be slow to them, because it is not visible to them. The opposition parties criticise the Government almost daily for minor things. I would like to submit to the hon. Member that by saying all these things he should not take political advantage. Our Government has formulated many programmes for the welfare of the poor. Twenty Points Programme is aimed at the upliftment of the poor. Therefore, Government should be extended whole hearted co-operation for the implementation of this programme. The country can march forward, only if we provide co-operation to the Government. The persons, who are responsible for strikes in the factories, indulge in such type of activities to meet their selfish ends. You know that there was a plan to close all the textiles mills in Bombay, but such people could not succeed in their designs. Strikes cause loss to the country and the workers both. On such occasions, the leaders collect the funds and try to improve their own financial condition. They do not think about the interests of the workers. Our Government has made a lot of efforts to improve the condition of the Public Sector. The budget presented this year would benefit the industries in Public Sector to a great extent and it would expedite the pace of development.

I have been elected from Himachal Pradesh. The people in Himachal Pradesh live in the villages in far flung areas. Our Minister for Planning also belongs to Himachal Pradesh. The steps taken for the Development of Himachal Pradesh have been taken in a planned manner. A network has been created in Himachal Pradesh for making provision of electricity, water and roads. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a little bit of injustice which has been done to the state. Not even a single Kilometre of railway line has been laid in Himachal Pradesh. Simply a road has been constructed upto Nagal-Talwara and

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

for which the Government has provided the funds. But the rail line which is upto Shimla was laid during the British regime. It was urged to the Central Government that a road might be constructed from Nangal to Rampur via Mandi and a railway line should also be laid. Similarly, people had demanded to construct a railway line from Joginder Nagar to Kullu, but no action has been taken on that.

It has been seen that railway line has not been extended at all in the hilly areas. That is why our development in the Railway Sector is slow. Big hydel projects could be set up in our state. The State Government has sent projects regarding construction of dams like Naphtha Jhakri and other big dams in Himachal Pradesh. Time and again the State Government has asked to undertake programmes in a planned manner so that the State could march forward. I am of the view that if the Central Government makes its contribution for the development of power projects in the state, then only Himachal Pradesh could meet the entire requirement of the Northern Zone Resources are available in the state to generate 20,000 Ms. of electricity and I think, our hon. Planning Minister would pay more attention towards this. The economy of Himachal Pradesh could be strengthened by setting up more power projects.

I would like to submit one more point on behalf of the farmers. Our farmers whether they belong to Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra or any hilly area or the plains, do not get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce like fruits etc. The farmers are exploited by the Commission agents. The Commission agents from Delhi come their with a bag and when in the morning auction is held, the farmers do not know as to which rate their vegetables or apples have been sold. The commission agents get the prices fixed according to their sweet will. Ultimately, the farmer gets a letter that his agricultural produce has been sold at such and such rate and so much of amount has been deducted for the charity fund and other funds or

accounts. The letter to the farmer is sent through the same truck by which the farmers products are sent. The Central Government should make efforts to check this loot so that the farmers in the hilly areas and in the plains could get the remunerative price for their produce. Whenever agitation takes place, it is due to the frustration among the people. Frustrated people resort to agitation. Our Government wants to benefit the poor, but some people want to put hurdles in the efforts of the Government. They always try to see that the programmes of the Government should not run properly. I would like to suggest that the implementation of the programmes should not be left to the bureaucrats. The people's representatives like M.Ps. and M.L. As. should monitor the implementation of these programmes and they should ensure that the funds which are provided by the Central Government are being utilised properly or not. All these things will have to be done, only then our programmes could be implemented.

So far as forests are concerned, I would like to submit that until there are forests in the hilly areas, the land erosion would continue there. Unless adequate funds are made available to the States having hilly regions, good and fertile soil would continue to be washed away to the plains. Therefore, the Government of India should provide adequate funds to all the hilly regions of the country for plantation purposes.

It is all right that you have enlarged our Plan and Plan outlay has been increased. All these things have been done, but I would like to say one more thing. So far as Government service is concerned, the people of the hilly region do not get so much of chances to enter Government services as these are available to the people living in the cities or in the plains. The newspapers or advertisements are not available to the people living in the far flung villages in their mother tongues and as a result, the persons living in the villages are not able to appear for interviews according to the advertisements. I want that proper arrangements should be made so that the

backward, tribals, Harijans or the poor could also get an opportunity to enter Government Service.

I would also like to submit that when someone gets any service in a Bank or in any Department of the Government, he is posted in a hilly region as a punishment. The employee who is sent to the hilly areas is not prepared to work there properly. He thinks that somebody should make a complaint against him so that he could be transferred to some suitable place. Therefore, you would have to make efforts to remove this shortcoming, so that persons may not think it to be a place for taking rest.

I am concluding. (*Interruptions*). I think that as funds are allotted to Railways, similarly more funds should be allotted to construct link roads in our villages so that farmers could bring their agricultural products to the markets. Therefore, I would like to submit that instead of Railways, more funds should be allotted to Public Works Department for construction of roads. Also, steps should be taken to check the exploitation of farmers and the loot and bungling which is going on in the sale of farmers' produce. There is an urgent need to check the exploitation of farmers by the commission agents.

I would also like to submit that you would have to monitor the programmes and schemes which are going on to raise the standard of the poor and ensure the proper implementation of the programmes. I think that even after 40 years of independence, the agencies in the Public Sector are being allotted to those persons who are already having agencies. The poor are not able to get these agencies. The poor people whom you intend to raise above the poverty line are not being helped. Suppose some one is having a net of pump. Even his other relations would be found doing the same work, but the poor are not benefited. Today, the poor who are some what educated, think that the person having agency earn a lot of money by way of commission. I would, therefore, like to suggest that such facilities should be provided to the poor, who have not able to get any benefit so

far. We should try to help them so that country could march forward. Our ideology, which the Government wants to implement, should be implemented properly. Only then, our country can march forward. It should not happen as there was uproar in the House yesterday and day before yesterday. Whenever any news is published in the news papers, a scene is created on the basis of that news report. Country would not march forward in this way. The country would march forward when the opposition parties would also think that this country belongs to them and we have to take this country forward. I am very pained to find that the Press and the newspapers published an article ---'Ali Baba and Four Hundred dacoits' on the basis of 'Ali Baba and Forty thieves'. Do such things carry the country forward? I would like to submit that persons publishing such things in the newspapers are traitors. Today our country is marching forward and it is commanding respect from foreign countries also. This respect has been earned due to our work and not due to the persons who have moved such a motion in the House.

I would, therefore, like to request Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty to withdraw his resolution. I also hope that our Government would consider the points which I have mentioned during my speech and would continue to make efforts to take the country forward. With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say something about this resolution. The main point is that due to wrong economic policies of the Government, unemployment is increasing. When this Government was formed and the young Prime Minister assumed the power, he had introduced a new economic policy. Everybody is aware of its results. Due to wrong economic policies of this Government, there continuous to be a lot of starvation in states even after several years of independence. 48 people have died due to starvation. When the Congress and other opposition parties raised this question in the Legislative Assembly,

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

the Chief Minister admitted that deaths have taken place, but he said that people had died due to disease and old age. It is a matter of great shame for any country that its people should die of starvation. We say that our godowns were full to their optimum capacity, but the people do not have the purchasing power. Ever if at all the godowns are full, you can imagine as to what could be the situation.

I want to tell you that due to your wrong policies, the situation in Bihar has deteriorated. There is a very big factory in Dalmia Nagar of Bihar, where 14,000 people work. The factory produces Vanaspati ghee, cement and various other commodities. But this factory is lying closed for the last several years. No pressure was put, either by the Central Government or by the State Government on the industrialists running the factory. Under these circumstances, 14,000 workers are facing starvation. If an honest enquiry is made in this regard, it will be found that the workers are facing great difficulty for want of money, but there is nobody to look into their problems. I am not raising this point to blame the Government. The Government should find out if any such incident has taken place there or not. The factory is lying closed even now.

Due to your wrong economic policies, the condition of agriculture has deteriorated. Except Punjab and Haryana, you may please check as to what percentage of foodgrains is received from all other states. Haryana and Punjab, these two states give 70 per cent i.e. the largest quantities of foodgrains to the buffer stock. If you would have developed agriculture so much during last few years and if you would have provided similar facilities to other states like those Haryana and Punjab, economy of the country would not have been in doldrums and it would have become strong. You did not pay any attention towards agriculture, as a result the farmer does not get remunerative prices of his produce. By remunerative prices, I do not mean that the prices of rice and wheat should increase. The cost of rice was Rs. 90 per quintal and that of cement Rs. 8.75 p. per bag in the

year 1964. If a farmer sold one quintal of rice, he was able to purchase 11 bags of cement. But today if he sells one quintal of rice, he is able to purchase only 4 bags of cement. Because today the cost of cement is Rs. 78 per bag and that of rice is Rs. 300.00 per quintal. It is, therefore, necessary that you should look into it. Similarly, when he purchased coal, a mound of coal was used to cost Rs. 2.50 p. He was able to purchase 40 quintals of coal by selling one quintal of rice at that time. But to-day, he can purchase only 6 quintals of coal by selling one quintal of rice. In order to remove the difference in the ratio to such a great extent, the prices of agricultural commodities produced by the farmer should also rise in the same ratio. Crores of people are surviving on the crops produced by the farmers. We definitely want that decision about fixation of prices should be taken by taking into account both the products, the commodities purchased by the farmer for his personal use and the commodities produced by the factories. If such a situation is created the farmers will not feel displeased that they do not get remunerative prices of their produce and they are in loss. To-day, a lot of injustice is being done to the farmers. You may go to the villages, you will find that the pucca houses, construction on which had started 10 years back, have not been completed till date. All the development works in the village have come to a standstill. You can ascertain this thing through a survey. Since the farmer does not get remunerative prices of his produce and the prices of coal and other things have increased manifold, the farmer can not even think of constructing a house in his own village. The situation has deteriorated so much and you can verify it.

Secondly, the question of minimum wages has also been mentioned. Due to not getting minimum wages and the crops, which he used to get from the 'Pachkatti' land every year in the form of reward, being stopped by the farmers, the poor labourer is facing extreme hardship and he is running from pillar to post for help. In Jahanabad Block, a labourer of village Chanharla died in this manner. It is a recent incident when the members of his

family went to register the case, the police did not oblige and finally the case was closed. You make wide publicity of minimum wages, but you do not implement it. We may leave the matter of land ceiling for the time being. You may please think for a while as to what is your policy. Now the people in the villages have come to realise that it is only propaganda and you do not want to implement it. You may never enforce the land ceiling law. You do not have the necessary courage to do it. The person, who possesses land, who is the owner of the land and who is the land lord, is part of the Government and administration and it is very difficult to enforce it on him. It is only a propaganda. So far as the question of minimum wages is concerned, if you wish to enforce it, how are you going to do it. If you develop the farms, the farmer will not find it difficult to pay minimum wage. The farmer is finding it difficult these days to pay the minimum wages. You know as to what is going on in the agricultural sector. There is no guarantee to his crops. Due to this, the minimum wages are not being enforced in the villages. Had you given guarantee to the crops in the field, there would have been no difficulty in enforcing the minimum wages. What is the condition of the farmer today. There are no facilities of irrigation and there is no guarantee to his crops. Sometimes he is affected by drought and sometimes by floods. He depends on the mercy of God and rains. There is tension in the villages these days on the issue of minimum wages. There are certain persons, whom you may call instigators, extremists or terrorists. They continuously raise their voices. An organisation has been formed and those poor people are being instigated through this organisation. This has created a lot of tension among the farmers and labourers in our area and as a result two or three murders take place everyday. You should pay attention towards it. You are inciting murders in villages by propagating minimum wages and to-day violent incidents are regular feature in the entire country. If you think it correct, you may go on doing this. But if you do it, it will have very adverse results in the near future. You may please keep this thing in mind that all these things were

already told in the House. You say that law and order is the responsibility of the States. Many States are not being ruled by your party these days. Sometimes you criticise the Government of Kerala, sometimes the Government of Bengal and sometime the state Government of Tripura, because these states have gone out of your hands. But what is the condition of those states which are in your hands. You would have to pay attention towards this also. There is a fight between two rivals whereas all the states are part of India. The whole country is one. It does not matter if there are Governments of opposition parties in some states, because the entire country is united. I want to say that regionalism has been created in the country due to your wrong economic policies and it has passed a threat to the unity and integrity of the country.

If you could have adopted a national policy, the political parties would not have been formed in this country on the basis of caste, religion and region and Government would not have been formed by such parties. What would be the condition of the country? You may please think as to why it has happened? You were claiming that only you have intelligence in every field and you are capable to run the country. But the people are displeased with you and they have found that there is no party which can do good to them, by which they can march forward and they can make progress. This is the reason that regional parties have been formed in many states.

The same thing had happened in Tamil Nadu. There was fighting between Brahmins and other castes and those who were forward and others who were backward. Due to this fighting, Government of regional party has been formed. Now you are signing agreement with that party, you are working together with them by joining hands and you share seats with them during elections. Now this is your style of functioning. I do not say that yours is a regional party. Some one said that yours is also a regional party, but Shri Jyoti Basu said that Congress is a national party and it will continue to

[Shri Ramashary Prasad Singh]

remain as such. But the question remains that your party is moving towards regionalism. I would like to tell you that it is your wrong policy. You should change your policy. You should think about the economic developments that the Hon. Prime Minister intends to undertake under his new policy. What is that economic policy which can bring about some miracles. If it is done, we will feel that you are doing some development of the country.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH
(Mathura) : Mr. Chairman, I oppose the resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty which deals with economic policies.

We may think of our condition before independence and what it is to-day. There is a proverb that even a needle was not manufactured in the country before independence. The date from which we achieved independence, our Late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru held the reigns of administration and while following the ideals of Mahatma Ganhi, he resolved to take this country rapidly forward.

Most of the people in India had passed their days as slaves of British administration under British control. These people did not get even their bread twice a day. The entire Indian economy was shattered. We always looked abroad for each and everything and we had to accept whatever the then British Government offered us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, late Shri Nehru had given a new direction to the Industry for the first time in India. He set up big industries in the public sector in India. He modernised the old industries, whether these were in the public sector or in the private sector. We can say very proudly that the country where not even a needle was manufactured, is now capable of manufacturing acroplanes. To-day there are big factories in our country where railway engines are manufactured. We have well developed textile industry in

the country. The clothes of textile industry have acquired top place not only in India but also in the foreign markets. We have produced all kinds of clothes and made them available to those poor people who had no clothes to put on. We produced the cheapest varieties of clothes and distributed to the poor people for their use. We have made tremendous progress in the field of industry. We have set up big factories in the country. If we take the case of petroleum, we find that a heavy amount was drained to foreign countries in the form of foreign exchange earlier. But to-day India is quite capable to produce a major part of our petroleum consumption. Apart from this, if we take the case of agriculture, we find that we have built the means, which were not available with us earlier. Big dams and canals have been constructed. Due to this we have become self reliant in agriculture and we are capable to supply foodgrains to the neighbouring small countries to meet their requirements. Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had given us the slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' and this brought about green revolution throughout India. We did a great job in the agriculture sector. We provided tractors, agricultural machines, technical education in the field of agriculture. As a result, our country has become self dependent in the matter of foodgrains.

Besides, the other power with us is our defence power. In the border areas, where there was often a threat from enemies earlier, our army is very strong and well equipped now. We have latest types of weapons with us. Our neighbouring countries are jealous of us. They are afraid of our power. They are afraid that in the matter of defence, our country is a power.

If we take up the case of rural development, we find that there were no roads, no water or electricity in the villages earlier. But after independence a lot of efforts have been made to develop the villages and roads have been constructed, electricity has been supplied, medical centres have been opened, primary education has been made available, small scale industries have also been set up. These things have brought about development in

the country side. Therefore, it will be wrong to say that nothing has been done in India after independence. I am not at all agreeable to this view point.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the matter of transportation also, India has made tremendous progress in the field of railways. Electric trains are running—and India has been connected from one part to another by railway trains. In road transport also, a large number of buses are playing on the roads. In water transport also our shipping industry is no way inferior to any foreign shipping industry. Along with it, I would like to remind you that late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised the banks for the welfare of the poor people. The money which had been concentrated into the hands of few people has been distributed among lakhs of poor and needy persons. The Government has been engaged in raising the standard of living of the poor of this country through schemes like D.R.D.A., R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P. etc. under the 20 Point Programme. The Government have made provision of loans for the poor, Harijans, tribals and scheduled castes. No consideration is given to a particular section of the society. Provision of loans has been made for those people who want to take up some venture. The Government has made provision of loans ranging from Rs. 5 thousand to Rs. 25 thousand for such persons so that they could start their ventures. Beside this, the Government have launched schemes for allotment of land to the landless and the poor of the country. A scheme by the name of "Indira Awas Yojna" has been launched for Harijans. If we go through the budget, we will find that the hon. Prime Minister has made substantial allotment in it for the rural development and for the upliftment of the poor. Our Government has been engaged in the speedy development of the country. It wants that those sections of the society should make progress which had left behind and those areas should be developed speedily where Harijans, tribals and people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes reside and who had remained neglected and backward for quite a long time.

On the political front, our Congress

Party in accordance with its principles and policy has reserved some constituencies in the country and has given representation to the Harijans, tribals and backward class in the Parliament and the State Assemblies and gave them the status of equality, fraternity, love and affection. The schemes launched by the Government for the development of the country have really helped in raising the standard of living of the people and there has been development in the country. I appreciate such schemes undertaken by the Government. Although our country has made progress and new industries are being set up and we have achieved spectacular success in the field of agriculture, education has been spread in every village and health centres have been opened at different places, but we feel that we are not getting its benefit. The main reason of it is ever increasing population of the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should take some strong measures to check the growth of the population. This upsets our distribution system because when we produce certain commodity for 100 persons, the number of buyers goes up to 200. We fail to achieve target for which we make allocation in the Five Year Plans. It does not become possible to provide jobs to all the jobless. We will have to think over it seriously and find out the reasons due to which we do not gain anything in spite of so much progress. Every year the number of educated unemployed is increasing. They run from pillar to post in search of jobs. The crux of the problem is ever increasing population which is growing day by day. The Government will have to pay attention to check this menace. In this connection, I would like to submit that the State Governments are taking some harsh measures in this regard. I would suggest that the Government should propagate the family planning in a proper way to make it a success. We have done little in this respect. People have fear in their mind that the sterilization makes the man important. We should educate them. I had given some suggestions during a discussion in Lok Sabha some time back. We should include sex education about the family planning in the curriculum. Even educated persons feel hesitation in buying Nirodh from the market. I would

[Shri Manvendra Singh]

like to say in the House openly that when I and my friend went to the market, my friend needed a nirodh, but due to the hesitation he could not purchase it. Therefore, we should impart sex education to the people from the very beginning so that they may not have any wrong notion about sex and we may be able to control the population by adopting methods of family planning. If we could control the population of the country, it will be a great contribution to our development.

Besides this, I would also like to give another suggestion. There are some deficiencies in regard to the setting up of industries. You should set up small scale industries at the block level. I have repeated two more points here a number of times. We should set up complexes for the rural development in which facilities like markets, education centres, technical education centres, super markets, courts, technical shops should be provided, because we see that people living in villages are migrating to the cities. The reason is that they do not get those things at their places which are available in the cities. In villages, one does not get the services of technicians, carpenters and mechanics. People in villages now use tractors and motors and therefore, such type of centres should be opened there. This will have two benefits. One is that the development of those areas will take place and another thing is that the migration of the people to the cities from the villages will be checked and they will not desert the villages.

I had submitted in this House that the Government has launched housing schemes for the cities and they provide built up houses to the people in cities through Uttar Pradesh Housing Corporation or D.D.A. and other such agencies. Loans are provided to the people and they can purchase houses by making payment in instalments, but this facility is not available in villages. Why is this stepmotherly treatment meted out to the people living in villages? You should launch housing schemes in the rural areas also. Loans should also be provided to the people

in villages so that they may construct their houses with its help and like cities they should be provided built up houses on the purchase basis and loans should be sanctioned to purchase such houses. The built up houses should be provided in the villages at low cost and that also on payment of easy instalments.

With these words, I strongly oppose the resolution of Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty and support the policies of Government and hope that this country will continue to make uninterrupted progress under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Government.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the speech of Shri Manvendra Singh which he delivered just now I felt that his full speech has been in consonance with this resolution, but in the end, he said that he strongly opposed this resolution. What does it mean? What I have understood is that what the Members are speaking is correct and there is some deficiency in the policy of the Government. Therefore, he gave his speech in consonance with this resolution, but in the end, he opposed it.

Sir, I fully agree with this resolution, because the gap between the villages and cities has increased considerably. The population of the cities is increasing and the per capita income in the villages is decreasing. There are two reasons for it. One is that our Government has no time to pay attention towards the people of the villages. Secondly, the Government in power for the last 35 years has not done anything which could narrow down the gap between the villages and the cities, which is increasing day by day. I would like to tell you the per capita income of the villages and the cities to show you that the gap is increasing. According to the report of the Planning Commission the gap was double in 1959-60 and during the Seventh Five Year Plan this gap has gone up to 1:4 in 1983-84. Is this development? Where is the money of the people of rural area going. It is being sent to the cities and is being converted into black money. The Government has no law to unearth black money and that is why that

money is being deposited in Swiss banks.

Recently, I went to the postal department. There is no Post office in a village having three thousand of population. The officer of the Department has enumerated its reasons. They attributed the reasons as economic reasons. Our Finance Minister has put a ban that no new post office will be opened. The Post Office has been sanctioned but it could not be opened due to economic reasons.

I would like to say that mail is delivered 4 times a day i.e. at 8 am, 11 am, 3 pm and 6 pm in the cities, but in villages mail is not delivered even once in a week. A person in a village gets his letter in 15 days or in one month. It is at the sweet will of the postman to deliver the letters because he has to cover a distance of 5 kms. and gets a meagre salary of Rs. 200 per month. He sends his letter to his village through some person who happens to go to his village. The Government can make arrangement to deliver mail 4 times a day for the city dwellers, then can they not open a post office in the village by spending only Rs. 200. Then you say that the Government is undertaking "Gramodaya Vikas Yojna" in the villages.

What is the industrial income in the villages. You open industry in the villages. This is your policy. I was saying day before yesterday that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is trying to make arrangements for the water supply in Hyderabad for the last 3 years. The population of that city has increased, but it has no plan. He had submitted 5 plans. One plan for Rs. 900 crore and one for Rs. 600 crore, one for Rs. 500 crore, and one for Rs. 400 crore. But the Government is not even sanctioning Rs. 400 crore for providing drinking water to 50 lakhs people living in Hyderabad. In our state 8 to 10 lakhs of people are facing starvation. When you can provide them with water, meal by sanctioning a plan of Rs. 500 crores, then what is the reason for not sanctioning it? The people of Andhra say that you as well as your Government is afraid of them. In the cities you should impose ban on the construction of 14 storeys and 7 storeys

buildings. Without water every activity is stopped. The wife of Shri Anjiah Sahib is on the hunger strike for the water. You are providing so much facilities to the people of cities that is why the people in villages migrate to the cities, because they get every facility like power and water there.

The Government forcibly acquires land of farmer at the rate of Rs. 10 per sq. yard and then it is sold by HUDA, DDA, Hyderabad Development Authority at the rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per sq. yard. How could the development of villages take place in this way? If you want to develop the villages, you will have to do something for the villages.

You should take steps to provide drinking water for the people of Hyderabad so that the people of Vijaywada, Warangal etc. may also get water. You should make arrangement for providing jobs to the people in villages so that they may get jobs in the villages itself. You should provide facilities of water and electricity to them. The people migrate to cities in the absence of these facilities. They do not get jobs in villages and that is why they prefer to ply rickshaws in cities to make their both ends meet.

Even after the Seventh Five Year Plan, our condition has not changed. The population of the city is increasing. One cannot find water even at the distance of 100 kms. to 150 kms. After some time one may not get even air. A scientist has said that after 30 years, there will be rains of acid in Bombay and Bombay will be submerged into it. In this way, pollution is taking place.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : If there will be no air, how will the people survive?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : A scientist has stated this. I have seen in the newspaper. I can give you the newspaper cutting. This is a big size cutting. This is a question of our country, of Andhra Pradesh. In spite of this you do not agree. What is the reason? You do not want

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

the development of villages. At present, facilities like post office, education etc. are not available in the villages. You should pay attention towards the villages.

A number of industries are lying closed, but you are not paying any attention towards it. But if the labour make hue and cry. You supply them power immediately ; but you neglect the farmer. They have no water to irrigate the land. Due to this, their crops have withered. This is the result of the wrong planning. At some places floods have occurred, while some are facing the condition of drought. I would like to suggest that flood water may be diverted to the drought affected areas. In this way we can avoid drought.

Besides this, the items which can be manufactured in the cottage industries should not be manufactured in small scale industries and the item which can be manufactured in small scale industries should not be manufactured in medium scale industries. Similarly, the items which can be manufactured in medium scale industries should not be manufactured in big industries. A big foreign company had applied for a licence to manufacture Gasket in big industries whereas it is manufactured in the small scale industries. But Shri Vengalraoji had opposed this move. I would like to appreciate him for this step and convey my thanks to him.

It will be a good thing if the production of Hamam, Lux and other brand of soaps is stopped in the big industries. If people start using soaps manufactured in villages, it will provide jobs to the people of villages and they will not migrate to the cities. You should pay attention in this direction.

17.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are no roads in the villages. Due to this the development of villages

is not taking place. The people in villages have to spend their lives in open in jungles. If you solve the problems of villages, everyone would like to live in villages.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, majority of the hon. Members who took part in the discussion on this Resolution did not support the Resolution because they could see through the game of the mover of the Resolution. They have, however, pointed out certain flaws certain drawbacks in the implementation of certain policies of the Government. They have made certain useful suggestions and I have noted down those suggestions. But some Members, particularly the mover of the Resolution, have tried to prove that Government has introduced certain distortions in the industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the Government have contravened the Directive Principle of the Constitution to the effect that the resources of the country have to be used in such a way that there is no concentration of the economic power in the hands of few to the detriment of common man. Lot of statistics were also used to prove their contentions. I simply want to submit that if this economic policy is seen in the right perspective, then the conclusion drawn, particularly by the mover of the Resolution and those who supported the Resolution, is wholly unwarranted, it is pre-determined or figment of the imagination of the mover of the Resolution and those who supported the Resolution. Economic policy is a wide term. It not only includes the industrial policy but also the fiscal policies of the Government which are being implemented to improve the socio-economic condition of the people. Now, if we look into the social investment which is being made by the Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan, then the large portion of this investment is being made for the benefit of the common man. For instance, for the 20-Point Programmes which are meant to achieve these objectives of helping the common man and also with the revised 20-Point Programme, the Prime Minister

has made the Government machinery responsive to the needs of the people.

Now out of Rs. 180 thousand crores—the total investment which is being made in the Seventh Plan—a sum of Rs. 58,767 crores is being spent on this programme, that is, 1/3rd of the total investment which has been made in the Seventh Plan. If we look at the poverty alleviation programmes, these programmes are not only being continued but they are being implemented vigorously and against the total amount of Rs. 3620 crores which was spent in the Sixth Five Year Plan, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 6870 crores are being spent. Similarly, under the Minimum Needs Programme, the infrastructural facilities are provided or the basic services which are needed to improve the conditions of the village people are provided, under this programme. For instance, elementary education which is to be made 100% by the end of the Century or providing roads facility to the villages and electrification of all the villages, etc and so many basic amenities are provided under the Minimum Needs Programme. The Government is spending Rs. 11,545 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan as against Rs. 7000 crores spent in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Now, the position is rather otherwise. The charge of the mover of the Resolution and some Members is that we are pro-rich and anti-poor. The position is rather otherwise. We are collecting taxes from the affluent classes of this nation and we are spending that money for the poor, and the proof of this contention is that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan the people below the poverty line were 48 per cent and by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan this figure decreased to 37 per cent and we are determined that by the end of the Seventh Plan we are to bring down this figure to 26 per cent and by the end of this century we are determined to bring down this percentage to 5. If we can achieve 100 per cent, it is all the better, but this is our estimation. And I can agree with some Members, those who pointed out about certain drawbacks, certain slacknesses and shortfall in the

the implementation of our policies and programmes when the programmes to such a large extent are being implemented, then some mistakes and shortfalls are bound to occur. That we will rectify wherever it is possible.

Some Members, particularly the mover of the Resolution, have raised certain specific points. Now, I come to those specific points. One of the points which the mover of the Resolution made was that the big houses accumulated assets from Rs. 2,872 crores in 1972 to Rs. 11,286 crores in 1982. There are certain other Members who used some different statistics for different periods, but I do not go into the details of these statistics. Even if I concede that the statistics used by the mover of the Resolution were correct, even then I do not agree that this accumulation of assets was beyond proportion. As a matter of fact, when the MRTP Act was introduced in 1970, thereafter in 1972 there were 850 companies registered under the MRTP Act and this number rose to 1700 in 1982. If this number is taken into consideration, then assets are bound to increase. But conceding the number of companies which belong to the big business houses, they accumulated this wealth within this one decade or one-and-a-half decades. But if you look at the price increase, then the increase in real terms is hardly 5 per cent to 6 per cent annually. This increase is not a big increase and Government was conscious about this fact that the big business houses should not monopolise, should not accumulate wealth up to a large extent or disproportionately. So, that was the reason why the MRTP Act was enacted and enforced from 1970 and as a result of this Act, the industrialisation by the big business houses was regularised. They were asked to set up industries in the backward areas. That is to generate employment in the backward areas and to remove the imbalances also. Though I agree that the provisions of the Act *per se* do not prevent the growth of industries, I would like you to see what are the policies and priorities of the Government. These industries have to be set up according to the priorities. According to a study made, in 10 big business houses, there was an increase of

[Shri Sukh Ram]

assets by 100% during the 7 years before enforcement of this Act and there was 43% increase in the assets after the enforcement of this Act. That shows that after enforcement of this Act, this increase was checked and there was a dispersal of the industries.

Another point was made about the evasion of tax that is being made by of loading charitable trusts by big business houses. Here, I would like to state that comprehensive taxation amendment bill is being brought forward to plug the loopholes; if any. I think, there may be certain cases where there has been evasion of taxes in certain cases. But if there are certain loopholes, that would be plugged by the amendment to be introduced in the House in course of time.

It has been alleged that multi-nationals and big industrial houses are cornering excise concessions. But with the change in the excise structure, it is made obligatory to give the concession to the registered units and the units can only be registered under the Act. Even if the big business houses qualify for registration, even then, they are not registered and there is definitely now a check, if there was any misuse.

We have adopted the concept of mixed economy, i.e. private sector and public sector have to complement and supplement each other. I may state here that all these large industries when they started they were not large at that time. They started from scratch and there are now certain technologies which are most appropriate for large industries. You cannot do away with the large industries. You have to have these large industries because for the mass production, for competition also and for utilisation of technologies which are appropriate for the large industries, these are required and this is a continuous process. Today the industries which are under the purview of small scale may also cross the limit and may become medium or large industries. So, you ought to have large industries but you ought to have a check on them so

that there is no monopoly. We have already got the law which is being enforced and we achieved that objective. The mover of the resolution simply by quoting certain instances and certain facts and figures has come to conclusion, that Government has introduced distortions in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. He has forgotten that the large industries is one scheme of the total industrial structure in the country. There are small-scale industries also in our country and during this one and a half decades, phenomenal progress has been made in this sectors. For instance in 1973-74, there were 4.60 lakh units registered and with the production of goods worth Rs. 7,200 crores, the number of these units rose from 4.6 lakhs to 11.53 lakh units with the production of goods worth Rs. 60 160 crores in 1985-86, that is, the growth was eight times. The target of the Seventh Plan is to produce goods worth Rs. 80,222 crores at 1984-85 prices with the employment of 11.9 million persons. This is a big jump and achievement in the private sector. We have planned to earn foreign exchange through this small-scale sector to the extent of Rs. 4,140 crores and incentives have been given to these small scale sectors. 860 items have been reserved for the small-scale sector. Out of that, 404 items are exclusively reserved for the purchase by the Government sector.

An allegation is made by the mover of the resolution that incentives meant for the small-scale sector are being cornered or availed of by the big industries or the multi-nationals. He has made a sweeping generalisation. I can agree that there can be a few instances where the big business houses might have misused this concession made to the small-scale sector. But, by and large, the small-scale sector has gained by these concessions. Complaints came to the notice of the Government. Then a Committee was constituted in September, 1983 which looked into all these complaints and after detailed study on it, this Committee has made certain recommendations to the Government that those units which do not deserve concession provided for the small-scale sector should be deregistered. If if

is not done, then legal action has to be taken against them and it has recommended that there has to be a format which has to be applicable throughout the country and whatever are the contents in the format have to be supported by the affidavit. So, these recommendations are under consideration of the Ministry of Industry—which in consultation with the Law Ministry will definitely take appropriate action in this behalf.

There was another allegation, that was I think an apprehension in the mind of the mover of the Resolution that in order to benefit the large industrial houses or certain industries which don't deserve concession, the definition of the small scale industry is being revised from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs. This is unfounded. I may make very clear that there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government. It is a fact that we have revised the investment limit in the case of small-scale sector from Rs. 20 lakhs to 35 lakhs and in the case of ancillary from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. This was done with a view to bringing all those items which are reserved for the small-scale sector within this ambit. Because of the increase in the prices, the items meant for the small-scale sector would have remained outside and they could not have set up the industry. This was done only to benefit the small-scale sector.

The Hon. House might be knowing that due to the better policies adopted by the Government, there has been growth of around 8.6% to 8.7% in the industrial sector during the past three years.

There is another allegation which was made by certain members that the public sector is not being given its due place or it is being run-down by the Government. This is also a wholly unfounded allegation because if you look at the performance of the public sector during these last 25 to 30 years, then you know how much progress has been made by the public sector. There were five units with an investment of Rs. crores in 1951. Now this investment has increased to Rs.45000/ crores in 1986 with 221 units. This excludes the Government Undertakings like

Railways, Tele-Communications etc. For these key, core sectors now the Government have allotted about 44% of the Plan outlay, so that the industrialisation is accelerated.

If you see the internal resources of these public sectors, we have reached a height of Rs 5100 crores in 1985-86 which is the resource generated by the public sector. Their contribution to the GDP at the current price increased from 15% in 1970-71 to 26% in 1985-86.

So, the public sector has received its due consideration and it has been the policy of the Government to invest more in the public sector. But now you need more investment for the Human Resources Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes also. We cannot neglect those areas.

Now there was an allegation made by certain Members and particularly the mover of the Resolution that Prime Minister has condemned the labour. This is wholly wrong. There is nothing wrong in suggesting improvement in the performance whether it is the labour or the management. According to the latest policy decision now training is being imparted at all levels so that there is increase in efficiency and our production rises high. My hon. friend should remember that this is on account of the Congress party government that we have passed a number of progressive legislation which compare favourably not only with the developing countries but also compare favourably with the developed countries. So we have been for the poor classes and the labour. We have been pursuing the policy under which the poor people and the labour gain more efficiency and can earn more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time allotted for this Resolution is already over. Since the Minister is likely to take another 15-20 minutes and the mover of the Resolution has the right to reply we may extend the time, if the House agrees, by another one hour. We should complete it by 6.30 p. m.

Many Hon. Members : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So the time allotted for the Resolution is extended by one hour.

SHRI SUKH RAM : There was another allegation made from the other side that Rattan Tata has been appointed as Adviser in the Programme Implementation Ministry. If in the words of the mover of the Resolution I say there were 108 units costing over Rs. 100 crores and there has been escalation in the price amounting to Rs. 43,154 crores. He has been appointed in an advisory capacity. Government is not bound to accept his advice. But after all he has run his units successfully. He must have some knowledge and some experience. If the Government wants to utilise that knowledge and experience of Rattan Tata what can be the objection to the Members. We want that there should not be time over-runs. What are the reasons for time over-runs which are leading to the cost over-runs and the whole nation suffers on account of that. If these things are to be ascertained and if some better advice comes should we not take advantage of that ?

The hon. Member has made the allegation that there has been distortion in the Industrial Resolution, 1956. He has forgotten and I do not know whether inadvertently he did not read the proviso in that Resolution itself which says :

‘ That whether cooperation with the private enterprise is necessary, the State will ensure either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise that it has requisite power to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertakings.’

Now what is the harm if you seek the cooperation or take the cooperation of the private sector in certain sectors and increase the production. I quote one instance. Take the case of hydel production in the country. Now this is an

area of great potential. One lakh megawatt is going waste. We are not in a position to harness it. We are not in a position to execute these schemes because of the financial constraints. We need thousands of crores of rupees for harnessing this natural asset. There are a number of streams, rivulets, etc. where mini and micro projects can be constructed. If there can be such small units and private sector can be associated in generation of this power, the entire nation stands to gain.

I may tell you that had there not been a constraint of power in the Sixth Plan, our economic growth would have been 2 per cent more, that is instead of the targetted growth of 5.2 per cent, there would have been more than 7 per cent growth and the nation would have gained. The industrial growth would have been more than 10 per cent.

There was an allegation that there is privatisation. One instance was given that in Defence production, 17 items have been offloaded. I know it. I agree. I was there at that time. I did it. But the Hon'ble Minister should know that all those items which are now being produced in the private sector at a cheaper price, now they have been offloaded. These are wooden boxes, clothings, cans, utensils, etc. At that time, the base of the private sector was not so strong. That is the reason why these items were manufactured by the Defence units. But the Defence units are required to produce such items which are based on a more sophisticated technology and which are needed by the nation. It is not a question of privatisation. It is giving priority to highly technological production. So, these allegations are not either properly understood or they are just to malign the Government for doing it.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : What are those 17 items ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I do not remember but there are utensils, clothings. Now my friend is there looking after the Department. I may tell you that a

number of other items need to be offloaded to the private sector. The manpower, machinery, etc., has to be utilised for production of highly sophisticated items which are needed for our Defence forces. So, much more has yet to be done.

Now we have to concede one fact that there are certain impediments. There are certain slacks on account of which our economy is a high-cost economy. The Prime Minister has recently announced certain liberalisation policies. They are with a view to make the industry more competitive, to make the industry to come up to the world standard. On the one hand, there is a demand here and that is a reasonable demand. That was to earn more and more foreign exchange. But that we can do in case our industries are more competitive and we come to the world standards. All those progressive measures have been introduced with this objective. I think they should not be misunderstood. The mover of the Resolution has misunderstood those progressive measures and has come to the conclusion that the Government is moving away from the socialistic path. The Prime Minister has rightly defined socialism. Socialism is to remove the poverty of the people, to bring them above the poverty line, to produce more in the country and enable the people to get more by increasing their capacity to purchase more. That is what our socialism means. We are not moving away from socialism; our socialism does not mean that we have to distribute the poverty to some people.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : All the industrial workers are living below the poverty line...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : We are to remove the poverty. That is our Samajwad.

There were charges that we have thrown open the doors to multi-nationals. This also is wholly unfounded.

We are giving more importance to our research and deve-

lopment within the country and we have expanded our activities and lots of benefits have accrued out of research and development. But we cannot shut our eyes to what is happening outside in the world. The technology has been undergoing tremendous changes and if there are technologies etc. outside in the world which we can absorb and by which we can update our technology within the country, we can produce more and make our industries more effective, there is no harm in purchasing technology from outside the world.

There was one charge that the Government has got more than fifty per cent shares in the private companies and they are being allowed to run without any hinderance. My friend should remember one thing that equities are not held in the name of the President of India. Whatever surplus amount the financial institutions have got, they do invest it in the companies, while they do not interfere in the management, if the management is doing well, they do interfere in the management, if there are any problems. I think that charge is also wholly unfounded.

There was a mention about the accounts in the Swiss banks. That has been discussed and the Finance Minister has made a detailed statement on the floor of the House. I need not say anything about it. We have expanded our activities and lots of benefits have accrued out of research and development. But we cannot shut our eyes to what is happening outside in the world. The technology has been undergoing tremendous changes and if there are technologies etc. outside in the world which we can absorb and by which we can update our technology within the country, we can produce more and make our industries more effective, there is no harm in purchasing technology from outside the world.

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[Shri Sukh Ram]

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In the end, I would say that the mover of the Resolution made this Resolution as a political stick instead of making some useful suggestions which we could have noted and would have implemented them. He has tried to prove and has very cleverly used one sentence that the distortions were introduced since 1980. He has avoided the period of Janta regime so that it was only after 1980. I can tell him that there is no distortion in the Industrial Resolution. I can tell you with confidence that all the liberalisation policies that have been introduced are not only for the public sector, but for the private sector too. We want that both public and private sectors should perform efficiently and do well. Thereby we would be able to generate more resources within our own country and need not depend on the external or internal borrowings.

One hon. member has said that we are being influenced by the IMF authorities because we have taken loans from them. As you know, we did not take one million and odd dollars of loan, in spite of the fact that it was sanctioned. We are not influenced by any authority, howsoever high it may happen to be, even if we have to suffer on account of that. Our economic policies are independent, our domestic and foreign policies are independent and we have stood up well to all pressures.

A point is made that we have bor-

rowed substantial amounts thereby burdening this nation with our borrowings. I may tell you that our borrowings are within the safe limit. In the entire Seventh Five year Plan, the total contribution of foreign borrowing is nearly 6.5% to the total outlay for 7th plan. Of the external borrowings forms only 6.5 per cent, which is within the safe limit.

I have tried to remove certain doubts, expressed by the mover of this resolution, I hope I have covered all the points that he has raised. I have also tried to cover the points raised by certain other members, too. Certain points have been raised with regard to implementation and other connected issues. I have said that we would do our best to remove any shortfalls or shortcomings. As you know Sir, all these policies and programmes are being implemented by the State Governments. We are always in touch with the State Governments. We have now introduced a system of monitoring so that there is no laxity and there would be better performance, by which the whole nation may stand to gain.

With these remarks, I request the mover of the resolution to withdraw his resolution. Had he suggested certain specific steps which would have made our economy more efficient than what it is today, I would have had no hesitation in accepting them. But he has just tried to prove that this Government is inefficient and that we have drifted away from socialism. All this is wholly incorrect. I hope he will withdraw his resolution.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Can the other resolution be moved today, after this is over ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. member can move his resolution after this is over.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : He can introduce his resolution, before I conclude my speech.

At the outset, I should thank all the hon. members who have participated in this debate and made very valuable contributions during the course of the discussion. Sir, for five days the hon. members have discussed at length this very important subject of economic policies. Most of the members have generally agreed with the spirit of my Resolution, even though some of the members have harboured doubts that it is

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politically motivated; I have the intention to damage the image of the Government and therefore I have brought this resolution. Some hon. Members have made such inferences of that nature. Perhaps rightly so because I am from this part of the House and they are from the other side of the House. I have no objection if Members attribute motives. But let me make it absolutely clear that when I moved this resolution I did so in all sincerity that there are aberrations, rightly or wrongly, willingly or otherwise, due to various reasons and various factors. This is not conducive for the betterment of the society. This is not in keeping with the policies of the Congress organisation. Even during the days of freedom struggle, these were not the policies which were upheld by our founding fathers of our Constitution. Therefore, it is only with that interest I tried to bring forward this resolution and without any ulterior motive and let me clarify my position to the Minister. He said, he could see through the game of this resolution. I expected that he would use better language. But anyway, does not matter.

Now, Sir, the main observation of the Minister is that my charge, that this Government is pro-rich and anti-poor, that the Government is always supporting the rich and that its policies are so attuned as to help the accumulation of the riches in the hands of a few is not correct. The Minister conveniently stated that I have produced certain statistics into which he is not going. He only said, after all, the increase in the assets of the top ten big business houses is to the tune of 5 per cent to 6 per cent in the course of last five or six years. Nothing more. He has also given some reasons for it,

such as the escalation in prices. Prices have increased. The cost of living has increased. Therefore, their assets also have increased. This is how he wanted to justify it. He has produced enough justification. When I made this reference that there is accumulation of riches in the hands of a few top big business houses, I have asked whether it is in pursuance of your definite policy. You are doing it because you wanted to do that, not because in spite of you this is happening. That was my sincerest feeling when I made this charge. But now, when the Minister came forward with the justification I am convinced that he holds a proof for it. He says that this 5 per cent to 6 per cent is just a pittance. Previously, it used to be 100 per cent or so. Now, it is 40 per cent or so. That is the explanation just now given by the Minister. Now my misgivings are further strengthened. So let me give some figures here. These are the figures that I have produced. These are not out of my hat. These are the figures which are furnished to the House by the Government themselves. Whatever figures were furnished to the Lok Sabha, I am quoting only from them by making a brief reference to some of them relating to the period between 1980-84. The Minister has referred to the MRTP Act and thereafter how the ever-increasing prosperity of these big business houses is being contained. Now, the position is this, I am referring to the figures of 1980 and 1984. I am referring to Thappar, the assets in 1980 were Rs. 348 crores. In 1984, they went upto Rs. 689.35 crores. How much is it? Is it 5 per cent per year or 6 per cent per year? Let me refer to Mafatlal. It is Rs. 427.54 crores in the year...

SHRI SUKH RAM : I said average per year in real terms.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : You have said, you went to the average and left the real assets.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : What about the income of the labourers in real terms? In the light of the price rise, you have left it.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : In the year 1984, from Rs. 427 crores, it went up to Rs. 786 crores. As far as Singhania is concerned, from Rs 412 crores, it went upto Rs. 858 crores. For instance, take Reliance. Before 1980, it was not there. In 1980, its asset was Rs. 166.33 crores; now in 1984, it was Rs. 672.97 crores. I cannot tell you all the figures because I do not want to waste the time of the House. I told you what is happening and only I bring it to your notice that this is the situation.

After all, what is the resolution? It reads as follows :

‘ Having regard to the p'anned development of the country and the realisation of the constitutional obligations, this House takes serious note of the wrong economic policies being followed by the Government and the distortions introduced in the earlier policies which are leading to increased concentration of economic power...’

Whether it has increased concentration of economic power or not is a point in question. If it is so, then I am pointing out that this is due to economic power. Therefore, whether your policies were right or not in the past, you have to adopt in future such policies as would improve the situation, as would contain the growth of monopoly houses. That is all my observation; that is what I plead for and nothing more. And why do you take an objection to this ?

He was making a reference to multi-nationals and saying that they are cornering all the concessions. The hon. Minister said that this is not correct. It is a mixed economy and it is bound to be there if the public sector is there. As long as there is a mixed economy, all sort of people will be there, etc. and therefore we cannot say that multi-nationals are cornering or the big business houses are cornering all the benefits. My specific charge was this : all the benefits which are intended for the small scale sector are now being cornered by the big business houses including multi-nationals. I have quoted examples. Is it a fact or is

it not a fact ? You kindly look into your own policies and facts of the case and see how things are happening. If it is a fact, then try to rectify it. try to improve the situation. Let the small scale sector people survive, live. In the name of small scale sector. the big people are entering in the small scale sector; big fish is eating the small fish. These people are left with nothing; they are now starving. The number of small scale units is increasing; yes, they have increased because of big shots which are now coming into the small scale sector. Therefore, the number is increasing. Just because the number is increasing, it does not mean that the small scale sector, smaller people are being benefitted. Kindly do consider whether it is a fact or not a fact that big business people, multi-nationals are entering into the small scale sector. I have given a number of cases, a number of instances, a number of areas where they have entered into the picture. Now, I do not propose to cover the entire thing because it may take more time of the House also which is not my purpose. Therefore, kindly do consider this and this is not proper now.

At this stage - may I make a reference to the sewing machine. This is a reserved item - an item reserved for the small scale sector. There is an Indian Sewing Machine Co. Ltd., an affiliate of the Singal Company, US. Why should a multi-national come here ? This was promoted by whom? This was promoted by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking. To produce a single machine you want a multi-national to come and help you. Is this the way in which your policy should be so shaped, so formulated ? The written answer given is that the time and effort required to compile the information sought for will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. They are not interested in collecting the information. They give money. It is concerned by the private sector people. They are able to enjoy that money. But when we want details, information is not given. They do not tell us. What are we to do ?

For more than 50 per cent of their capital money is coming from Government

sources. The Minister has slightly touched upon the subject. I am not quoting all the figures. I do not want to take time of the House, 60 per cent, 70 per cent, 72 per cent, 74 per cent, 82 per cent this is the Government money in private companies. Details are given in the past and they are not disputed. He says that they are doing all right. As and when Government wants to do something, it can look into the matter. But it has allowed them. Let us assume for a minute that there is some justification, some rationale behind them that.

But now let me refer to another aspect. There are certain companies in which Government also has some shares. When Government shares come down, become less than 50 per cent, then what is happening? Here is a question—Government companies which have been converted into non-government companies since 1970. The reply is this. If it is reduced to less than 51 per cent in any company, that company is converted into non-government company under section 617 of the Companies Act of 1956 automatically. If it is less than 50 per cent, automatically it is a non-government company. If you have got more than 50 per cent, automatically you keep quiet; you allow them to take decisions. You consider that. Is that all right? I am not charging anything. But such a situation is there. Am I charging that you have done this? No, it is not my intention. I want that this should be corrected; these distortions should be corrected.

Another aspect in which the Minister has spoken is about the high technology. I want to mention that Eicher Motors have collaboration with Mitsubishi of Japan. And there are four companies. Swaraj Mazda is having collaboration with Mazda; DCM Toyota with Toyota and Allwyn Nissan with Nissan. These four companies have entered into collaboration agreements with four different Japanese companies, each giving them equity participation. Instead of purchasing the technology at one go, we are paying four times for it. In the process we have also committed ourselves for paying dividends to the Japanese companies in all the four automobile companies. It is helpful? It is good for the country? Kindly examine it.

I would like to mention another thing. In garments, cosmetics, watches, artificial flowers, sports caps, scissors, toys, do you want any technological import? Why are you having arrangements with others from abroad? We have brought technology even in low priority and low technology areas. This once again resulted in loss of precious foreign exchange. Kindly do avoid that. Hereafter do not repeat this. This is my humble submission. Items like cement, ceramic tiles, sugar machinery are some of the items where foreign technology was hitherto considered highly undesirable and improper.

Now I would like to frankly ask, why should the NSIC join hands with a multinational company? Does it not have the necessary expertise to undertake this activity? Do you want the multi-national to come here to sell sewing machines in this country? This is wrong. I take objection for that.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I may clarify one point. There is an Advisory Committee which advises the Government, from time to time about which items should be included in the list for the small scale sector and which should be excluded and on the advice—it is a continuous process—some items are reserved and some are taken out of it and there are criteria fixed for that also.

And, as regards the multi-nationals, there may be certain cases out of the 14 lakh units a few hundred have been set up by the multi-nationals. Now the Committee have made a recommendation and on the basis of that they are to be de-registered.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I thank you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Why are you encouraging the multi-nationals?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is telling that there are some things reserved; now they are going to be de-reserved.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: What has the Advisory Committee to do? What advice do they give?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Let me hope that the Government is going to consider, re-examine, review the matter either through the bodies, the consultative committee or some other body which he has referred to and therefore try to improve remedy the situation or improve the situation. That is all I anticipate.

But in this connection I would like to further bring to the notice of the Minister, the worst part of it is this, that the complete management and control of the company which is floated by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation was left to the hands of the multi-nationals, the U.S. multi-nationals. They are not exercising any right, power or authority over this. This is still more unfortunate. And so this aspect has got to be taken into consideration by the policy makers

Now, let me refer to tooth paste, Colgate. Do you want the multi-national to come here in this country? Should they continue for ever? For all times to come? But have they effectively, actually themselves directly undertaken the entire working? The work is being done by the smaller people. After all the brand name is given. They have not obtained the licence. I may humbly submit to the Chair. No licence was given, no installed capacity was there but 60 lakh tooth brushes are sold by the company. Rs. 12.84 crores or about Rs. 13 crores! -The trick is found out. Willing small manufacturers give them the material. They get together the entire production, put their stamp and there is Colgate. Multi-nationals are being benefited. Do you want tooth paste to be manufactured by the multi-national here?

The Britannia Industries—I want to make a reference to that also. Small biscuits—bread and butter. Bread? You want this product? You want the multi-national to come here in this country for producing your bread? You want to touch the stomach of these people of the small scale sector?

Again Bata India Limited, and similar

other things. There are unpteen in number. For want of time I will not be able to touch all of them. I do not propose to do that at all. So, here, I want to make a reference to the reply given by the Minister in this House.

I wanted to know, which are the private sector industrial undertakings, public financial institutions, State level industrial corporations, the Government nationalised banks etc., holding 25 per cent or more of equity capital. That was the question. But they are entering into that. About 324 foreign companies are now operating in this country. Is it good? Does the Minister welcome it? Before I conclude, may I make a reference here. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the Resolution passed by the All India Congress Committee in the year 1948 by a committee called the Nehru Committee. The Nehru Committee of the AICC said that in respect of the existing undertakings, the process of transfer from private to public ownership should commence after a period of five years. This Resolution was passed in the year 1948. Kindly look into this paper of the AICC whether it a forged document or something else which I am commenting. So, this is the decision. This is our history, this is our legacy, these are our traditions. Why do you forget them? This is what I am urging now. The first Five Year Plan document contains this particular paragraph and I am referring to a few sentences: "One comes to the inevitable conclusion that a rapid expansion of the economic and social responsibilities of the State will alone be capable of satisfying the legitimate expectations of the people. This means progressive widening of public sector and reorientation of private sector is the need of the planned economy." It says, "Progressive widening of the public sector. It is not reducing, it is not privatisation, it is not liberalisation. It talked of something else. But that is not done. And now the Minister has said... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up now.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Excuse me, Sir, about 30 Members have spoken and the Minister has also taken so much of time. I will have to drive home a few points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You had initiated it and now also you have taken lot of time.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : In the next about five minutes I am going to conclude. Sir, the Minister has rightly said that there is scope under the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 for private enterprises also to come into the core sector. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that it is again very clearly laid down here : "Whenever cooperation with private enterprise is necessary the State will ensure either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking." In an extraordinary situation, in extreme contingencies you can resort to this provision. You can get absolute control over them. But is it what you are doing in various power units where you are collaborating with the private sector, which you are handing over? Now the main sentence is this : "In the first category will be the industries, the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State." It is their own responsibility. It is their exclusive responsibility. The hon. Minister in charge of Defence production for some time, therefore, says : "I was also responsible for a decision at that time". Maybe he is right. I expect, if not immediately, at least even later, a little more clarification on this. I have got it with me. I have noted it down. On 22nd May, 1986, the Defence Ministry stated that it recently informed their employees' union leaders that as many as seventeen items of defence production have been offloaded to private sector. Items of 'defence production'. This is the word used, somebody said it is garments. It is something different. What are the details?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You finish now.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : I am concluding, Sir. Now he

says, even he wants the big business magnates to preside over the business of the public sector because they have got the expertise and all that. Therefore, he justified the appointment of Mr. Ratan Tata on the Air India and perhaps of Mr. Rahul Bajaj also on the Indian Airlines. This point was sufficiently discussed in the House in the past. The Minister perhaps is not aware of that. They introduced even those people whose antecedents were not looked into, who were considered to be economic offenders. Even those people are being appointed here. This is not conducive to any helpful progress of the country, of the State. Therefore, Sir, now before I conclude, I would like to read out my Resolution. The Resolution is like this. There is an increased concentration of economic power. I do believe that there is an increased concentration of economic power widening the gulf between the rich and the poor and it is widening more and more. It is ever increasing. There are areas of apprehension. There are areas where prosperity there and development is there. But in the rural areas and in the villages for the last so many years there is no development, no drinking water, no school and other basic facilities are not at all provided. Large masses in the rural areas are suffering. The striking disparity is that there are areas having developed and there are under-developed areas. Regional imbalances are there. Between the urban areas and the rural areas, there are vast disparities and this thing should go. There may be a few rich in the villages. But as far as rural areas are concerned, there is a ceiling of income. But as far as urban sectors are concerned, you have not put ceiling. Could you put ceiling on the income of the urban elites? Could ever think of it? You are not able to do that. Could you imagine that? The income of the persons in the urban areas should be within a particular range, say 1:20 or 1:30. Could you do that? Could you think of that? If you want that the disparities should go and bring in equality of income according to the work each one does, then some tangible effort and some sincere effort should be made. I would

therefore request the hon. Minister and the Government to examine this and adopt such policies which will really be helpful for the socio-economic progress of the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty, are you withdrawing your Resolution ?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then I will put the Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

“Having regard to the planned development of the country and the realisation of the constitutional obligations, this House takes serious note of the wrong economic policies being followed by the Government and the distortions introduced in the earlier policies which are leading to increased concentration of economic power, widening the gulf between rich and the poor and threatening the economic independence of the country by increasingly relying on foreign sources, and calls upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to—

- (i) correct the distortions introduced into the Industrial Policy since 1980;
- (ii) give public sector its due place as envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956;
- (iii) curb monopolistic trend and reduce concentration of economic power;
- (iv) protect the small scale sector from the onslaught of the big business and multinationals; and

- (v) stop the avoidable dependence on foreign technology and capital and support the indigenous R&D efforts and technological capabilities.”

*The motion was negatived.

18.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : MEASURES FOR UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Resolution by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria regarding measures for upliftment of tribal people. Before we proceed with the resolution,

*The following amendments moved by the late Shri Mool Chand Daga on 28 November 1986, were deemed to have been negatived under the Direction issued by the Speaker :—

1. That in the resolution,—
after “obligations” *insert*
“and available resources”
2. That in the resolution,—
omit “wrong”
3. That in the resolution,—
for “threatening the economic independence of the country”
substitute “delaying the economic self-reliance”
4. That in the resolution, in part (v),—
add at the end—
“and such collaboration agreements be entered into which may provide for effective steps to be taken to update the modern technology in the field of variety, quality and production cost of products with special emphasis on the development of rural industries.”