

[Mr. Chairman]

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 75—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.9,37,58,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 76—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,23,91,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the 'Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,99,93,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

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17.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport (Shri Raghuramaiah) : I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.46½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 57 to 60 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,57,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Ministry of 'Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 462,78,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 59—SALT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,85,000 be granted to the President to **complete the sum necessary to defray** the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.'"

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,35,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.'"

17.47 hrs.

[**Shri Shri Chand Goyal** in the Chair]

Shri Himatsingka (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs is one of the most important and responsible Ministries for the financial and industrial development of the country. It is responsible for promotion of industrialisation by orderly development of large and small-scale industries in both public and private sectors. It formulates general industrial policy and seeks to promote productivity for industries. It is also responsible for

planning, development and control of and assistance to practically all industries. In fact, it has a hand almost in every thing which is required for the industrial development of the country.

There has been considerable progress of industries prior to 1965. Prior to 1965, a large number of industries came to be established in the country and a large number of industrial items which were imported before began to be manufactured in the country and the country, practically, came to a stage of self-sufficiency in a large number of industrial articles, consumer goods and so on. But after 1965, there has been more or less, a lull and stagnation. The heavy taxation has eroded almost all the investible funds in the hands of private sector and, therefore, there has not been much progress of new industries after 1965. As a result of that, there has been the shortage of a large number of industrial items and consumer goods and their prices have gone up. Therefore, what is needed is that various industries should be set up and sufficient quantities of various goods should be produced so that the deficit that is there in the country is met, the needs of all the people in respect of everything that is required are met and our dependence on imports, to that extent, is eliminated. The Government have invested very large amounts in big industries and basic and other industries. But, unfortunately, these industries have not been giving very good results and a large number of them have not been working satisfactorily. During the present budget session we got annual reports of four Government companies. Of course, they may not be under the Ministry of Industrial Development but they present a very sorry state of affairs. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Hindustan Machine Tools and the Singareni Collieries—all of them show a very sorry state of affairs. The I. D. P. L. shows a loss of Rs.911 lakhs when production is about a crore of rupees. Its loss is Rs.9 crores. This is only possible in a Government undertaking because there is no dearth of funds. If it is in a private sector, the loss will come to the notice of the management in the first month itself if not in the first week. But the Government undertakings get funds from the State Bank of

[Shri Himatsingka]

India and from the Government. Similarly Hindustan Organic shows a loss of about a crore of rupees. Singareni Collieries shows a loss of Rs.313 lakhs including the previous year's loss of Rs.114 lakhs. H. M. T. which was making a regular profit for the last several years has also gone in the red. The last annual report shows for the first time a loss of Rs. 65,95,977. This loss is in addition to the loss of profit that has been made in the previous year to the extent of Rs.135 lakhs. Therefore, if you take the profit made in the previous year and the loss made this year, it comes to about Rs.2 crores.

Another thing which has got to be checked by the Government is the costs becoming very high. In many industries that have been set up by the Government the costs go up very much higher than the amount estimated. I am mentioning only two for want of time. In the Bokaro Steel plant, even in the first stage the costs have gone up by about Rs.89 crores. Khetri Copper project which was estimated to cost about Rs.24 crores will now cost about Rs.90 crores. About Rs.30 crores have already been sunk and not a single ounce of copper has been produced so far. Therefore, one thing that Government ought to look to is that the estimates should be properly made because what happens is if the project is started on the basis of certain amount of costs being necessary and if the costs go up very much, it becomes unprofitable and it becomes a losing concern. Therefore, the first thing that has got to be seen is that the estimated costs should be kept under control and the costs should not be allowed to inflate the ultimate investment in the concern.

Many claims were made on behalf of the Government for import substitution and a large amount has been saved by way of import substitution. But what I feel is that the result could be very much better if steps are taken to start a number of industries which can meet the needs of the country. What is happening at present is that a number of manufactures can vigorously be taken up in the country. At present we have to import a large number of tractors, power tillers, printing machinery, photo films, scooters, cards, steel, alloy steel, caustic soda newsprint, soda ash and paper,

etc. This is apart from what we import like cotton and groundnut oil etc. These things can be met and steps should be taken to start industries to manufacture these things.

Then, Sir, the manufacture of tractors and power-tillers is not making much headway. I understand, one or two parties in Punjab had been given licence for importing parts and accessories and they are not interested in setting up factories. They have been given the licence on the basis that they will take up manufacture and therefore they are being allowed to import; but no steps have been taken by them so far for setting up these factories. Therefore, this matter should be examined as to why delay is taking place for setting up of these factories because that will stop a very heavy drain of foreign exchange if we can stop the import of these tractors and power-tillers.

The same thing applies to the Printing Machinery. There are applicants who are willing to start the factories and manufacture Printing Machinery. But, I do not know why delay is taking place. H. L. T. is anxious and other parties are also anxious, because, we found it in the Consultative Committee, that 3 applications are pending. Therefore steps have got to be taken to see that these industries come into production as soon as possible and all possible efforts should be bestowed in that direction.

Now, Sir, what I feel is this that the Government policy is not to allow these manufactures to be made in certain large houses. This does not matter because they can select a number of new entrepreneurs, give them all possible help, so that they can take up the manufacture of these articles. But, if in spite of the Government's attempt to find out new entrepreneurs to set up these industries, that attempt is not successful, then certainly the Centre should not stand in the way. We should not go on importing these things for all time to come; but we should take up manufacture, whether it be in private or public sector, so that this drain on the country by way of imports may be stopped.

A large number of hon. Members have mentioned about the photo-film company

producing photo-films. Why can't we increase the capacity and meet the shortage? Similarly, in respect of newspapers, only one company is manufacturing newsprint. We have to import large amount in this regard. Steps should be taken in this regard also, as there is no dearth of raw material in the country. I think our Minister's home State, Assam can supply large amount of raw material to enable newsprint factory to be set up and paper mills also can be set up. Steps should be taken to see that this is done. Similarly, various number of articles in which we are in short supply should be taken up.

Then I come to scooters. There is an increasing demand for scooters. About Rs.6.25 crores have been deposited by applicants by way of security to get scooters. Similarly, about Rs.13.28 crores have been deposited by applicants for getting cars. The total comes to Rs.20 crores. A factory can very easily be set up with this amount of Rs. 20 crores of deposits and they can very easily go into production; but only delay, delay and delay is taking place. Even I understand, the present factories manufacturing scooters can produce more, but even they are not being authorised. I talked to Mr. Bajaj who said that their capacity is limited. They keep their factories closed for about 20 or 25 days so that they may not exceed the amount of scooters that have been sanctioned to be produced by them. That is the position.

18.00 hrs.

Therefore, I feel that steps should be taken by Government to see that whatever is in short supply but is needed in the country for that production is to be taken up by whomsoever it may be possible by giving that to the new entrepreneurs if they could do that with all the support that can be given by the financial institutions and the advice given by government. If they cannot do it then let anyone who can take it up do that. There will be no difficulty about it. Proper steps should be taken in this direction so that the shortages can be met.

Another thing that is standing in the way is unremunerative price at which the

articles are sold. Control is introduced only if the price goes beyond reasonable limits or the profits go beyond reasonable limits. Certainly that should be introduced. But in most cases, Government itself is reluctant to raise the prices even when the costs go up. For example, if you take paper, that the industry is not making a profit for the last several years. As a result of it the paper industry is being delicensed but no new units have been started. Sir, you know that there is shortage of paper in our country. There is more and more demand for the paper. For no purpose government went on increasing the prices unilaterally and I think rightly so in various items. Here comes the freight rate which has gone up. The price of steel also has gone up. Therefore, when you control the prices of commodities manufactured by the private sector, the costs and other expenses that go into them should also be taken into consideration in fixing the price. Government should be strong in formulating a policy and they should not change that simply because there is a certain amount of pressure being brought on them by a certain section of people. In April, 1969, it was announced that there will be de-control so far as cement was concerned. Just a few days before in 1970 it was announced that there would be control because of shortage of cement. Simply because certain objections were raised here in this House this decision had been changed. I do not think that this was done properly. I therefore feel that Government's aim should be to manufacture more and more of these things in our country so that we can be self-sufficient.

Mr. Chairman : I think you will be taking advantage of the other hon. Members. You must conclude now.

Shri Himatsingka : I shall take two more minutes.

Regarding the changes in Monopolies Act, I find that they have been crying hoarse about the definition of inter-connected undertakings as also of Dominant Undertakings. These should be defined differently. That will play a havoc. The Minister should take care of this to change the definition as this will cover the whole of

[Shri Himatsingka]

India. If you try to interpret a product manufactured by a company, that will make the company a Dominant Undertaking. If any one starts manufacturing a new item of production that will come within the mischief of the Monopolies Act that being a dominant undertaking. There is no sense in that. If any one wants to start that particular line of production there may be some objection of the monopoly and so on. Simply because the company has started a new article that automatically comes within the definition of the dominant undertaking. I think we should not prevent anyone from strting anything. Something will have to be done with regard to the definition. We have not been able to do anything because our per capita product is very low as compared to the products made by others. Out of 100 companies we come at the bottom of 82 or 83 companies. Our national product is about 90 dollars whereas it is 1,200 dollars in U. S. A. ; in Sweden it is 2,200 dollars and in Australia it is 2,000 dollars and so on.

Therefore, something has got to be done in this regard so that we can utilise the country's resources and thereby our dependence on imports from abroad will go down.

Mr. Chairman : Hon. Members may now move the cut motions, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Bhind):
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in setting up any industry in dacoit infested area (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industria' Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in starting cement factory at Neemuch (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development,

Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to adopt scheme of cottage industries of Japanese system in area irrigated by Chambal (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make cheap tractors in adequate number in the country (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100".

[Failure in delicensing the Vanaspatti Industry, scooter industry and sugar industry (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Improper policy towards private industries (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mismanagement and loss in public sector industries (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to implement small motor car scheme (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Favour shown to few industrialists (20)].

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha (Madhubani) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Develop-

ment, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to bring Indian monopolies under the Gandhian theory of trusteeship (66)].

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced to Re.1"

[Negligence in the promotion of small scale industries (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure in export promotion of small scale industries (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced to Re.1"

[Policy regarding industrial licensing (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Performance of public sector projects under the Ministry (70)].

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi (Moradabad) : I beg to move that :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring down the prices of industrial goods. (43)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Granting permission for opening factories with foreign collaboration for manufacturing luxury goods like lipstick. (44)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Showing partiality in the matter of setting up public undertakings in various States. (45)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, be reduced by Rs.100."

[Following U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. blindly in the matter of industrial policy. (46)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to keep in view the vast population of India while formulating the industrial policy. (47)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to attract Harijans and Adivasis to small scale industries for their economic uplift. (48)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to make arrangements for establishment and expansion of small scale industries in backward areas. (49)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Danger arising from exempting small scale industries till the limit of rupees one crore for licences. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to create cooperation among small scale industries. (51)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide adequate protection to small scale industries. (52)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide raw material to small scale industries for production. (53)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Creating economic disparity in rural and urban areas by concentrating industries in a few cities only. (54)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to pay attention to agricultural based industries. (55)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to improve the faulty policy of issuing licences for industries. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to stop corruption rampant in Licencing Department. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Neglecting the decentralisation of industries. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make uniform expansion of industries in rural and urban areas. (59)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Misappropriation of lakhs of rupees in the name of Khadi and Village Industries. (60)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to appoint a high level enquiry commission to look into the corruption rampant in khadi and village industries. (61)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Develop-

ment, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to check the misuse of the names of great men, gods, national emblem and national anthem for trade marks. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to stop the harassment of petty traders by Weights and Measurement Department. (63)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to manufacture small tractor suitable for the small farmers of India. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Capital outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs.100."

[Persistent neglect of manufacture and import of tractors. (65)].

Mr. Chairman : The cut motions are also before the House.

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur) : I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the country has overcome the recessionary period and industrial activity has started reviving. Last year our industrial production rose by 6.4 per cent and I am happy to say that during the course of this year, it has further increased by 7.3 per cent.

The establishment of new industries and expansion of existing ones has not shown much improvement. The increase in production is due to better utilisation of existing capacity. In order to meet the increasing home demand and also to increase our exports, the establishment of new industries is very essential. On pre-

sent indications of the green revolution continuing, demand from the rural areas is bound to increase and will continue to increase. Apart from this, even for creating more employment opportunities, industries must expand and expand rapidly. To meet this situation and to avoid unnecessary delay in the establishment of new industries and increase production at a faster rate, Government have recently announced a new policy and have relaxed many restrictions previously operating.

The salient features of the new policy are, first, suspension of the banned list. No licence is needed for a capital investment of over Rs.1 crore. Then there is automatic entitlement of foreign exchange for import of plant and machinery up to the tune of 10 per cent. Then there is entitlement of 3 per cent of the capital every year for foreign exchange on imports of raw materials or spare parts.

This policy is tuned to the needs of our economy. It is primarily growth-oriented to ensure a faster rate of industrial expansion, but side by side it takes due note of certain serious shortcomings of the earlier system and attempts to correct them.

These are all practical decisions and taken at the right time. They will definitely help small and medium-size entrepreneurs as a large number of industries can be established within a crore of rupees. Besides this, further expansion upto Rs. 1 crore is also allowed. I think this will lead to establishment of new industries at a faster pace.

As we all know, the banned list has worked only to create negative results. It helped to create scarcity and shortage as a result of manipulation. With the liberalisation more units can come into such sectors and the shortage can be removed.

But my objection is that the suspension of the banned list is being tried as an experimental measure for six months. I feel it should be removed altogether so that industries might develop and expand in the direction wanted, following the normal law of supply and demand. Perhaps Government have taken this measure as a safeguard for direction of investment.

Government still have power to restrict investment in unnecessary luxury industries. Apart from this, there is no reason why restriction should be placed on the small and medium entrepreneurs. They must be free to grow and expand as they choose.

We have realised that more production is the need of the hour. Surpluses are necessary to enable exports. With the tremendous expected increase in home demand, there need not be any fear if there are surpluses. If at all there be any, it will be only for a short period and in the following year it will be consumed and neutralised. Surpluses will help healthy competition, quality will improve and prices will come down to reasonable levels. These are all the advantages, apart from increasing employment opportunities, more revenues; development of backward areas etc.

As such, this time limit should be removed and entrepreneurs who wish to establish industries, are after all wise enough to judge for themselves in which line more production can be sold. Therefore, there should not be any restriction. I do not understand why Government wants to take the responsibility of guardianship. They are adult enough and they can take care of themselves. Therefore, let them decide which line they want to establish within this limit and let them expand. That will be a correct policy. Any time limit will not be useful and will not serve any purpose. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Minister to do away with this time limit.

Before I proceed to other points, I would offer some suggestions on this new policy. According to me, the allocation of ten per cent of foreign exchange for import of plant and machinery will work for Rs.1 crore, but where the investment is less, Rs.25 lakhs or so, the entrepreneurs will get only Rs.2½ or Rs.3 lakhs, and for that no plant or machinery can be imported. The result will be that he will have to apply again for licence and that would mean delay, but that is not the intention of the Government. The Government want that the industries should expand fast to meet the increasing demands. Therefore, I suggest that Government adopts a slab

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system for allowing foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery in such a way that smaller investment gets a higher percentage. For example, I suggest that up to Rs.25 lakhs investment the import licence for plant and machinery should be 20 per cent or Rs.5 lakhs whichever is higher. For Rs.25 to 50 Rs. lakhs, it should be 15 per cent, and for Rs.50 lakhs to one crore, it should be ten per cent, so that the smaller entrepreneurs can import the required plant and machinery and need not go to the Government for a licence for the small amount of extra foreign exchange required for importing plant and machinery. I hope that my suggestion would be examined and some modification made in this scheme which is otherwise good and is going to help the progress of industries.

In the case of industries which require investment of over Rs.1 crore, Government should allow their establishment, but they can put the restriction that they will not allow more than Rs.10 lakhs in foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery. Please give me five minutes more. This is such an important subject.

Mr. Chairman : Of course, it is important, but then you will not be leaving time for other speakers whose names have been submitted. Please conclude.

Shri S. R. Damani : I want to draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister to certain items which are in short supply. I may mention newsprint and paper. This has been in short supply for the last 10 years. The Government is planning to put up a plant, but nothing has happened so far. We are importing Rs.30 crores worth of newsprint and paper every year. Therefore, I request that an early decision should be taken to put up a newsprint plant so that our imports can be reduced and the country can become self-sufficient in this item and people can get employment. Similarly, there is the question of short supply of tractors and fertilisers. Every year, we are importing fertilisers to the extent of Rs.200 crores, and our demand is going to increase further. Therefore, there are some proposals before the Ministry for starting a plant both in the public and in the private sector so that production can go up early and our require-

ments can be met, and we can earn foreign exchange. But apart from foreign exchange, it will help in reviving the yield of our farmers, and there can be a green revolution in the fertiliser industry also, so that the farmers can get fertilisers very easily and at reasonable prices. There are very important items to which Government should give greater attention and finalise their scheme, whatever is pending with them, so that production can increase.

One word I would like to say about the backward and under-developed areas. This matter has come up before the House several times in different forms, but nothing has been so far done in that connection. I suggest that in these areas either the Government can establish an industry or some resourceful party or person can establish some industries. Certain groups of firms which have been excluded from being given licences should be asked to establish industries in these areas. If the Government is doing it, it is well and good; but if the Government is not doing it, the others should be asked to establish the industries in those areas which are backward and are underdeveloped, so that they could be developed and production comes up and the purpose is served, and the people of those areas can get employment. In view of this, the Government should consider the question of allowing enterprising parties to start industries there or the Government should itself come up to put up industries in these backward areas.

I shall conclude within one minute. One word about the working of some of the major undertakings of this Ministry. The Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, has been incurring losses during the last eight to 10 years. The losses have accumulated up to about Rs.39 crores till 1967-68. Its paid-up capital is Rs.50 crores, and with this paid-up capital, it has incurred a loss of Rs.39 crores. The balance-sheet for the last year is not before us, and so I do not know the latest position, but I think it is again incurring losses.

There is the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, and there is also the Bharat Heavy Electricals. All these are making losses. The reason given two years back was, there was a recession. Now the

recession is over. The demand is increasing. I suggest that drastic changes should be made in the management of these projects so that these units in which large amounts of money have been invested may become useful and make a profit and are run efficiently.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants under this Ministry, and I thank you for giving me some time to speak.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore) : Sir, as a preface to my observations, I will quote from the opening lines of page 1 of the Annual Report for the year 1969-70 :

“The Department of Industrial Development is responsible for the active promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large and small-scale industries both in the private and in the public sectors.”

In discharging its responsibilities this department seeks to guide and coordinate the various sectors of production with the objective of achieving maximum benefit by making the best use of the scarce resources available in the country. It also coordinates with the Finance Ministry in formulating various fiscal and industrial measures so that within the limited resources maximum advantage is obtained and within the shortest possible time we may be able to achieve the highest standard of living for the people of our country. But in spite of this declared objective, looking back at the performance of this ministry, I have no hesitation whatsoever to say that the ministry —has not only failed in achieving this objective but has in fact in many respects worked for diametrically opposite results. It has been responsible for diverting the scarce resources in wrong directions and in obstructing the growth by creating obstacles in the way to progress. The most mischievous and obstructive factor continues to be the shabby performance of the State sector enterprises. These undertakings involving a financial outlay of altogether over Rs.3,500 crores, nearly 50 per cent of the total investment on public and private sectors put together, contributes only 13 per cent of the total output. Until 1967-68,

the accumulated losses of this public sector had been of the order of nearly Rs. 154 crores. In 1967-68 there was a loss of Rs. 35 crores. In 1968-69 there was a further loss of Rs. 26.89 crores. In 1969-70, as we understand from the broad calculations made by the ministry, there would be a loss of Rs. 25 crores. Thus the accumulated losses would amount to nearly Rs.250 crores at the end of 1969-70.

To illustrate my point, I propose to confine myself to some of the illustrations from only 13 specific projects which are directly under the administrative control of this ministry. I propose to do so because in the event of my quoting illustrations of any other project, the minister will conveniently refuse to answer it by saying that it does not relate to his ministry. These 13 projects involve an outlay of nearly Rs.400 crores and by 1968-69 the accumulated loss has amounted to Rs.57 crores, of which in 1968-69, alone the loss is about Rs. 13 crores.

Taking a few specific cases, Hindustan Photo Films started in 1961-62, about 9 years back, with a total capital employed amounting to Rs. 15 crores. The annual production is only Rs. 1.5 crores—a typical example of a tremendously low capital-output ratio, which is 10 to 1 in this particular case. This particular unit although made a profit in the first three years, right from 1964 onwards, it started incurring losses. In 1968-69 it ended with a loss of Rs. 2 crores. We have always heard that during gestation period, industries loss and thereafter they start making profit. But this particular unit made a profit in the start and then started losing afterwards possibly to continue to lose until the entire capital is wiped out.

The next illustration is of Bharat Heavy Electricals. The total capital employed is about Rs.158 crores, as against the total annual production of only Rs.30 crores. It started in 1964, and in 1968-69 it incurred a loss of Rs. 3.37 crores. This is the position six years after starting the production. I would like to know that in respect of these industries, in the estimate of the Ministry, what should be the proper gestation period, or are they expecting these industries to continue losing year after year until they are finally liquidated ?

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The next example is with regard to Heavy Electricals India Limited. Here, as against a total capital outlay of Rs.107 crores, Rs.43 crores have already been written off as losses up to last year and in 1968-69 alone there is a loss of Rs.5.87 crores.

Coming to National Industrial Development Corporation, an institution established by the Ministry in 1954 to promote industrial development, the facts brought out in the Sixtythird Report of the Public Undertakings Committee, presented to the House only yesterday, are revealing as to the functioning of this institution, the intrigues and the patronage involved and the manner in which the public funds are being drained out at the whims of politicians. This N. I. D. C. came into existence, not because it was necessary. It came into existence as a by-product of the rivalry between two Ministers, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the then Commerce Minister and Shri K. C. Reddy, the then Industries Minister.

Here I would like to quote from the Report presented yesterday. The Report says:

"The Committee are of the opinion that N. I. D. C. was delivered as a still born child as a result of inter-ministerial rivalry and dispute over its functions as it is evidenced in the correspondence made available to the Committee."

The N. I. D. C., although set up with a specific objective of promoting industrial growth, never made an attempt to fulfil its objectives. It had all along been frittering away the money by offering patronage to the favourite few. In this respect also I quote from the same report :

"The Committee feel that N. I. D. C., has not achieved the aims and objectives for which it was set up and has degenerated into a consultancy service."

In the course of long sixteen years, they entered into a few transactions, most of them unbusinesslike, putting the Corporation to heavy losses.

Total capital employed by this Corporation is Rs.8.70 crores although its paid-up capital is only Rs.10 lakhs. The entire remaining balance was borrowed from the Central Government. The present position is that the total accumulated loss come to Rs. 86 lakhs as a result of which the Corporation is no more in a position to pay back the loan taken from the Central Government.

Disgusted by its performance, as early as 1960 the Estimates Committee recommended the winding up of this organisation. But the Ministry did not pay heed to that. Finally, the Public Undertakings Committee have given their final recommendation, supporting the recommendation of the Estimates Committee, by saying :

"In view of the fact that the Corporation is not specialising in any rare field of technological activity and its functions have been confined to very limited fields, the Committee reiterate the recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in their 122nd Report and recommend that the Government should consider the desirability of allowing this Corporation to exist with such a limited sphere of work."

This is the final recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings to wind it up after this institution has wasted public funds for as long as sixteen years. This is the type of functioning of the public sector projects where losses appear to have been perpetuated.

All these public sector projects suffer from the same identical diseases of chronic nature like excessive staff, high inventories, production losses, bad planning and most inefficient management. The task of social justice and consumers' interests are all humbug. The State has proved to be a bad employer, in fact a worse employer compared to the private sector and the cost of production is invariably higher in all cases.

Yet, regardless of the performance of the past and the damage already done to the economy, every possible attempt is still

being made by the government to increase further investment in these very State projects and in the Fourth Plan as much as 64 per cent of the total outlay has been earmarked to be put into the public sector.

Should this serious draft on the nation's wealth not ultimately stop? Should we not learn lessons from previous mistakes? But, on the contrary, Government appears to be in no mood to take the lesson from the mistakes of the past and are thinking in terms of extending their activities even to include consumer industries.

Recently, we have heard a lot from the hon. Minister on the floor of this House about the paper industry, frowning upon the industry with regard to certain increase in prices after papers was decontrolled in 1968. What are the facts about the paper industry? The paper industry was delicensed in 1966 and in the course of four years not even one application has been made to this Ministry for setting up a new unit. Over the last few years in spite of constant rise in demand the capacity remained unchanged. The total capacity at the moment is only 7,30,000 tonnes as against the needed capacity, by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, of 12,90,000 tonnes. After accounting for certain expansion in progress it has been estimated by this Ministry itself that they would need further capacity to be raised by 300,000 tonnes. In order to raise this capacity they would be needing a further investment of anything between Rs.300 crores and Rs.400 crores. Where is this money going to come from? This is where lies the answer why new applications are not coming forward and why new people are not showing any interest in setting up new projects.

As you know, before decontrol in 1968 the price of paper was controlled and the Government saw to it that the prices were not permitted to be raised unless they were on account of increase in excise and direct taxes. On the one hand, they prevent industry to raise the prices because they want to offer cheap to the people and, on the other, they do not hesitate in increasing taxes year after year to the extent that the total incidence of taxation in many cases is anything between 42 and 45 per cent. Is

this the way in which the consumer's interest is sought to be safeguarded by this Ministry?

The result was that profitability of the industry started eroding further and further. The industry was not permitted to create reserves. There was not enough with the industry to plough back for development and no new capacities were created. When after decontrol there were certain increases in price, even if they were genuine, all sorts of protests to obtain cheap popularity are being made by the Ministers on the floor of this House. If they are really serious about the development of the paper industry, whether it is in the private sector or in the public sector, whether it is in the large sector or in the small sector, they will have to see to it that the price structure is permitted to be framed in a manner by which the industry is left with sufficient surplus to plough back into the industry for generating additional capacity. Unless this is done, you are not going to solve this problem.

Apart from that, these industries, not only in private sector but also public sector are facing tremendous difficulties with regard to dealing with State Governments. The N. E. P. A. mills are in difficulty with regard to their so far unsuccessful attempt in getting long term leases for forests from the State Governments. These State Governments harass the industries. They do not grant loans on easy terms and go on postponing decisions year after year. The industries have to work at times for five or six years without knowing precisely what rate they are going to pay. On the one hand they are trying to avoid price rise in the paper industry, they are frowning upon them and raising all sorts of protests; on the other, there is a proposal to set up a Paper Corporation to have at least two units in the public sector. These two units with a projected capacity of about 130,000 tonnes per year would involve an investment of approximately Rs.100 crores.

Shri Ranjeet Singh (Khalilabad) : All Government corporations are paper corporations.

Shri D. N. Patodia : With this investment of Rs. 100 crores at the present cost of

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paper per tonne you are going to produce worth Rs. 20 crores only. Are you going to run such an industry at profit at any stage? You shall be needing Rs. 20 crores to provide for depreciation and interest alone if you want to run the industry on proper lines. Are you going to fritter away money in this manner? Instead of permitting the existing units to expand, instead of encouraging those who are willing to work, you are trying to set up industries in public sector which will function exactly in the same manner in which any other unit of the Public Sector has functioned in the past.

Coming to scooters, this is an item, you will admit, which is a basic need for every middle class city dweller today. The present capacity of the two units is about 60,000 pieces per year and the waiting list of scooters is about 2,10,000, that is, equal to three years of production. In order to keep the price down, here, again, they imposed price control, leaving practically nothing for the industry to plough back and create a reserve. For an item costing over Rs. 3,000, the total conversion cost allowed, including profitability and overhead, is only Rs.535 on a scooter and the entire balance goes towards meeting the cost of raw materials, electricity, water charges, taxes, transportation and all that. Is this the way by which you are going to expand? If you are really keen to see that the consumer gets a scooter at a cheaper price, why should you have an incidence of taxation which is so high as 40 to 45 per cent? You are trying to fool the customer by telling him that the industry is charging high whereas the State is helpless and blameless. This is not the way to be done. On the one hand, you are preventing the industry to plough back and have a reserve, on the other hand, you are talking of setting up the units in the public sector. There is already a proposal to set up a separate unit in the public sector. Why? These two existing units which have an average capacity of 30,000 pieces a year can easily be made to produce 50,000 pieces by putting an additional small amount. But they are discouraged; they are prevented from doing so. On the other hand, attempts are being made that the public sector units should come in between. This

is how the public sector units are coming into existence in this country.

Apart from the treatment meted out to private sector, in order to safeguard the inefficiency of the public sector, a regular, maligned, propaganda is being carried out against the private sector. Recently, I came across an answer given by the hon. Minister to a question—I do not remember whether it was the Industries Minister or the Finance Minister—stating :

“In respect of assets of four leading houses of India, in the year 1966-67, assets of Birlas were Rs.480 crores, the assets of Tatas were Rs.547 crores, the assets of Mafatlal were Rs.106 crores and of Kamani were Rs.19 crores.”

An impression is sought to be created that the family of Birlas, the family of Tatas and the family of Mafatlals are the owners of these assets. Nothing can be far from this truth. This is the capital employed by the respective industries in which lakhs and lakhs of share-holders are the participants. This is the capital of lakhs and lakhs of participants and not of a particular family.

Trying to create such an impression is nothing but to mislead the people and mislead the members of this House. What do they exactly mean when they say that the Tatas control Rs.547 crores, the Birlas control Rs.480 crores and Mafatlal controls Rs.106 crores? Are they not aware that the name of Birlas, and the name of Tatas, invoke a large number of individuals who are independent, and separate, who have separate interests and who for all practical purposes are looking after their own jobs. What is the idea of dealing with the subject in this manner when with effect from 1st April, 1970, the managing agency has been abolished? There is nothing like Birla brothers; there is nothing like Tata and Sons and so on. Each and every company is controlled by respective shareholders and by the board of directors who are elected by the share-holders. There is nothing like Managing Agency and it is high time that this type of witch-hunting against these people who have been responsible for the industrial growth in this country is stopped by the Government.

There are many other ways by which threats are issued by the Government against private entrepreneurs. Recently a threat was issued : 'Look here, Boys. If you don't behave properly, we shall think in terms of converting our loans into shares'. Another threat was issued, 'It is our money through which the private sector is working. Private sector would not be able to function unless Government is there to help.'. What a peculiar concept of public money they have ! They have lost all sense of balance.

Shri Ranga (Srikulam) : It is their grand-father's property.

Shri D. N. Patodia : Do they mean to say that after nationalisation the deposits of the nationalised banks belong to the Government ?

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) : It belongs to the nation.

Shri D. N. Patodia : It belongs to the depositors, it belongs to the people. You have as much right to the money as we have and the private sector has as much right as Public sector has. You have no special privilege over that money. Therefore, please for God's sake 'Don't claim it 's Government's money'. Public sector is thriving because the public have confidence in them. You try to sell the shares of Hindustan Steel or any other public undertaking. They will sell at 50 per cent discount. But Birlas and Tatas' concerns shares are sold at a premium. This is a challenge. It is the symbol of trust the people have in their concerns. The shares of public undertakings selling at a discount in the market will be a symbol of distrust of people in the public sector.

By legislating the anti-monopoly law, the Government have completely confused the conception of monopoly with the size of the undertaking. The theory of monopoly which was discarded by the world many years ago has now been adopted by the Government. They are confused. They are not aware of what is taking place in the rest of the world. We have to achieve economies of scale and we have to see that we are able to compete in technology, in efficiency, in cost of production and in every other manner with the rest of the world.

Shri Ranga : In management also.

Shri D. N. Patodia : On this matter I will quote a small passage from a speech recently made by Mr. B. K. Nehru who is presently the Governor of Assam :

"One of the most overused adjective of Indian public discussions is the word 'huge'. There are huge factories, there are people with huge wealth and others who draw huge salaries. To anybody used to the scale on which modern world operates there is nothing huge in India at all except its population and poverty."

Shri Ranjeet Singh : And huge lies of the Government.

Shri D. N. Patodia : The effect of all these actions put together is that industrial progress has slackened. Industries are not coming up. On the other hand, shortage is being created. Inflationary tendency is setting in. The fact that there is no industrial growth is evident from a few facts that I will quote. In 1968 only 531 companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 155 crores. In 1969, only 717 companies only were registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 107 crores. This is the type of progress that we are making to-day. What about granting of new licences? In 1965, 515 licences were issued. In 1966, 388 licences were issued, in 1967, 280 licences were issued and in 1968 upto June only 91 licences were issued.

A word about the rural development. You know, Sir, in India even after 23 years of Independence there is no appreciable progress with regard to transfer of the burden of population from agriculture to industry. Even today 79.1 per cent of Indian population is directly dependent upon agriculture whereas in other advanced countries like U. S. A., the dependence on agriculture is only 5 per cent. Unless you are able to solve this problem, unless you are able to divert the rural population from agriculture to industry and other rural development works you are not going to make much progress whatever be your other efforts. For that purpose I think it is necessary for you to undertake Rural

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development schemes. Unless you do that you will not be able to make any headway whatsoever.

The foremost thing that is needed to be done by the Government is that the racket of State Enterprises and Nationalisation must stop. Capital is the most scarce commodity in the world not only in India and India cannot afford to have the luxury of frittering away or wasting this scarce commodity by investing on public sector and continue to incur losses year after year. It is possible to generate growth and reduce losses. But that will need a change of attitude on the part of this Government. Nobody is going to work so long as the State creates obstruction and hindrance in their free functioning and growth. Let the Government give a solemn assurance to the House that unless each and every public sector starts making a profit no further investment will be made.

I hope Government will derive a lesson from what I have said and even at this stage will not hesitate in reversing the trend by which the process of growth will start. Thank you.

श्री अक्षय सिंह (भागरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

भारत के विकास के वास्ते व्यापार, इंडस्ट्री आदि का खास महत्व है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि पिछले 22 साल में देश में काफी इंडस्ट्रियस डिवेलपमेंट हुआ है। पहले हमारे देश में कोई चीज नहीं बनती थी, सुई तक नहीं बनती थी। लेकिन आज हर किस्म की मशीनरी, एयरोप्लेन, जहाज, मिलिटरी का सामान और तरह-तरह के औजार, टूल्स आदि बनते हैं। यह बहुत ही संतोष की बात है। लेकिन देखने वाली एक बात है। कोई भी फर्म, कोई भी इंडस्ट्री, कोई भी इंडस्ट्री तभी तक चल सकती है, जब तक वह फायदा करती रह सकती है, प्राफिट कमाती रह सकती है। अगर वह लूजिंग कंसेन्स हो तो एक न एक दिन वह फेल होकर रहेगा। यही हास आज हमारी सरकार का है। सरकार ने जो इंडस्ट्रीज चला रखी हैं उनमें करीब 3500 करोड़ रुपया उसने

लगा रखा है। अगर दस परसेंट भी प्राफिट मिले तो सरकार को साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ का फायदा होना चाहिये। लेकिन उसके बजाय सरकार को नुकसान हो रहा है। यह कब तक चल सकता है। आज हमारे देश पर करीब पंद्रह हजार करोड़ रुपया ऋण का है। उसके साथ साथ हमारी इंडस्ट्री के अलावा 3500 करोड़ रुपया रेसर्व में लगा हुआ है। अगर दस परसेंट प्राफिट भी मिले तो दोनों से हमको सात सौ करोड़ मिलना चाहिये। अगर यह मिल जाए तो हमारा जो बजट है वह सरप्लस हो सकता है। लेकिन हम पिछले 22 साल से देखते आ रहे हैं कि हर वजट डिफिसिट बजट होता है और हर साल नए-नए टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं। कहीं तक इस तरह से हम चल सकते हैं। हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं। लेकिन समाजवाद चलता है नैतिकता के बल पर, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई से। लेकिन आप देखें कि जो चेयरमैन या डायरेक्टर पब्लिक इंडस्ट्रिकॉर्पोरेशन के हैं, वे ज्यादातर इनएक्सपीरियेंस्ड आदमी हैं और साथ साथ वे लोक इनसे नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं, इस तरह की बातें करते हैं जिससे नुकसान पहुँचे। कहा यह जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रिकॉर्पोरेशन आटोनीमस बाडीज हैं और इनके रोजमर्रा के काम में कोई दखल नहीं दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन पी० ए० सी०, एसटीमेंट आदि कमेटीज ने बहुत सी बातों पर प्रकाश डालती हैं और कई सुझाव देती हैं। लेकिन उनका इन पर कोई असर नहीं होता है। मैं भिसस देता हूँ। एंटीनायोटिक्स फील्ड्री ऋषिकेश में है। उसमें सरकार का काफी रुपया लगा हुआ है। वह लाभ में जा रही है। कई तरह की बड़ी घाबलिया चलती हैं। जिस जास का चेयरमैन या डायरेक्टर होता है उसी जात के आदमियों की वह भरती करता है। उनमें क्वालिफाइड आदमियों को जगह नहीं मिलती है और अन-क्वालिफाइड आदमी ले लिये जाते हैं। अच्छे ट्रेन्ड आदमियों को बर्बाद नहीं रखने दिया जाता है। इस स्थिति में ये आटोनीमस बाडीज कैसे सफल हो सकती हैं? मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में यह बात लाई है कि एंटी-नायोटिक्स के कारखाने से चौदह बरस की सर्विस वाले एक आदमी को सरप्लस कर के निकाल दिया गया, लेकिन उन दोनों का कहना है कि वह एक आटोनीमस बाडी है, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह

कैसी घाटानोमस बाड़ी है, जिसके बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर तक कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह तो एक मजाक सा है। इस हाउस में कई दफा यह सवाल उठाया गया है कि इन संस्थानों से लोगों को नाजायज तरीके से निकाला गया है। अगर हमारी पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग और घाटानोमस बाड़ीज इसी तरह काम करती रहीं, तो वे हमारे देश का बेड़ा गक कर देंगी और हमारे देश में समाजवाद कभी नहीं आ पायेगा। समाजवाद तभी आयेगा, जब हम सचाई, नैतिकता और ईमानदारी से काम करेंगे।

हमारा भारत एक गरीब देश है। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहती हैं कि हमारा देश तरक्की करे और गरीबों की शालत में सुधार हो, लेकिन वह कैसे हो सकता है, जब हमारे बड़े बड़े पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग के अधिकारी नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और गवर्नमेंट को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग या कारखाना घाटे में चलता है, उसको चेतावनी दे दी जाये कि वह प्राफिट करके दिखाये, वना उसको बन्द कर दिया जायेगा। जो कारखाने नुकसान देते हैं, उनको प्राइवेट लोगों को कन्ट्रैक्ट पर दे दिया जाये; वे मुनाफा करके दिखायेंगे। आखिर इस बात का क्या कारण है कि प्राइवेट कारखाने तो दस, पंद्रह परसेंट मुनाफा कमाते हैं और हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने घाटे पर चलते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बातों से हमारे प्रजातंत्र, डेमोक्रेटिक वे आफ लाइफ, के खत्म होने का खतरा है। पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग में इतना नुकसान होने की वजह से सरकार को हर साल टैक्स बढ़ाने पड़ते हैं, जिससे जनता में असंतोष पैदा होता है।

हमारे प्लानर्ज ने इस बात पर कभी गौर नहीं किया है कि पूरे देश का संतुलित विकास कैसे करता है और देश के सब क्षेत्रों की उन्नति कैसे करनी है। कुछ स्टेट्स की तो काफी तरक्की हुई है, जब कि अन्य स्टेट्स अब भी बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं। बँस्ट बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और मद्रास में काफी इंडस्ट्रीज खोली गई हैं और इस कारण उन्होंने बहुत प्रगति की है, लेकिन यू० पी०, बिहार और राजस्थान आदि स्टेट्स बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं। जब तक देश का संतुलित विकास नहीं होता है और सब स्टेट्स को तरक्की नहीं होती है, सब तक हमारा प्रजातंत्र सफल नहीं हो सकता है।

खास तौर से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बाइस बरस में हमारे आगरा में एक भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं खोली गई है। मैंने इस बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर से भी कहा है, चीफ मिनिस्टर से भी कहा है, कई मर्तबा कहा है, हर साल कहता हूँ, इस बारे में प्रस्ताव भी पास किये गये हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। यू० पी० में कानपुर, बनारस और लखनऊ ग्रंमर्दि में काफी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, लेकिन आगरा में आज तक कोई इंडस्ट्री स्थापित नहीं की गई है। आगरा में चार सूत के मिल थे, लेकिन अब वह भी खत्म हो गए हैं। आगरा एक इन्टरनेशनल सिटी है, जिसकी सात लाख की आबादी है। देश-विदेश से काफी लोग वहाँ जाते हैं। लेकिन उसकी हालत आज भी वही है, जो बाइस बरस पहले थी। हाल ही में जब हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर आगरे आई थीं, तो एक डेपुटेशन उनसे मिला था और मैं भी उनसे इस बारे में कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम देखेंगे। पता नहीं, वह कौन सा दिन होगा, जब मिनिस्टर साहब आगरे के लिए कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री देंगे।

हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश है, इसमें करीब 5 लाख ग्राम हैं, लेकिन उनमें काटेज और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर काटेज और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज पर ध्यान दिया जाता तो हमारी हालत आज बहुत अच्छी होती। हमारे यहाँ अभी हाल में एक सेमिनार हुआ था, मैं भी उसमें शामिल हुआ था और उसमें स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में विचार हुआ था, बहुत सी नई बातें सामने आई थीं। कई दफा इस तरह के सजे-शचन सरकार के सामने रखे गये कि जिस तरीके से जापान ने अपनी काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज को तरक्की दी है, गाँव गाँव में छोटे छोटे पुरजों के बनाने की मशीनें लगा दी हैं, जिनको वहाँ के लोग मीखते हैं और फिर उन पर काम करते हैं, उसी तरह की चीज हिन्दुस्तान में होनी चाहिये, लेकिन इस सजेचन पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। हमारे देश की 75 से 80 प्रतिशत आबादी गाँवों में रहती है, जहाँ वे साल में तीन-चार महीने बेकार रहते हैं। अगर इस तरह की इण्डस्ट्रीज वहाँ लगा दी जाय तो इस से लोगों को काम मिलेगा और उनकी हालत सुधरेगी। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहती हैं कि देश की बेकारी दूर हो, लेकिन बेकारी कैसे दूर हो सकती है? जब तक हम देहातों में बिजेज और काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज कायम नहीं करेंगे

[श्री अचल सिंह]

उनको काम के साधन नहीं देंगे, तब तक वह बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती।

हमारे यहाँ गाँवों में बिजली की भी बहुत कमी है, काशत और छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये बिजली नहीं मिलती है, इस तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश पर आज बहुत ज्यादा कर्जा है, हमारा समाजवाद तभी कामयाब हो सकता है, जब कि हम प्राफिट-मेकिंग हों। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गौर करें और हमारे जो कन्सर्नज आज लॉस में चल रहे हैं, उनको फायदे में लाने की कोशिश करें, ताकि हमारा बजट डेफिसिट न बने, सरप्लस बने। हमारे यहाँ मुल्क में पैसे की कमी है, नोट छप जाते हैं, इस तरह से उस कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाती है, लेकिन इससे मुल्क में इन्फ्लेशन पैदा होता है, चीजों के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं। आज चीजों के भाव इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है, चार और पाँच गुना दामों पर आज लोगों को चीजें मिलती हैं। रुपये की बेल्यू आज सिर्फ दो आने रह गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दें, अधिक से अधिक इण्डस्ट्रीज मुल्क में कायम करें, जिससे लोगों को काम मिल सके। अमरीका, जापान, इंग्लैंड और जर्मनी इण्डस्ट्रीज से बने हैं। अगर देश के 70-80 परसेन्ट आदमियों को इण्डस्ट्रीज में काम मिल जाय, तो हमारा देश खुशहाल हो सकता है। आज हमारे देश का 80 परसेन्ट आदमी काशत करता है, सिर्फ 10-15 परसेन्ट आदमी इण्डस्ट्रीज में है—इसलिये इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस ग्रान्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब आगरा के लिये खास तौर से ध्यान देंगे।

श्री मृञ्जय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : सभा-पति जी, आज इतना कम समय है कि सब बातें तो नहीं कह सकूँगा, इसलिये जितना आज कह सकता हूँ, उतना ही कहने की कोशिश करता हूँ। आप के मंत्रालय में तीन चीजें हैं—इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेन्ट, कम्पनी कानून और साथ ही साथ इन्टरनल ट्रेड भी आप के ही पास है। कामशियल लाज में आप देख रहे हैं—दो परिवर्तन हाल में हुए हैं। एक परिवर्तन मैनेजिंग एजेन्सीज के एगालीशन का हुआ है—इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी

अगर खराब थी, उसे आपने हटा दिया, कोई मुजायका नहीं, बहुत अच्छा किया, कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन खराब से खराब चीज में भी एक-दो बातें अच्छी हुआ करती हैं, दुनिया का यही कायदा है। उसके हटायें जाने से जो बेल्यूम आज पैदा हुआ है, उसको पूरा करने के लिये आपने क्या उपाय सोचा है? आज कोई आदमी नई कम्पनी क्यों खड़ी करेगा, जब कि उसके लिये उसमें कोई इन्सेन्टिव ही नहीं है? इन्सेन्टिव के लिये ही लोग नई नई कम्पनियाँ खड़ी किया करते थे, उसमें अगर पैसा लगायेंगे तो सिर्फ डिविडेंड पर ही नहीं रहना होगा, वल्कि वे आशा करते थे कि उससे और अधिक भी पायेंगे। जायज लाभ पाते या लेते तो ठीक था, लेकिन चूँकि नाजायज बातें करने लगे, इसलिये उनको हटा दिया गया—मुझे इसमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन जो जायज काम करते थे, जायज लाभ पाते, उनका रास्ता भी अब बन्द हो गया है। आज नई कम्पनी खोलने के लिये कोई 25-30 लाख रुपया क्यों लगायेगा? जब कि शुरू में ही घाटे से सारी पूंजी के डूब जाने का खतरा है। शेयर पर डिविडेंड या लाभ के लिए सफल कम्पनी में क्यों नहीं रुपया लगायेगा कि नाहक जोखिम खरीदेगा? यह ठीक है कि अब आपने 1 करोड़ तक का लाइसेंस खोल दिया है, लेकिन जो नई कम्पनी शुरू करेगा, उसको क्या कच्चा माल मिलने का कोई भरोसा है?

उसको और दूसरी सुविधाओं का कौनसा भरोसा है? वरना वह फैक्टरी खोलकर क्या करेगा? मैं अपने अनुभव से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में बात कर रहा हूँ। यहाँ आने के डेढ़ वर्ष पहले मैंने खुद कोशिश की थी और आपके स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज सर्विस इंडस्ट्रीट्यूट में एक होशियार इंजीनियर को लेकर गया था। वहाँ पर मेरे साथ जो बर्ताव हुआ वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर शुरू में ही हमसे कहा गया कि हम आपको कोई इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे। मैंने कहा कि मैं इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नहीं माँगता। उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपको पैसा नहीं देंगे तो मैंने कहा कि हम आपसे पैसा भी नहीं माँगते। उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपकी टेक्निकल डिफिकल्टीज दूर करेंगे। मैंने कहा कि जब काम शुरू होगा तभी तो टेक्निकल डिफिकल्टीज का पता चलेगा। उन्होंने फिर कहा कि आप चाहते क्या हैं। मैंने कहा कि हम यही चाहते हैं कि जो चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में बन

रही हैं और जो आपके हाथ में हैं उनका कोटा तो दीजिए। जो चीजें आप कंट्रोल में रखे हुए हैं वह तो कम से कम मिल जायें। उन्होंने कहा कि वह बाजार में मिलती हैं तो मैंने कहा कि तीन रुपये की चीज 17 रुपये की मिलती है, उसको लेकर हम क्या करेंगे। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप एक काम कीजिए कि आप जाँच पड़ताल करें कि हम ब्लैक मार्केटिंग तो नहीं करते हैं और आप देखिये कि हम पूरा सेल्स टैक्स देते हैं या नहीं। जितना निर्माण हम दिखलाते हैं उसपर पूरा सेल्स टैक्स हम देते हैं या नहीं। आप हमारा स्टॉक चेक कीजिए। मेरे सामने ही उनके पास एक और व्यापारी आया तो उनका रख बदल गया। फिर मैं समझ गया कि

इसके अन्दर क्या भेद है। मैं जिन्दगी भर तो बिजनेस की तरफ गया नहीं था और यह अच्छा ही हुआ कि मैं उससे बच गया। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उस अफसर का नाम भी बतला दूंगा लेकिन फायदा क्या है? कोई एक ही अफिसर हो तो उसका नाम बतलाया जाये। यहाँ तो कुएँ में ही भांग पड़ी है।

सभापति महोदय : आप 16 तारीख को अपना भाषण जारी रखेंगे।

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 16, 1970/Chaitra 26, 1892 (Saka).