

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

है। आपको मालूम है कि अभी भी हमारे गांवों में लोग कुम्भकार को पंडित कहते हैं—

सभापति महोदय : आपको अभी और बोलना है तो आप अगली बार अपना भाषण जारी रखें। अब आध घंटे की चर्चा होगी।

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE : SHIFTING OF INDUSTRIES FROM WEST BENGAL TO UP

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : As I have not been well, if you permit, I would like to more or less read out my speech and that, sitting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The stories of the horrible picture of head-hunting and blood-baths have very often been brought to the attention of the Parliament. But in my opinion, these are only the outer symptoms of the deeper malady that faces West Bengal today. West Bengal is on the verge of a structural collapse in regard to its present industry and its future potentialities. If the deeper malady is not dealt with with the utmost urgency, the industrial collapse in West Bengal will provide faster breeding ground for more chaos, violence and more blood bath.

West Bengal today faces an industrial crisis hitherto unknown in the life of the nation. West Bengal produced 28 per cent G. N. P. of the whole nation, but now it has come down to only 14 per cent. West Bengal is facing abnormal industrial uncertainties. The head offices of the big industrial houses are being shifted out of the State. Many industrial concerns are shifted under the camouflage of opening a second unit outside West Bengal, reducing the industrial potentialities of the State. Capital earned out of the labour and resources in West Bengal are being invested in Haryana, Maharashtra, U. P., Bihar and other

States. New licences for industrial concerns have abnormally declined, and a number of industrial concerns are under lock-outs, closures and strikes or are getting liquidated due to sick conditions. Expansion and investment in industries are dangerously shrinking and employment potential is declining alarmingly. Private and official agencies from different States are offering various inducements to small, and medium and large scale industries in West Bengal to shift to other States. If this condition in West Bengal goes on, it will definitely create further crisis for the State.

Though officially it has been denied that there has been any shifting of industries from West Bengal except for a dozen, 'I can give you a number of head offices of big industrial houses like Birla Brothers, Thapars, Sabu Jains, K. K. Jajodia, Binnis and other sugar mills which have already shifted from West Bengal. Though it is very difficult to give exact figures about the industrial concerns so far shifted from West Bengal as Government has not investigated into the matter, I can cite the names of a few concerns like Jay Engineering Bengal Lamps, Kiran Lamps, Annapurna Sugar Mills, Sulekha Inks, SUR, Refrigerators, Bengal Enamels and many other industries which have already started second units outside West Bengal. Strongly, Jay Engineering is encouraging a strike in its Calcutta concerns in order to ultimately kill itself, so that its second units may prosper in Agra and Hyderabad. If Jay Engineering is liquidated, 10,000 refugee families will be rendered unemployed, creating serious trouble for West Bengal. As there is no control over transfer of capital, it is obvious that all the second units of the industrial concerns outside West Bengal are being opened there with the capital and the resources earned in the State of West Bengal.

No new investment and no fresh expansion of industries are to be seen in West Bengal and applications for new licences for starting new industries are rapidly declining. This will be clear from the following figures. In 1955 the number of applications for starting new industries

in West Bengal was 158 and in 1968 it was only 96. Letters of intent issued in 1966 were 34 and in 1968 it was only 18. All these figures are not more than 10 per cent of the figures for the whole country. From 1st January, 1970 to 31st March, 1970 quite a few units have shifted to States outside West Bengal. The authorised capital of non-Government companies shows a dangerous decline from Rs. 244 crores in 1966 to Rs. 20.99 crores in 1969, whereas the authorised capital rose in Maharashtra during the same period from 26.7 crores to Rs. 119 crores. In 1969 West Bengal got only 69 licences as against 76 for Maharashtra and with the corresponding capitals of Rs. 12.5 crores as against Rs. 51.8 crores in Maharashtra. How fresh investment in industries is dangerously declining from West Bengal is clear from the figures. In April 1968 the aggregate paid up capital of joint stock companies in West Bengal about Rs. 645 crores but by April 1970 it had increased by one crore only. The dangerous state of industrial health of West Bengal will further be highlighted by the fact that while the total growth rate of industrial income for all India was five per cent per year during the years 1960 to 1968, it was only 2.7 per cent in West Bengal. During the same period the total national income grew at 3.7 per cent per annum, but for West Bengal it was only 2.6 per cent. The number of new factories registered in West Bengal declined from 195 in 1966 to 154 in 1969. During the period between 1964 and 1968 the total number of licences issued to Maharashtra was 593 but to Bengal only 276. The decline in industry of West Bengal is also highlighted by the steep decline of gross tonnage handled by the Calcutta port from 13 million tonnes in 1953-64 to 6.2 million tonnes in 1958-69. As a result of the opening of a tea auction centre at Gaubati West Bengal will lose Rs. 7 crores and odd per year and more than a lakh of people will lose their jobs. 292 such concerns are not functioning at the moment involving about 68,000 workers. In Gujarat and Maharashtra all such sick and closed mills have been taken over by the Government. Although there are seventeen such sick mills in West Bengal none had been taken over by the Government. Growth of production and capital and outfall and

value have gone down in Bengal from 18.3 per cent to 12.5 per cent in 1966. The growth of new factories is declining in Bengal and it will also be evident from that that it was 181 in 1966, but declined to 154 in 1969. Employment during this year remains stagnant, only 8.5 lakhs. The All India employment figure rose by ten per cent but in the case of West Bengal it declined, instead of increasing by ten per cent. The backlog of the Third Plan of unemployment in West Bengal is 1.5 million and according to the estimates of the Planning Commission by the end of the Fourth Plan the backlog will be about three million. The educated unemployed waiting for jobs number 1,90,000. The U. F. rule no doubt created a disastrous situation in West Bengal by indulging in strikes. Out of 16.6 million man-days lost in 1969, throughout India, about ten million man-days were lost in West Bengal alone. There were fifty strikes in Durgapur causing fifty per cent loss in production. But these are not the only reasons for decline of industries in West Bengal.

Even Mr. Dinesh Singh admitted that out of 165 units closed in West Bengal, 74 were due to the want of supply of raw materials. In his answer he said that there had been no shift in industry from West Bengal to U.P. I give the name INSOV Auto limited. It asked for a licence from West Bengal in 1964. It was not given. Then when it entered into collaboration with a Moscow company and asked for a licence to open the unit in U. P. permission was given in April 1970. But when it wanted to open the unit in West Bengal in 1964 it was denied. But now it has been given in U.P. The people of Bengal have been taxed to the teeth. Unfortunately, the Planning Commission and Finance Commission have not shown any special favour to West Bengal. Although in this House it has been submitted that the problem of West Bengal is a special national problem, there has been no special national formula evolved in this House to solve the problem of West Bengal.

The situation in West Bengal is so serious that day by day the employment potential is going down. There has been 24 per cent loss in employment between 1966 and

1969. Government tries to apportion blame on strikes. But this is not the only reason. The other reasons are lack of raw materials, fiscal policy of the government finance-giving offices being in Bombay etc. People have to run to Bombay. I had some talk with the directors of some foreign companies. They mentioned about this trouble. Now the licensing offices are at Delhi and they have to run to Delhi to get the licences. Licence is given according to an inordinately slow process and in a whimsical manner also. In Maharashtra, Haryana and other places, there are preferential benefit given to the industries, but unfortunately no such thing is done in West Bengal.

I want to warn the Government, I am not as much worried about the Naxalite and Marxist violent activities, because there is the traditional psychesits of the revolution in west Bengal, as some politicians. There we have the highest concentration of the lower and middle class people from the refugees in West Bengal. But if industry is killed, if industrial potential is lost, if there is no fresh investment and expansion in industry, the situation will further deteriorate. By shooting left and right, 'by' promulgating curfews, by enacting the P.D. Act or by mass arrests, you will not be able to tackle the problems of West Bengal. It has to be tackled by removing the root cause of the deep malady. You have to create an atmosphere of hope, a new horizon of aspirations and a dream in the minds of the young unemployed who number already 15 lakhs by the end of 3rd plan. By the end of the fourth plan, there will be 30 lakh of unemployed people, of whom about 10 lakhs will be educated unemployed, from postgraduates to matric. West Bengal controlled the complex of industries of the whole of eastern India. If Bengal is lost, the whole of India will be lost and in no time Nemesis will overtake the rest of India. Again I warn the Government : Instead of giving 3500 revolvers to the traffic police to shoot at sight, they should go deep into the problems and see how to solve the problems of a employment, how to develop industry and make fresh investment, how to expand the indus-

tries and prevent capital from being shifted from there. They should see that the industries are not reduced by other States out of West Bengal. If the warning is not heeded in time I repeat that if Bengal is lost the whole of eastern India will be lost and the Nemesis will overtake the fate of the whole nation in no time.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी पश्चिमी बंगाल का हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगिक विकास में बड़ा हाथ रहा है—इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि गुजराती और पारसी आखिर में लीड ले गये। बंगाल के गौरव को उठाने में दो आदमियों का ज्यादा बड़ा हाथ था—एक थे श्री द्वारिका नाथ टैगोर और दूसरे थे श्री राम दुलाल। उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान में पूँजीवादी विकास की जो गाड़ी चली, उसमें श्री जमशेद जी नौशेरवान जी टाटा का प्रमुख हाथ रहा। लेकिन आज जो समस्या सामने है वह यह है कि वहाँ के पूँजीपति वहाँ की पूँजी को बाहर लिये जा रहे हैं, इसको कैसे रोकना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, आज जो पूँजी वहाँ से भाग रही है, इसके दो कारण हैं—एक है—रेट-आफ-प्राफिट। यू० पी० अनडेवलप्ड एरिया है और बंगाल डेवलप्ड एरिया है। यू० पी० में रेट-आफ प्राफिट हायर है, इसलिए वहाँ के उद्योग-पति यू० पी० में जाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बतलायें—यू० पी० में एव्रज रेट आफ प्राफिट क्या है और बंगाल में एव्रज रेट आफ प्राफिट क्या है ?

दूसरी बात—लेबर ट्रबल की समस्या है। वहाँ पर आज जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की समस्या है, उससे भी पूँजीपति बहुत परेशान है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय बंगाल के जितने ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स हैं, लेबर लीडर्स हैं और कैपिटलिस्ट्स हैं, उनका एक सम्मेलन बुलायें। वैसे तो सारे देश के लिए आपका

एक कोड ग्राफ कण्डक्ट है, डिस्प्लन का भी कोड है और लेबर का भी कोड है, लेकिन आज जो परिस्थिति वहां चल रही है, उद्योग वहां से भाग रहे हैं, पूंजी वहां से भाग रही है, उसको मटेनजर रख कर कोई कोड बनाएं ताकि जो पूंजी वहां से भाग रही है वह रुक सके।

तोसरा सवाल यह है कि बंगाल की तीन चौथाई समस्या कलकत्ते की समस्या है। कलकत्ता बंगाल की नगरी नहीं है ब्राल इंडिया सिटी है। लेकिन इस सरकार ने कलकत्ते को कभी कभी ब्राल इंडिया सिटी के रूप में नहीं देखा है—यह दुर्भाग्य है। मैं चाहूंगा कि कलकत्ता जोकि एक कंजस्टेड एरिया है, उसकी प्राबलम्स को हल करने के लिए कोई मेट्रोपोलिटन डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम बनाएं जिसे सब कामों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दी जाय।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बाँका) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ग्राने मित्र श्री समर गुहा को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने अपनी इस अस्वस्थ अवस्था में भी पश्चिम बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को आपसे घंटे की चर्चा के रूप में उठाया है। किन्तु उन्होंने जो निदान इस समस्या के दिए हैं, मैं उनसे कुछ ग्रंथ में सहमत नहीं हूँ। आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं, वहाँ से पूंजी दूसरे प्रदेशों में जा रही है, व्यापारी वहाँ से धबरा कर भाग रहे हैं—यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस का हमें ससे पहले हल खोजना होगा। आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में अराजकता का बोलबाला है, दिनदहाड़े कानून एवं जनता के रक्षक मौत के घाट उतारे जा रहे हैं सड़कों पर दिनदहाड़े बम-पिस्तौलों से घमासान युद्ध होते हैं, जो हमारी सरकार अभी तक रोक नहीं सकी है। अब इस सरकार ने पी० डी० एक्ट भी लागू किया है। लेकिन यह कितना सफल हो सकेगा इस बारे में मुझे शक है।

व्यापारी शान्ति के वातावरण में ही काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो पश्चिमी बंगाल में आज अराजकता का वातावरण है, उसमें वे कैसे काम कर सकते हैं यह एक विचारणीय विषय है। हमारे मित्र भा जी ने कहा कि यू० पी० में रेट ग्राफ प्राफिट ज्यादा है, इसलिए व्यापारी बंगाल छोड़कर यू० पी० की ओर दौड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन उनका यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। प्राफिट की भावना से वहाँ के लोग नहीं भाग रहे हैं, यह एक ध्रुव सत्य है।

पश्चिम बंगाल से लोग कारखानों या पूंजी को इस वास्ते हटाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं कि उनमें सुरक्षा की भावना नहीं है। वे अपने कारखानों में जा नहीं सकते और न उनकी देखभाल ही कर सकते हैं। न वे मजदूरों से काम ले सकते हैं।

मैं आपको केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अगर मजदूर मजदूरी बढ़ाने के लिए हड़ताल करते हैं तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। किन्तु अधिकतर वहाँ राजनीतिक कारणों से हड़तालें होती हैं। एक कम्पनी है जहाँ मेट्रीकुलेट क्लर्क्स को भी घाठ घाठ और नौ नौ सौ रुपये वेतन मिलता है। फिर भी वहाँ हड़ताल हुई। कारण यह था कि कुछ लोग चाहते थे कि वहाँ के कुछ खास आदमियों को, ऊपर के टाप आदमियों को, हटाया जाय।

दूसरा आज दुर्गापुर का उदाहरण लें। वहाँ हड़ताल का आह्वान किया लेकिन मजदूरी बढ़ाने की वहाँ कोई बात नहीं थी। किसी वर्कर ने कोई खून किया था। उसको पकड़ा गया। उसको जमानत पर छोड़ा क्यों नहीं गया, इसलिए वहाँ हड़ताल कर दी गई। राजनीतिक कारणों से जब हड़तालें होती हैं तो अराजकता का वातावरण पैदा हो जाता है। उसको सबसे पहले दूर करना होगा। साथ-साथ

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

मैं अपने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टों से भी एक बात कहूंगा कि वे घबराकर पश्चिम बंगाल से अपनी पूंजी को न हटाएं और न कारखानों को ही स्थानान्तरित करें। यह एक पासिंग फेज है। जो निकल जायगा। इसलिए बदनामी का सेहरा वे अपने सिर पर न लें।

सरकार से भी मैं एक प्रार्थना कहूंगा कि शीघ्रतिशीघ्र वह वहां ऐसा वातावरण बनाएं ताकि शांति के साथ सब लागू वह काम कर सकें।

अब मैं एक प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। आज मालिकों और मजदूरों में जो मनमुटाव चल रहे हैं और उसको लेकर जितनी अशांति पैदा हो रही है उसको सुलभाने के लिए क्या वे कोई इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रस्ट औद्योगिक सन्धि पांच वर्ष या कम से कम तीन वर्ष के लिए करने का कोई प्रबन्ध करेंगे? पार्लियामेंट में भी कुछ लेबर लीडर हैं। वे काफी तादाद में यहां हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर पार्लियामेंट में आप इस मामले में समझौता कर सकें तो पश्चिम बंगाल में आपसे आप समझौता हो जायगा। क्या आप ऐसा कोई स्टेप ले रहे हैं जिससे पश्चिमी बंगाल में तीन या पांच साल के लिए किसी प्रकार का इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रस्ट हो सके।

दूसरे मजदूरों में आज जो हड़ताल की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है उसकी एक वजह यह भी है कि आज उनको जो पैसे मजदूरी के मिलते हैं, उससे उनके जीवन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। इस वास्ते क्या सरकार इस मुद्दा पर भी विचार करेगी कि मजदूरों को जो रुपये के रूप में मजदूरी दी जाती है उसके कुछ भाग के बदले उनको फिक्स्ड प्राइसिस में भोजन इत्यादि एवं अन्य जीवनोपयोगी सामग्री दी जाय या मिलें और फैक्ट्रियों के मालिकों से उसे दिलाने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए। जब

तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता पश्चिम बंगाल में शान्ति होनी मुश्किल है।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have a submission to make. My name is fifth in the list. The other day the Speaker gave a chance to others when other Members were absent. Today Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That was not to be treated as a precedent. It was said last time. Those Members, who do not secure a position in the ballot, are not to be accommodated at all. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) :

Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to Shri Guha for raising this discussion in the House in order to focus the attention of Government on the conditions which are prevailing in West Bengal. It is really very sad that West Bengal, which is one of the foremost States in our country and which has got major industries like jute, tea, coal, steel, and engineering the Calcutta Metropolitan District has the largest concentration of productive capacity and accounts for about 15 per cent of India's export a State like that has to suffer in industry. Really, everyone will be concerned about it and it is necessary for everybody in the House to think about it and find out what are the best possible methods which could be adopted in order to bring Bengal once again to the same position and make it industrially very important.

This tendency for the units to be shifted from one State to another is not something very peculiar to Bengal. Right from 1965 till now a number of applications have come from various States asking the Government of India to permit them to shift units to some other State. It is not purely based on labour problems or any other problems. Sheer technical matters,

raw material matters and some other things sometimes compel the units to have expansion in some State rather than in their own. For instance if I give figures of applications which we have received from various States, Maharashtra is supposed to be the highest in the lot, that is, about 15 applications have been received from Maharashtra asking the Government to permit them to shift to some other State. West Bengal perhaps occupies the second place in the ladder. From Bihar we have receive about 4 applications. In total, 43 applications have been received from various States.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the name of opening second units, so many units are going out of West Bengal. That is a camouflage.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I am prepared to agree with whatever Mr. Samar says because he and the Government of India are also interested in seeing that the units are not shifted out of West Bengal out of sheer fear. Many of the officers and even some of us, when we visited Calcutta, told the industrialists it was not necessary to get out of West Bengal thinking that in some other State they will be able to have a comfortable position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Central Government undertakings like so of the defence units have been shifted out of West Bengal. I am not talking about private concerns. The Central Government undertakings, including some defence units, have been shift out of West Bengal.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is not just scoring a debating point.

In any State, we will have to first create conditions for the industries to thrive. My hon. friend has rightly asked the question as to why many of the industrialists are not prepared to stay in West Bengal. It may look a little unreasonable to some of my friends who come from West Bengal. But it is a question asked by almost every industrialist in West Bengal

today. The Government of India and many other persons who are concerned are definitely asking the industrialists to stay in West Bengal. And they are not allowed to get out of West Bengal.....

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Will you give them protection if they stay in West Bengal ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Another thing is, to get units shifted from West Bengal to another State.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a diversion. Protection is not the only question. Out of 165 units, the Central Government could not supply raw materials, to 74 of them. There is the question of ofical policy also. All important offices are in Bombay and the Central Government offices are in Delhi. The Licensing office is in Delhi. There are so many other questions.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : For the benefit of the House and Mr. Samar Guha I only want to say that in case a unit has to be shifted from one State to another, the process that has to be followed is almost like getting a new licence because when the licence is given, they have to qualify certain conditions including the area were it is going to be located. In case it has to be shifted from one location to some other place, the entire process to be gone into. It is not so easy for anybody to get permission to shift from one place to another.

There are also certain industrialists in West Bengal who want to start industries outside West Bengal and about 111 applications have been received.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know about one specific case of INSOY Auto Limited. They wanted a licence in West Bengal in 1964. It was denied then. The same company, the same persons, when in collaboration with Soviet Union asked to have a unit in U. P., they were given permission this year.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Out of 111 companies which wanted to start new

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

industries in areas other than in West Bengal, only above 1 or 2 applications have been accepted. The rest of them have either been rejected or they are still under consideration. Therefore, it is not easy for anybody to permit to shifts units from West Bengal to some other State. The number of applications which are received for new licences has come down from 15 per cent in 1964 to 5 per cent now. Now it is really a very important thing and we will not like to allow this kind of thing to happen. For that alone the Government of India have asked the Reserve Bank to go into this aspect and also some of the financial experts to see as to what are the concessions that should be immediately given to the industries in Bengal so that they can utilise the full capacity of the existing plants and also go in for expansion, etc. This examination is going on...*(Interruptions)* The moment we get some definite information, the Reserve Bank and other financial institutions will be able to come to the help of the existing units there,

18 hrs.

As I said earlier, the main problem at least appears to be that an impression has been created that nothing is safe in Bengal. It was true some time ago but not it is improving. Therefore, I am sure that condition...*(Interruptions)* Though it is true that, as Mr. Banerjee said, in the defence factories there are various kinds of protection for employees, but in the private factory that kind of protection is not there, that is not the entire thing. The private industries in Bengal, though they are not like the military who can withstand any kind of harassment or threats, they will have in any case to live with the present conditions. All that we are trying to do and that is what the Members of Parliament are also expected to do—is to create better conditions.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Law and order question is not the most important thing. The policy of the Central Government is also important.

Through you, Sir, I want to ask one question which I have forgotten.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am worried about your health.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : With your permission, I want to ask the Government whether the Government will institute an Economic Recovery and Improvement Commission for West Bengal to go into all matters and submit a report within two months so that on the basis of that steps may be taken ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I do not deny the fact that there is a fall in employment. I do not deny the fact there is a fall in production. I do not even the workers and the Management are not very safe in Bengal. That is why some of our hon friends have suggested whether it is possible for us to bring the labour, management and the Government to sit together and find out some ways and means to see that the labour attends the factories. To-day the condition is that when the labour or the officers of the industries go to office or factory, the women in the homes are not safe and till the man returns home, there is really fear and kinds of uneasiness at home. Even if a man works in the factory, his mind is not there to really produce things. His mind is always disturbed. This in the present state of affairs in Bengal. I pointed out to the hon. Members that the situation as it was sometime ago is not there. Now it is improving and it is our wish that very soon the conditions will improve.

As far as the raw materials, etc., which Mr. Guha pointed out, in Bengal are concerned there are a lot of engineering industries which have suffered for want of raw material. There was another point that during the recession in the engineering industry, the requirements in the industry were not assessed and later on when the industries started to function and when the market for the engineering goods has improved, at that time the industries started picking up and we had to provide them the raw materials. Therefore, there was a little imbalance.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : What about industrial truce about which I asked ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : As I said, that is a good suggestion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Do you know that 4000 cases are pending with the Labour Tribunal, for more than two years ? They always blame the labourers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already asked it.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I do not say that labour alone is to be blamed in Bengal. The politicians, the labour, the management, almost everybody got a lesson and this is a good lesson for everybody to see that the industries in Bengal flourish because it is not only affecting the people

of Bengal but it is going to affect the whole country. Therefore, this realisation will help Bengal and also it will help the whole country.

I hope I have answered all the points raised. If hon. Members want any more information which may be available with me, I will supply it later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on Monday.

18 06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 30, 1970 [Agrahayana 9, 1892 (Saka).