

विश्वाम प्रजातंत्र में नहीं है, जिनकी वफादारी बाहर की ओर जा रही है, उनकी गतिविधियों पर यह सरकार प्रतिबंध लगाए। दूसरा मुझाव यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के गवर्नर को हटाने की बात को इस सरकार को प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिए बल्कि पश्चिम बंगाल से, जो आज भारत का पूर्वी द्वार है, तत्काल वर्तमान गवर्नर को हटा लेना चाहिए। तीसरा मुझाव यह है कि विदेशी धन किन-किन मार्गों से आता है, कहां-कहां से आता है और कौन-कौन कैसे उसको व्यय करते हैं इसको स्पष्ट बताया जाये तथा उसके आने के रास्ते बन्द किए जायें। चौथा और अंतिम मुझाव यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में जिस समय श्री ज्योति बसु गृह मंत्री थे, उन्होंने पुलिस के अन्दर बड़ी भारी संख्या में जो भरती की थी उसकी जांच कराई जाय। अगर उनकी वफादारी किसी दल विशेष के साथ हो तो इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को पुलिस की सेवाओं से या दूसरी सेवाओं से निकाल बाहर किया जाये और देश का प्रशासनिक वातावरण शुद्ध किया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17.53 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN FOURTH PLAN

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I am happy that even after two postponements I have got an opportunity to raise this very important subject on the floor of the House. It is a matter of grave concern that our industrial production is not picking up as per the Plan or as per the demand which is coming up; on the contrary, it is going down. As such, it is a matter requiring serious attention. By this discussion, my intention is to know from Government the reasons why industrial production is not picking up, what are the hurdles and what action Government propose to take to remove them and increase

production. The Planning Commission has fixed a target of an annual increase of nine per cent in industrial production. Last year our production increased by 7.2 per cent and the previous year by six per cent. The increase in these two years was not due to establishment of new industries but due, to a great extent, to the utilisation of idle capacity. And there is still capacity remaining idle. First, therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much idle capacity still remains in this sector and due to what reasons, whether it is due to shortage of raw material or spare parts or anything else, and what steps are being taken to utilise this idle capacity to the full immediately so that industrial production can be increased.

Last year the hon. Minister gave an assurance that during the current year, as against the increase of seven per cent, production increase would exceed the target of nine per cent, but I am very much disappointed to find that it will be much less than seven per cent.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research recently conducted a study called *Middle of the Year Look at the Economy*, in which they have come to the conclusion that in the prevailing climate, industrial growth of eight to nine per cent during the current year is altogether unlikely. Dr. Gadgil, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, says that because of low production rates, neither in the private sector nor in the public sector is production looking up at the expected rate. So, he is also not hopeful. Similarly, the World Bank team which visited this country also says that industrial investment is still lagging behind.

This is an important subject and, therefore, I may be allowed a little time. I shall be as brief as possible.

This being the position, I want to know what steps the Government have taken or contemplate to take to increase industrial production to achieve the targeted growth.

18 hrs.

According to me the first reason for the slow progress is the numerous restrictions

[Shri S. R. Damani]

imposed by Government in the last two years, as a result of which new industries are not coming up. Firstly, the licensing policy is uncertain. Government decided that for investments upto Rs. 1 crore, no licence was necessary. But it did not yield any result because so many other drawbacks were there. How long are we to wait for getting increased production? Previously diversification was allowed, but now it has been restricted. Previously there was some freedom of expansion and that has also been restricted now. For exporting, so many conditions have been imposed which are very difficult to fulfil. Our industrial production will not pick up unless these things are removed. I was also a Member of the Monopolies Commission. We very strongly objected to certain restrictions like dominant undertakings, inter-connection of companies, etc. We said, all these are coming in the way of expansion and establishment of new industries.

One idea was thrown about conversion of loan into equity. But there was no clarification as to the nature of industries to which it will apply or the extent or percentage to which it will apply or under what conditions it will apply, like non-repayment etc. Only the idea was thrown without any clarification and the entrepreneurs are in doldrums. They do not know how this will affect them.

About licensing policy, the minister said that 1,500 applications were pending when he took over the portfolio. There must have been thousands of applications pending. We are importing tractors. There was one application from the public sector and three or four applications from private sector for manufacturing tractors. But no licence has been given. We are importing Rs. 200 crores worth of fertilisers. Many applications from the public and private sector are pending, but no decision has been taken so far. About paper, many applications are there for expansion which are pending. Applications from the public sector are also pending. The licensing policy has come in the way of setting up new plants in all these industries and also in regard to manufacture of scooters, chemicals and so many other items where we are in short supply, where we have got potentialities but they are not being used. We are still importing them at high prices.

What action is the Government taking to clear all these things and increase production? If we cannot increase our production, our export targets will not be achieved. Our economy has received a set-back. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter very seriously and take remedial measures. During the last three years of the Fourth Plan, our industrial production should increase to 16 to 20 per cent to cover the gap. If that is not done, then our economy will get a set-back and the employment opportunities which we are expecting to create for our youngsters will not be there and it will create frustration and discontentment among the younger generation. Therefore, it is very essential that timely action is taken to increase the industrial production. All the unnecessary restrictions should be removed so that the entrepreneurs can come and establish industries wherever necessary in all fields.

In 1961-62 our industrial production was 11 per cent because of the encouragements given by our government. If we had continued those policies our industrial production would have increased considerably. You can see how industrial production is increasing in Japan every year; so also in other countries. They do not have the raw materials and still they are increasing their production. We have raw materials but because of our restrictive policies production is not coming up to our expectation.

I do not want to blame only the government and the officers. Members of Parliament are also equally to blame for this. Whenever a licence is given, immediately questions are asked here and sometimes motives are imputed. So, Ministers and officers are hesitant to take decisions. Therefore, unnecessary criticism should be avoided. At the same time, Government should remove all difficulties in the way of increased industrial production. I would conclude by requesting the hon. Minister to inform us of the remedial actions which they are going to take to increase production at a faster rate to cover the fall in production in the last few years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। संविधान की किस

धारा के अन्तर्गत आप कोरम पूरा करने की बात को स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप संविधान की धारा सौ उपधारा चार को देखें . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप माफ करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप किस नियम के अन्तर्गत मेरी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं ? आप संविधान की धारा सौ उपधारा 4 देखें।

सभापति महोदय : बैलट में जिसका नाम होता है उसी को मैं एलाऊ करता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं वह बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। उस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं कोरम की बात कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठ सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्यों नहीं, किस नियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय : यह सब पार्टीज का फैसला है जिसमें आपकी पार्टी के लीडर भी थे। वे कह चुके हैं कि साढ़े पांच बजे के बाद कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठ सकेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संविधान के खिलाफ जाकर कोई नियम बन सकता है ?

सभापति महोदय : आप अपने लीडर को कहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कोरम।

सभापति महोदय : श्री झा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : चौथी योजना को शुरू हुए डेढ़ दो साल हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना में पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए क्या टारगेट

रखे गए थे इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के और अगर उनमें कमी आई है तो किन कारणों से आई है ?

आज देश में एक तरह से इनवेस्टमेंट हालिडे मनाई जा रही है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि निजी पूंजी हड़ताल पर है, स्ट्राइक कर रही है। प्राइवेट कैपिटल जो है वह आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है, पीछे हट रहा है इनवेस्टमेंट करने के मामले में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि निजी पूंजी बारगेनिंग कर रही है। लायसेंस की छूट जो इस समय एक करोड़ है उसको वह चाहती है कि पांच करोड़ कर दिया जाए। इस तरह से बारगेनिंग करके प्राइवेट सैक्टर अपनी हड़ताल को खत्म करना चाहता है। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है ? क्या इसके लिए उसने प्लानिंग कमिशन को भी प्रेशराइज नहीं किया है और क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सरकार को इसके बारे में लिखा नहीं है ? यह बताया जाए कि क्या यह सही है या नहीं ?

इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बुनियादी तौर पर देश में किस तरह से बढ़ेगा ? अभी औद्योगिक उत्पादन मोटे तौर पर निजी क्षेत्र में है और 75 मोनोपोली हाउसिस के हाथ में है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन मोनोपोली हाउसिस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है और यदि सोच रही है तो कब वह इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to Members for raising this discussion on this very important subject even though my hon. friend, Shri Damani, has stated many things only to show that industrial growth has had a complete setback, there is no progress made and all the legislation which has been made in this connection is only harmful to industry.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I said, "restrictive", and not "harmful".

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Since there is very little time I would like to touch on the very important points which he has made.

When you have to view the industrial growth, you will have to view it in the short term sphere as well as in the long term sphere. In arriving at the weightages for the index, many of the experts have not taken into consideration the latest figures available. For instance, Shri Damani very well knows that a large percentage of weightage was decided for the textile industry some time in 1960; the same weightage is being given to the textile industry today and when the textile industry is in a poor state, that will definitely reflect on the industrial growth. . . (Interruption). For various reasons the textile industry has suffered and that is reflected in the entire industrial production of this country.

Similarly, we have been hearing in this House and outside that the Government of India is very keen to encourage small-scale and medium-scale industries. Our policy is to see that monopoly is curbed and more and more number of people are allowed to come into the industrial field. Therefore, most of the work which has been done in the small-scale and medium-scale industries has not been fully taken into account in the index for assessing the growth of production in the country.

It is true that in the short-term production there is a shortfall in growth rate. We know that there is a short-fall. This has been pointed out not only by industrialists, experts and Members of Parliament but we also know it from the figures available with us. We have also stated that in 1966-67 the figures were really very depressing. In 1966 the production growth was—0.8, in 1967 it was—0.7, in 1968 it was 6.4 and in 1969 it was 7.1 which was very creditable. In 1970 there is a short-fall in growth rate in the first five months.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, अगर आपने संविधान की धारा 100 के अनुसार कार्य नहीं करना है, तो आप उस धारा को संविधान से निकलवा दीजिए। मैंने

व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है कि सदन में गणपति नहीं है, लेकिन आप उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। इतिहास में आप का नाम रहेगा कि आपने संविधान का उल्लंघन किया है।

सभापति महोदय : रूल और धाराएँ तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन यहाँ उनके खिलाफ व्यवहार किया जाता है।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: But there was an increase of 5 to 5½ per cent over the same period in 1969. As I have said already, the figures for small-scale industry and various other things were not taken into account.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस समय सदन में केवल नौ सदस्य हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब केवल नौ सदस्यों के सामने भाषण दे रहे हैं। इतिहास में यह बात भी लिखी जायगी कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने सदन में केवल नौ सदस्यों के सामने भाषण दिया।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: One important point of Shri Damani was that because of various policies the industries have been restricted. On that point I would like to give the figures. After these decisions had been taken and even after the Monopolies Act was passed, out of 606 applications received from March to June, 504 applications have been analysed in order to find out to what extent these policies of the Government have really hampered the growth of industry. From the figures that I am going to quote you will agree that because of these progressive measures neither the small industries nor the big industries have suffered. 504 applications have been analysed. We have received 318 applications for below Rs. 1 crore projects. We have received 107 applications for projects between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores. We have received 79 applications for projects above Rs. 5 crores. Out of these 79 applications, 19 applications have been from larger houses. All these measures which have been adopted by the Government have not hampered or discouraged any of the industrialists, either big or medium or small, from coming forward and starting new ventures.

Then, he said about diversification, expansion and all that. Even about diversification, 25 per cent of the extra production can be had on the basis of the licensed capacity. These figures can very well be taken into consideration while assessing the production growth.

About tractors and other things, I do not have the time to make comments on all those things. All the applications received for tractors have been considered. About 12 applications have been considered and given licences. The assessment for the requirement of tractors depends upon the Agriculture Ministry and it is on the recommendation of the Agriculture Ministry that the Industry Ministry takes note of all the applications received. We have been giving more weightage to the applications received from the State sector.

There was one reason why the industries were not able to pick up after 1969. It was mostly because of the raw material shortage. Mainly it was because of the shortage of steel. For that also we have taken various steps. Most of the steel which is not produced

in the country is also imported and the manufacturers who have committed themselves for export market are allowed to import all their raw material requirements from outside.

Various other measures have been taken. I think, on the whole, the steps which have been taken will improve the production growth and will also help both the public and private sector industries to come up to their full capacity. We have taken all steps to see that the public sector industries are fully geared up and all the unutilised capacity is utilised. There is also a lot of diversification allowed both for public and private sector industries. Therefore, my hon. friend, Shri Damani, need not be afraid and, I hope, with these steps that have been taken and with the cooperation of the industrialists and good relations with labour, there will be a good industrial production growth in the country.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 19, 1970/Kartika 28, 1892 (Saka).