

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, when the Naxalbari discussion was going on here and a proposal was made that a parliamentary committee must be sent there, he categorically said, "Yes; we are in agreement with the proposal to send a parliamentary committee." But now he says he is not opposed to the proposal, but he leaves it to you. How does he distinguish between that position and this? (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आप ने उन से कहा था कि वह राय दे दें अपनी। अब वह आपको कह रहे हैं। इस का क्या मतलब है? आज वह कह रहे हैं कि आप ही दिमाग बनायें।

SHRI UMANATH : What are the misgivings?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, the House desires that there should be a parliamentary committee. I would appeal to you, Sir, that you should go ahead with the formation of this committee.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : आप सदन की राय की तो इज्जत कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : कल हुआ क्या था और आज यह क्या कह रहे हैं? आप ने सरकार को दिमाग बनाने के लिये कहा था, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। आप ने उन के ऊपर डाल दिया था। स्पीकर साहब आप ने कहा था कि चूँकि आंध्र का मामला है, इस लिये आप के लिये एम्बैरेसिंग है। आप ने कहा था कि मेरे लिये निरास्य करना कठिन है।

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister is not going to reply to all these. I am also not committing myself now.

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, this is not a mere procedural matter. More lives will be lost in Telengana and we cannot be just sitting here quiet.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप को एम्बैरेस कर रहे हैं। आप ने कल कहा था कि यह आप के लिये एम्बैरेसिंग है।

SHRI UMANATH : At the time of the peasants' struggle in Naxalbari he readily agreed to have a parliamentary committee. Now when it is a question of millions of people losing their lives and when there is a consensus on the appointment of a committee he does not agree.

श्री मधु लिमये : ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी नाराज हो जायेंगे, इस लिये वह इन्कार कर रहे हैं। यह सदन का प्रिविलेज है। (व्यवधान) मुख्य मंत्री नाराज हो जायेंगे इसलिये यह नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह सदन के विशेषाधिकारों की अवहेलना है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : He has left it open. I have not said anything (*Interruptions*). Will you give me time to study the implications at least (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister has given his reply. I must have time to study the implications.

SHRI UMANATH : They do not want to embarrass Shri Brahmananda Reddi, they want to embarrass you.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said that I must study the implications. Now we will continue the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : फिर यह सरकार क्यों चलाते हैं, स्पीकर के हाथों में क्यों सरकार नहीं देते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : I call on Shri Bedabrata Barua to speak on the Demands for Grants.

18.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--*Contd.*

Ministry of Industrial Development,
Internal Trade and Company Affairs--
Contd.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this debate

on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, reference was made to the unutilised capacity that is remaining in our industries which Shri Patodia liked to describe as unutilised unnecessary capacity remaining unutilised (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लाम्बे : यह तो एकदम ग़ज़ब हो गया । श्री बरुआ बोलने लगे डिमांड पर ।

श्री जाज़ फरनेन्डीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार आपको फसा रही है । हमें इस पर ऐतराज़ है । सरकार वह चला रहे हैं । आप नहीं चला रहे हैं । यह सब जान बूझ कर हो रहा है । स्पीकर को बटनाम करने के लिये यह जान बूझ कर प्रचान मन्त्री का काम है । इस को सरकार के हाथ में छोड़ना चाहिये । आप इस्तीफा देकर वहाँ बैठें तो हमें यह मंज़ूर है ।
(श्वबधान)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : This unutilized capacity which is being created in the private sector and the public sector is a problem that has to be faced by a new approach to the question of industrial development. This unutilized capacity cannot be utilized unless we give proper attention to the entire question of planned development. Planned development of the country can take place only when the capacity that remains in the country can be utilized both in the public and private sector.

18.21 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

Here we have got two types of unutilized capacity. The type of unutilized capacity in the public sector is radically different from the type of unnecessary capacity which is lying idle in the private sector. What they actually mean by capacity lying idle is that capacity which cannot possibly be utilized, capacity lying idle because of unprofitability, because of high cost, because of losses in the private sector. These losses, again, are due to the constant

shift of capital from the industries which are established, like cotton and jute, to other fields. The investible capital is being constantly shifted to such fields where shares are purchased for establishing monopolistic expansion. So, the question of unutilized capacity in the private sector is a question which can be dealt with only by compelling the private sector to modernise itself. This capacity which remains in the private sector is essentially a capacity which they are not prepared to utilize a capacity which is incapable of being utilized, unless the owners of these particular sectors, or the owners of capital, are prepared to modernise everyone of those mills and factories and make them profitable.

That is why I say that the licensing policy should be so formulated and so changed that those industries, factories or mills which have got labour problems, which are not profitable, which have only junk machinery, instead of the usual policy of taking over those hopelessly functioning mills and factories, instead of taking them over in the public sector and along with them their losses and difficulties, the government should pursue a policy whereby people who were running those mills or factories should be given new or fresh licence to establish similar but modern cotton or jute mills so that their capital is not lying idle and there is no unnecessary pressure on public funds because of the taking over of such units.

The unutilized capacity in the public sector is directly the outcome of the failure to make investments in the public and private sector in the Plan to the extent necessary. While it is planned that the public sector will have a capacity of production and to that extent the target is fixed, that target possibly will not be fulfilled, the machinery will lie idle, heavy industries will not be able to produce to full capacity because they have not the market to sell them, and this can be solved only if the entire economic is expanding, is developing. If there is not enough demand in the economy, if enough investment is not made, if plan targets are not placed at a higher level, it is not possible for heavy industries

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

or basic industries to function to either full capacity or any respectable capacity.

This is a problem that can only be solved if what we produce is also utilised by the private sector or the public sector, that is, if enough demand is there. This demand can be created only if the mills seek to modernise. For example textile machinery is being produced in India but there is not enough demand. Looms and spindles are produced in the country but the demand is not there. So, unless we also think in terms of rationalising our import policy so that what is produced in the country is not allowed to be imported, we will not be anywhere near the solution of the industrial development problem that we face today.

While we have got this production capacity we have not always been fair to our local industries. We have not allowed these local industries to develop because we have allowed some of these industrialists to import foreign goods in terms of machinery and other things for which there may be enough capacity in the country itself.

We have not only not utilised the full capacity that is there in the country but there is also lack of impetus in the Plan. We hope, the next Plan would certainly give that impetus to generate sufficient demand to absorb all that capacity that has been created in the public and the private sectors.

Another additional problem that arises today is our position in the technical world. If we really want to develop our industries, these industries can be developed indigenously only if we encourage indigenous technical services, consultancy services, design engineering services in the country. The crux of the problem of India's industrial development is to find out how to get our engineers, technicians and others to participate in the process of production at the highest level.

I had occasion once to mention the Barve Report. Shri Barve was a member

of the Planning Commission and he expired two years ago. He instituted an enquiry into the state of consultancy and design engineering services in our country and it was discovered that most of the technical know-how that we have imported has been available in the country and that the design engineering services that were available in the country are not being utilised leading to the brain drain and all other consequences that we would be very much unhappy to encourage.

The entire question of foreign collaboration has to be taken in that light. We should think whether all these turnkey projects are doing us any good. I have no doubt that these turnkey projects, where technical machinery and services and engineers are imported while local engineers are made to remain idle is a sort of activity which is absolutely harmful for our development and we should absolutely do away with it. These foreign collaborations are only export promotion schemes for those particular countries. These collaborations have developed unemployment in our country and have harmed us in every possible way.

The key to our development is that we see that the foreign exchange that we have been careful to save is not frittered away in this manner. The foreign exchange is sold in the foreign market because we give it to people who over-invoice and under-invoice, save a lot of foreign exchange and sell it. That has come out in the debate on smuggling and customs. So, when we give foreign exchange, it should be utilised for national development, and it should not be utilised for the purposes for which it is being utilised.

For example, we are importing Coca Cola. Except the bottle, the water and sugar the main thing is imported. Is it so necessary at this stage of our development to have this type of a project in our country? Is it not possible for our country to do without Coca Cola for some time? We are using our import licences in such a way, we have wasted our foreign exchange in such a way that we have created a sort of madness in the industrial

class who would like to grow, not a monopoly in size as Shri Patodia has said but into a monopoly of control. They are seeking to control every thing.

They would like to expand in all directions. They would not like to invest all their money in one concern. As the General Motors have done, they would like to expand in all directions to over 200 to 300 concerns and sell things at a very high price. They produce at a lower price and they charge a very high price. They do all that type of thing and maintain general incompetency in the country and take advantage of the sheltered market that we are maintaining in the country, not for the benefit of the growth of industry, but for concerning the market to sell things at a very high price which Indian consumers are compelled to pay. This is the situation which can only be solved if we do not allow the exploitation of foreign exchange for unfruitful purposes and allow it to be used for only national useful purposes. Let us, if necessary, use the foreign exchange to import food, not under P. L. 480, rather than use it in a manner in which we are using, which is very harmful to the country and very bad for the future of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

18.32 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Assignment of Miscellaneous Jobs to Jawans

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन में जब सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी मामले की एक बहस मैंने उठाई थी तो उसी प्रसंग में एक चर्चा हुई थी कि सेना में जो हमारे जवान काम करते हैं, या जो मोर्चों पर रहकर देश की सेवा करते हैं, उनसे सेना के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी उनके कर्तव्य पालन के अतिरिक्त उनका प्रयोग अपने निजी कार्यों के लिए भी करते हैं। उनके वे निजी कार्य यहाँ तक नीचे गिर गये हैं कि जूतों पर पालिश कराने से लेकर बच्चे खिलाने तक की सेवामें जवानों से लेते हैं।

जब यह बात समाचार-पत्रों में उसी चर्चा के माध्यम से प्रकाशित हुई तो सेना के कुछ सैनिकों की ओर से पूरे दो पृष्ठ का उनकी कठिनाइयों सम्बन्धी एक पत्र मेरे पास आया। उस पत्र में जहाँ उन्होंने ओर बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ लिखी हैं, उसमें एक विशेष पैराग्राफ मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिसने मुझे यहाँ पर इस प्रश्न को उठाने के लिए प्रेरित किया। जिसके इतने हल्के उत्तर की अपेक्षा मैं रक्षा मन्त्रालय से नहीं करता था कि इतनी उपेक्षा से रक्षा मन्त्रालय उसका उत्तर देगा। उन्होंने लिखा है :

“एक सैनिक को सेवाद्वार के रूप में बूट पालिश करने के लिए फौजी आदेश दिया जाता है। अगर आदेश की अवहेलना होती है तो उनको दंड दिया जाता है। किसी भी देश के कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि जो व्यक्ति अभियोग लगाता है वही उस हेतु दंड भी दे। सैनिक की आत्मा कुचली हुई है। क्या उसका मनोबल ऊँचा करने का यही तरीका है?”

जब यह पैराग्राफ इस पत्र में मैंने लिखा हुआ देखा तो मेरे मन पर बहुत बड़ी चोट लगी। मैंने फिर इस बात को रक्षा मन्त्रालय से प्रश्न के रूप में पूछा कि कहां तक इसमें वास्तविकता है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने तीन पक्तियों में दिया और यह लिखा कि इस प्रकार के कार्य उनसे न लिये जायें इस के आदेश पहले से ही दिए हुए हैं। फिर भी यदि कोई शिकायतें होती हैं तो उनका हम समुचित समाधान करते हैं। इतना कहकर रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने इस प्रश्न का टाल दिया। लेकिन एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह असंतोष आज गम्भीर रूप धारण करने जा रहा है। सेना के अन्दर जवानों की इन कठिनाइयों की ओर यदि रक्षा मन्त्रालय या भारत सरकार ने किसी प्रकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया तो मुझे भय है कि यह इन्फ्लेट किसी दिन दूसरा रूप न ले ले।