

[SHRI S. M. BANERJEE]

beaten and had a head injury. Naturally, he was absolutely in a state of delirium then. He could recognise us, but he was surcharged with emotion as a result of the beating. How was it that when he was discharged from the Willingdon Hospital, again he had to go to the Medical Institute? Are they playing with his life? I say this because I have a very poor opinion of the Willingdon Hospital. So, there should be a proper enquiry.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा (मधुबनी): इनको तमाम बातों की जानकारी करके तब यहाँ पर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए। हकीकत तो कुछ दूसरी ही है।

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल): मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि माननीय जार्ज फरनेडीज के सिर में दर्द हो रहा है और दर्द की शुरुवात पुलिस अटैक के बाद हुई, और अब यह दर्द बढ़ता जा रहा है। तो मंत्री जी ने डाक्टर से पूछा कि इस का क्या कारण है और इस का क्या इलाज हो रहा है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have said that symptomatic treatment is being given and certain investigations are being made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why was he released?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He was discharged from the Willingdon Hospital at his request so that he could probably be admitted in the All India Medical Institute.

17-26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71—Contd.

Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal trade and company Affairs—Contd.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I should like to make two very constructive suggestions to the hon. Minister. Firstly, every effort should be made to promote production in this country, because inflationary tendencies are asserting themselves. Industrial licensing policies are a means to an end, they are not an end by themselves. Licensing procedures should be modified and simplified in such a manner that they do not act as an obstruction to growth. This is very vital.

With regard to assets, if there is economic growth, it is bound to lead to formation of some economic assets. What I am against and what the Government should be against is abuse of economic power. If it is abused at

any stage, you may come down with a strong hand and curb the abuse, but do not curb economic growth as such, because it is necessary for generating employment and incomes.

Small-scale industries can be best developed along the Japanese power-driven model lines. That is very necessary. Nothing is being done to encourage them. Even the Income-tax rules do not allow long term loans which are given to small-scale industries to be accounted for as capital for purposes of getting exempted return on capital employed. Small scale industries should be promoted and encouraged in every possible way, and the best method, as I said, would be to build them along the Japanese power-driven model lines.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I have listened with attention to the various speeches made by the hon. Members in the course of the discussion on the Demands of my Ministry. Some very valuable suggestions have been made by hon. Members to which I promise to give due consideration. But at the same time I must express the view that I find that very inadequate appreciation is visible, from some of the speeches, of the fundamental features of our economy and the basic social and economic direction in which we would like the country to go.

I would like first of all to take up some of the points which have been urged by several hon. Members. It was said that there has been no increase in industrial production. In fact, one of the Members went to the extent of saying that there was stagnation so far as industrial production is concerned. I am sure that if they had carefully looked into the facts and figures of the development which has taken place during the last two years, such observations would not have been made. I entirely agree that so far as 1966-67 was concerned, there was recession and there was practically no development at all. 1968-69 has shown considerable recovery and if we see the facts and figures regarding the increases in production hon. Members will be convinced that our country is well on the way to recovery and there is nothing for us to feel dejected.

श्री मधु लिमये: क्या आप प्रोप रेट से सन्तुष्ट हैं कि दो साल 1 परसेंट का घाटा हो और दो साल 6 परसेंट का घाटा हो?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: My hon. friend wants that the figures for 1966-67, 68 and 69—

for the four years—be taken together. I am saying that due to factors which were beyond our control there was recession in 1966-67. There was very good growth till 1965 ... (Interruptions). The years 1968-69 have shown considerable improvement and the year 1970 will show still better results. Industrial growth has been very satisfactory and has averaged about 7.5 per cent during 1969 over the levels of output in 1968. Excluding textiles which have special problems of their own and where there has been a decline in production, the overall increase in industrial production, would be about 10 per cent over 1968. Considerable improvements has taken place in most industrial sectors ranging from food industries such as sugar to intermediate, consumer goods industries as well as capital goods sector. Steel output rose by 6 per cent, aluminium by 10 per cent, zinc by 16 per cent and cement by 14 per cent. Generation of electricity during the year increased by about 12 per cent. The production of machine tools has gone up by about 22 per cent to over 25 crores while that of other industrial machinery has gone up by over ten per cent to over Rs. 108 crores. In fact, the output of engineering industries has undergone a substantial increase. Production of various heavy chemicals such as caustic soda liquid chlorine and soda ash has registered a significant rise, along with various petrochemical products and dyes and synthetic fibres. In the non-engineering sector, production of nitrogenous fertiliser rose by 19 per cent and four plants are under construction at present. With increased demand, particularly from the rural sector, production of consumer goods has also rapidly gone up, the increase being 20-30 per cent in many sectors. The substantial increase in industrial production was reflected primarily in better utilisation of installed capacity particularly in the engineering industry and other sectors where capacity had remained idle in recent years. Conditions in the share market have also been quite favourable during the past few months and a significantly greater volume of investible resources is now available with specialised financial institutions such as the Unit Trust and the LIC, apart from a larger volume of savings in the form of deposit money with the banks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We cannot follow if he goes so fast.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I shall try to slow down. I was placing the figures relating to industrial production before the hon. Members,

The figures cited will convince the hon. Members that during 1963-69 there has been an increase of 6.5 and in 69-70 7.5 per cent; the figures available till now indicate that there is improvement, the rate being 7.5% over 68-69. While saying this, I must also say that there is one thing which is causing anxiety; for the last few months there has been some slow down due to difficulties in the availability of steel in our country. The rate of progress is likely to be affected until the steel situation improves.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): While giving figures of production, I suggest that he should give the figures of rise in the capacity of various industries in the course of the last four years, and to what extent industrial employment has gone up during those years.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has raised a very valid point. He wants to know, apart from the increase in production, what is the increase on account of the new industrial units coming up. That is what, I understand, he wants to know. I am sure he is also concerned not only with the new units coming up but also with the removal of idle capacity in the industries which are set up. We have to take the two figures together. He would certainly not like to see that the industries which have been created should have idle capacity while the new industries come up. First of all, attention was drawn to the fact that idle capacity of the existing industries should be removed and to a great extent that idle capacity has been overcome both in the private sector and in the public sector. But, at the same time, new units have also come up to indicate that there is scope for further increase, and there are people who are prepared to make the investment for the purpose of increasing production in the industries.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): He asked about the corresponding increase in new employment.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): These are available in the annual report. Let him read it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, the Minister should reply. Not Shri Damani. What is this? Why does he interfere and try to be a pseudo-socialist?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There are other indications also. So far as applications for

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licences are concerned, there have been more applications in 1968-69 than there were in 1967-68 and 1966-67.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Let us know the number of licences.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: A number of licences have been granted, and the number of letters of intent issued were also much more than in the year 1966-67. If the hon. Member wants, I can also give the figures. The other day, in reply to certain questions, I gave certain figures that out of 599 applications, so many were granted. I do not remember it now. I can supply the figures to the hon. Member.

Now, I have purposely indicated in broad outline the state of our economy which is poised for rapid development. I am really sorry that Shri Patodia, who should have reserved his eloquence for a better cause should have concentrated his wrath on public sector undertakings, and the concept of State participation in industries. I understand the reasons behind it. He is angry that there is some talk of conversion of loans into equity by financial institutions and the fourth Five Year Plan has reserved a substantial sector of the industry for public participation. It has to be realised that nobody considers the resources available with financial institutions as his personal property. Quite rightly they belong to the people and may be, theoretically speaking, they belong to a large number of shareholders for whom Shri Patodia has shed crocodile tears.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: In a practical sense the money belongs to the shareholders. What is the theory about it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Why is it then that while the substantial fruits of the industrial development go to the few business-houses and families and the rest of the shareholders suffer in silence? It is this imbalance which in the larger context of the economy means the imbalance between the richer sections and the vast multitudes of suffering humanity which is now sought to be rectified. If the financial institutions which belong to the people seek to participate in the management of a large number of ventures taken up with their help and assistance, I do not see what is wrong with it even on principle. This is a provision which is often applied by various international financial institutions also. Shri Patodia is aware of this fact.

He has also raised a certain number of relevant questions and I must answer them even though I hardly feel that he would be convinced by them for you cannot be convinced if your heart refuses even if intelligence does not. He has said that the industrial climate was not favourable as would be seen from the few licences issued during the last year. He has tried to compare with pre-1965 figures and later to prove that the issue of licences has been declining and therefore, there cannot be obviously any industrial growth. It must be amusing to all of us that in spite of Shri Patodia's figures of licences the economy keeps on moving. But his figures are upside down. In 1968, 379 licences and letters of intent were issued while the figure for 1969 is 552. There can be no comparison with pre-1965 figures because then a large number of licences were issued for industries with an investment of upto Rs. 25 lakhs, while the limit was raised to this figure at this time. Moreover, a large number of items were delicensed between 1966 and 1968. As hon. members would know, this limit has been further raised to Rs. 1 crore and Shri Patodia finds that the number of licences goes down still further in future even though the economy is marching on, he should really not feel amazed.

Shri Patodia referring to public undertakings has raised the pertinent question as to what constitutes a proper gestation period for those units manufacturing sophisticated machinery items requiring specialised skill and expertise and experience. I would like to give him the example of the Heavy Electrical plant in Bhopal, in the case of which the British consultants—remember the British consultants and not NIDC, about which my friends have somehow developed a feeling of great animosity—had stated as far back as in 1957 when the project was drawn up that it would turn the corner only after 1970 and that the losses during the first 13 years on a relatively smaller production pattern than was ultimately undertaken would be over Rs. 32 crores. Similarly in the case of EHEL for the Tiruchi plant, 1971 was considered the break-even point and for Hyderabad, 1970, which was however for a different product-mix and for Hardwar, 8 years after commencement of full production. The Tiruchi unit is functioning satisfactorily and though it commenced production only 3 years ago, the turnover of this plant is over Rs. 19 crores. The Hyderabad unit has taken up effective production only during the last 2 years. The third unit at Hardwar with the

largest capital outlay of over Rs. 86 crores is still in the final stages of construction. He has also mentioned that Hindustan Photo Films were earning profits and now have started losing. It is not correct. Upto 1966-67 this unit was under construction and in 1967-68 it went into full production. It incurred a loss, which is continued in 1968-69.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: What was the loss in 1967-68? Rs. 1.5 crores?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: About that figure. The reasons are many including technical reasons and the need for some expansion and change of production pattern. This is on hand and we need not have many worries about it. While it would be improper for me to be complacent that the management of industrial undertakings under this Ministry is working entirely satisfactorily, I have however no reasons to feel disheartened. The production and sales patterns over the years have been greatly improving and they have by and large been serving the purpose for which they were constructed. These purposes were to start basic industries in the country, diversify and broad-base the industrial economy, save valuable foreign exchange and otherwise set a pattern for accelerated industrial growth. In the last two years, which were also the years of recovery from recession, all of them have registered considerable increase in production and sales and some of them have also entered the export market which is no mean achievement. Heavy Electrical factory at Bhopal which made a gross production of Rs. 2300 lakhs in 1967-68 increased it to Rs. 3400 lakhs in 1968-69, an increase of more than 50 per cent. I do not have the figures for 1969-70 but I do hope that some increase has been registered in spite of prolonged labour unrest.

In Hindustan Machine Tool units, on account of recession and its after-effects, there was a deliberate cut down in production programme but it has picked up in 1968-69 and in the current year, and but for the steep wage rise, this unit would have continued to earn profit.

The combined output of five machine tool units in 1969-70 was Rs. 13.40 crores against Rs. 10.9 crores in 1968-69. There has also been a substantial increase in exports from Rs. 29 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 1 crore in 1969-70.

The Nepa Mills produced 39,000 tonnes of paper in 1969-70 against 31,000 tonnes in 1968-69. Except for Hindustan Cables and National Instruments, Calcutta, which were hit by gheraos and other labour troubles, the output in all other industrial units under the control of this Ministry has been substantially higher than last year and is better than the general rate of growth in the country. It is not, therefore, as if the public sector is the villain of the piece and the large private sector units only are responsible for the upward industrial index. In fact, if truth be told, the large textile and other units entirely in the private sector have been dragging their feet and slowing down the tempo of the economy. But for them the index would have risen much higher and much faster. This is not to take into account the substantial social costs in terms of housing and other facilities which would average about 10-15 per cent of the investment in major public sector projects. While judging, therefore, the working of public sector units, this major item must be separately reckoned. You must, therefore, recognise that when we talk of gestation period, we do not want to minimise the need for maximum economy and efficiency in the management of these public sector undertakings. We are only stating the obvious.

The experience of large engineering projects in the private sector is equally revealing. There are units manufacturing various categories of industrial equipment mostly in the medium range and majority of them which are managed by highly reputed firms and expert foreign collaborators and yet have not been able to yield substantial investment returns in the first six to eight years of their working. I would not single them out for mention but the fact is there for all to see and those who want to see.

It has been said that with more than 50 per cent of the investment in the organised sector, the public undertakings account for only 13 per cent of the total output. The comparison is utterly misplaced. You cannot compare hundreds of big and small consumer industries with less than hundred public sector undertakings which are in the critical and strategic fields. It is not as if a camel must move faster and carry several times the burden of a horse merely because the size of the camel is bigger. Their roles and nature are different and this has got to be recognised. What is significant is the fact that in the fields where public sector industries have been initiated

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they account for a highly substantial part of the output. This is so in steel (70 %), sophisticated electrical goods including cables (over 33%), just to take a few examples.

From these facts it will be evident that while there is no ground for complacency, I am not prepared to accept that either generally the industry has not improved or the performance of the public sector has not improved during the last two years. Of course, there is yet a big gap to be filled and for that all possible efforts are being made.

In this connection, hon. Members must also realise that public sector undertakings of the nature which have been established in our country are not such which can be established in each and every area. When they were established, they were intended to supply the requirement not only of the immediate future but of 10—15 years hence also. Therefore the capacity was bound to remain idle in the beginning, because there was neither internal demand nor had we developed the export market for those particular items.

Hon. Members are also aware that because no investment under the Government was made for two years the internal demand for a large number of engineering goods and such items had also decreased. Therefore there remained an idle capacity on account of which both the private as well as the public sectors were suffering a loss. But a large number of steps were taken by this Ministry which helped them to diversify the items and manufacture items which could be exported. This resulted in increased production both in the public and the private sectors.

I think, hon. Members are aware that on account of these activities it has been possible for us to bring down our trade balance considerably during the last two years. In the year 1968 I think it went down to about Rs. 419 crores or something like that and in 1969 it has further come down to about Rs. 200 crores. This has been brought about both by an increase in exports and also increase in import substitution of items which we were importing from other countries.

These facts themselves indicate that there has been considerable increase in industrial output both in private and the public sectors. Though there is still much to be done, there is nothing which need cause us any worry and anxiety. All necessary steps are being taken

to see that the improvement is continued, we are able to utilise the idle capacity and after this is done, such other industries are also set up as are required both for internal purposes and for export promotion.

Then a number of questions have been raised as to why Government is thinking of going in for the manufacture of certain items like paper, scooters and cars in the public sector. So far as paper is concerned, today our supply is below the demand and by 1972-73 we will be short by over 3 lakh tonnes of paper. This particular industry had been delicensed in 1966 and has been decontrolled for quite a long time. In spite of the fairly good rebate both in excise duty and for development and other concessions that were given, there has been no considerable improvement in the number of units coming up during the past few years. After the price was decontrolled within a space of about 18 months out of two years, the price has shot up by nearly Rs. 400 per tonne. Not only that, they have also changed the pattern of production. Such paper as is required for school exercise books is being produced less and other papers like heavy packing and so on and so forth are produced in greater quantities, thus creating a shortage and black market in the country. When these situations develop, are we to sit idle and do nothing?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: How does he say that there is black market when he says that the prices are decontrolled? Can he possibly explain that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE (Bairampur): When the prices are not controlled, how can there be black-market?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Black-market in the sense that they are charging higher prices than the prices indicated by the manufacturers. This is the complaint.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: High prices compared to what?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Compared to the prices indicated by the manufacturers. This is the complaint which was brought to me by consumers in Delhi only a few weeks ago. When this is the state of affairs, are we to sit idle?

श्री कंचर लाल कुप्प (दिल्ली कंचर): क्या इंडेरिय वरेंजमेन्ट क्या कर रहे हैं? प्रब्लिक सेक्टर में आप चलायेंगे तो वह तो चार साल के

बाध होगा लेकिन आप तो प्रिंटिंग पेपर नहीं बिक रहा है उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री फलकूदीन अली अहमद : उसके लिए भी ऐक्शन लिया है। 17 तारीख को मीटिंग हो रही है।

After that meeting is over, what action is necessary will be taken. We have convened a meeting of manufacturers, dealers and consumers. After the matter has been discussed amongst them, whatever action is called for will be taken to deal with the situation.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I can forecast what is going to happen. A sub-committee will be formed; resolutions will be passed and another small committee will be formed and that way time will pass and years will elapse.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Black-market is going on in scooters. What is the Government doing ? For seven years, they have not given any licence for a new factory to increase production. The consumer is being fleeced.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Let me tell about scooters also.

SHRI S. B. DAMANI : Will you consider to take all the produce and distribute it through Government agency ? If you want that there is no black-market, in that case, you take all the produce and distribute it through Government agency.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said, in order to tackle the problem, I have convened a meeting of the three parties concerned, the manufacturers, the dealers and the consumers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Who has been invited on behalf of the consumer I want to know.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know at the moment....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप अश्योरेंस देने कि इसी सेशन में, क्योंकि सेशन शुरू हो गया है और बच्चों को कितानों बच्ची चाँदिएँ तो इसी सेशन में ब्लैकड प्रिंटिंग पेपर की कमी नहीं रहेगी? यह अश्योरेंस हम आप से चाहते हैं।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That assurance can only be given after the manufacturers are prepared to...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You force them. They are not making white printing. You force them to do white printing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We will ask them as to why they have changed the pattern of production and why they should not stick to the old pattern of production.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about scooters ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as scooters are concerned, out of five parties given licence for scooters, two have concentrated on the production of motor-cycles and they have not gone in for scooters. One of them has recently surrendered the licence. Another party has just commenced production. Another unit had been producing only 1000 to 2000 scooters per annum upto 1967 and, thereafter, it dwindled to an insignificant figure. This leaves only two units in the field to expand. We will examine their request for expansion. But the gap between demand and supply is so much and the tendency to overprice is so visible that the Government has to set up a unit in the public sector to rectify the situation.

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON : Have it in Kerala.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have also announced that any unit in the private sector can be established with indigenous knowhow and without foreign exchange requirement. If these conditions are satisfied in Kerala, I have no objection to the unit coming up there.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : We have already produced hundred per cent indigenous scooter. You are not helping us.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Without any foreign know-how ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Yes.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Then, I can say there will be no restriction and you will be getting it. We have already advertised that anyone who can manufacture scooters with indigenous effort and with indigenous know-how without borrowing know-how from outside, we shall give permission apart from the fact that we are trying to set up such units in the public sector also.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : How long will it take to establish these units in the public sector ? We are hearing for the last so many years. Let us have some time-limit.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The decision to set up a factory in the public sector was taken only a few months ago. A technical committee has been appointed. That is going into the question. They will be submitting the report shortly. When that is available, action will be taken.

SHRI SONAVANE: Please accelerate the pace of development in this regard.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We must realise that there is also the question of know-how. So far as CSIR is concerned, the know-how is not available with us. We will have to obtain this know-how from one of the two manufacturers who are now manufacturing these scooters in our country.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the small car project?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as car is concerned, three units are manufacturing cars. Two of them have no prospects of expansion.

श्री देवराज पाटिल (यवतमाल): प्लानिंग कमीशन के विरोध के बावजूद मंत्री जो स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करने को उत्सुक हैं, यह अच्छा काम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रोजेक्ट सरकारी या निजी क्षेत्र में कहाँ स्थापित होगा, और क्या स्थापित करने के वक्त नागपुर का विचार किया जायगा कि नहीं?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the question of car is concerned, two questions are involved. One is the question of expansion of the existing units. So far I understand that out of the three units which are now manufacturing cars, two of them are not interested in expansion. Only one of them is interested in expansion and that has not been agreed to because of the continuous report we are getting about the quality of their car and also the price at which they are prepared to sell this car. A question was put to them: if a permit was given to them for increasing their capacity to 50,000—55,000, what will be the price at which the consumer will get the car? They said that it will be a difference of only Rs. 300 or 400.

श्री म० झ० खाँ: अगर कहीं बिड़ला जी का ऐक्सपेशन करने का सवाल हो तो यह कम्पनी अगर बन्द ही कर दी जाय तो अच्छा है। इस-

लिए कि 22,000 रु० में एक मुसीबत खरीदी जाती है और उसको और बढ़ाने का प्रोग्राम है तो उसको बढ़ाने के बजाय बन्द कर दिया जाय तो अच्छा है।

SHRI SONAVANE: For commodities like foodgrains prices are not increased whereas you increase the prices of scooters and cars by hundreds of rupees.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The quality is deteriorating every day.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I entirely agree that in spite of the warning the situation has not improved. It has become worse. It is for that reason that we have not agreed to expansion of these units.

It is also true that by 1972-73 there will be an increased demand for cars. We estimate that the requirements will be 65,000 to 70,000 every year. It is for that reason we have been trying for setting up a unit in public sector which would be able to provide a cheaper car, not a smaller car, but a cheaper car at about Rs. 5000 or 6000 less than what is available in the market now. For that purpose there are several proposals before us. But it has not been possible for us to proceed further because no provision has been made in the Plan. But, as the hon. Members are aware, now a public undertaking can also take loan from the financial institutions. So we shall try to find out what assistance we can get from financial institutions for the purpose of starting a project for manufacture of cars in the public sector.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD (Maharajganj): I want to have a clarification. I want to know whether the proposed reduction in respect of price of cars in the public sector would be in the basic price or will it be because of some reduction in the Government's taxes. How will this break-up of the reduction be brought about? I want to know about that. Will it be reduction in the Government taxes or in the basic price itself?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Assuming Government taxes are the same or similar, then there will be reduction in price by about 5,000 or 6,000 rupees.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us have the model of the car laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : While on the subject of car, I was very much distressed when some of the hon. Members dragged the name of the Prime Minister's son so far as production of cars is concerned. Personally I feel that simply because a person happens to be son of a Prime Minister or a Minister or an important person, for that reason, he should be denied the opportunity of engaging himself in a profession to help himself and to help the country—I do not agree with that point of view at all. But I can say this much that neither the Prime Minister has asked nor her son has asked for any favour nor any favour will be shown to him, so far as considering his case is concerned. If he brings out a car and if it satisfies the conditions which are there for other people also, that matter will be considered on merits, and I can assure the House that neither these favours have been asked for, nor these favours will be shown, to any one, however high a personage or his relation or friend may be. I am very sorry that in this connection the name of the Prime Minister and her son were dragged. The proposal is there but no consideration has been given and when all the reports are available they will be considered on merits.

SHRI SONAVANE : Please expedite the consideration of the proposal as early as possible. Even whatever proposals are there, why are you delaying unnecessarily ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would like to deal with some of the points raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye. I think he has gone. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, were not in the Chair then; he had also mentioned the name of the Prime Minister as taking some money from Mr. Mody for political purposes. I deny such allegation. He ought not to have made those allegations without ascertaining the facts, without informing the Prime Minister. There is no basis in that allegation at all. Then he mentioned about three cases of Bombay Suburban, Ahmedabad and Surat Electricity Company, Baroda Rayon and Great Eastern Shipping Corporation. All these cases are under the Company Law Board's consideration and action will be taken in due course according to the provisions of the law. It has nothing to do with me or with my colleague the Minister of State and the Company Law Board will dispose of this case on merits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why not include Mody House also ? Mody House also should be included in the investigations.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Then also some question was raised regarding the contravention of Section 293A—about some donations and some advertisements given for Congress funds and so on. I may tell the hon. Members that all such expenses are indicated in the balance-sheet and after balance-sheets are available with the Registrar and he scrutinises them, then only action is possible. May I inform the hon. Members, so far as the Ministry is concerned, we have already intimated, and I am reading the letter which will convince the hon. Member that so far as action to be taken from our side is concerned, there is nothing wrong with it. We have said :

“I am directed to say that the question of the applicability of the provisions of Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956 to the expenditure incurred by companies on advertisement in souvenirs issued by the political parties has been considered by this Department. The Department has been advised that in such cases, the applicability of the provisions of Section 293A of the Act would depend upon the facts of each case as to whether there is a genuine *quid pro quo* in respect of the advertisement or whether it is a donation in the guise of advertisement. In case it is held on the facts of a particular case that the expenditure incurred on such advertisements is a donation in the guise of advertisement, the provisions of Section 293A(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 shall be applicable.”

श्री कंवर लाल मुत्त : तारीख इसकी कौन सी है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : 12th February, 1970.

श्री कंवर लाल मुत्त : बाद का है। एडवर्टिजमेंट आपने पहले ले लिए।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is why I said that in all these matters, after the returns are filed and the balance sheets are filed, they will be scrutinised. We cannot take anything into consideration unless the allegation against a particular person is made and the balance sheet of that company is available with us.

श्री जयबाने शाह (अमरेली) : वैल बिशर अपने आप को लिखते हैं तो नाम भी लिखना चाहिए। पता तो लगना चाहिए कि कौन वैल बिशर है ? पता तो लगे किस कम्पनी का एडवर्टिजमेंट है।

How can it be a publicity ?

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD: These are fifteen well-wishers. They have not mentioned their names. Unless their names are known, what is the sense of any advertisement? The man's name or the firm's name is not known to the world. Then what is the advertisement for? Even if one paisa is paid for that, is that an advertisement or donation pure and simple?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: My friend can bring this to the notice of the Registrar. On that action can be taken against the person concerned.

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD: I am bringing it to the notice of the head of the Ministry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: But this is not a forum where such questions can be raised. If there is any specific case, you bring that to my notice and I shall forward it for necessary action.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Let it be decided here and now whether such cases can be raised in Parliament or not. Whenever a complaint is made, you want to be told specific cases. I have these specific cases with me. You say that I can go to the Registrar. Why should I go to the Registrar? Let it be decided once for all that no such cases should be brought before the House. Then I shall not bring such cases hereafter. (*Interruption*).

SHRI F. A. AHMED: You place it on the table of the House.** May I crave the indulgence of the House that the hon. Member has certainly a right to refer to a specific case? But there is a certain procedure as to how that matter should be disposed of. I shall forward this to the authorities concerned for necessary action.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Let him know the results.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakha-patnam): Are both of you inclined to punish the well-wishers? Is that the decision that you want to punish your well-wishers? Have both of you come to this decision?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: May I just say that I do not know this? This case will go to him. So far as Sec. 293A is concerned, that prohibits donations by firms—not by individuals—you please see the section. I do not know how the provisions of the Company Act will be attracted to punish a particular individual who has given the donation? The whole case will go there.

My hon. friend from Tamil Nadu had complained that after 1967, when his party came to power, no licences had been issued to the State of Tamil Nadu. I have before me the figures of applications for licences received from the State and the number of licences and letters of intent actually issued. In 1967, 42 applications were received from the State and 17 licences and 15 letters of intent were issued. In 1968, 55 applications were received and 9 licences and 12 letters of intent were issued. In 1969, 100 applications were received and 13 licences and 22 letters of intent have been issued.

It would, therefore, be incorrect to say that applications from Tamil Nadu have been in any way ignored. As a matter of fact, I remember that recently an application from the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of sodium sulphide has been approved. Similarly, there are quite a few applications which are under different stages of consideration and are likely to be approved.

My hon. friend referred to the application made by the State Industries Corporation for tyres manufacture. As a matter of fact, a large number of applications have been received as a result of public notices for this industry. An application from Tamil Nadu was actually received only late in February. I have no doubt that all suitable schemes which are technically sound will be given serious consideration.

The hon. member has also mentioned that an application has been made for the manufacture of seamless tubes in collaboration with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. A plant of this type has necessarily to be located as an adjunct to a steel plant. The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering are currently examining the question of locating it as an adjunct to a steel plant of HSL. BHEL are only one of the users of seamless tubes and merely on this ground it may not be appropriate to press for the establishment of a plant in Tamil Nadu in preference to technically sounder schemes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about my points?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: They will be replied to.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri wanted to know details regarding loans advanced to small scale industries by the banks. As on 30th June

** Shri Mrityunjay Prasad handed at the Table the copy of the souvenir of the 73rd Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay on 28th and 29th Dec. 1969, entitled "Re-birth of the Congress" [Placed in Library. See No. Lt—3267/70].

1933, 23 major commercial banks in India have sanctioned advances amounting to Rs. 379.45 crores for 47,951 small scale units. On 30th November 1939, the corresponding figures are: Rs. 676.53 crores for 67,396 small scale units. During the first five months after nationalisation, the increase in advance to small scale units was 78 per cent and the increase in the number of units assisted was 40 per cent.

Shri P. K. Ghosh said that 94 per cent of the imported scarce raw materials are being given to large scale industries. The facts are as follows: In 1968-69, DGT units for Rs. 232 crores, got licences, that is nearly 86 per cent; small scale units Rs. 36.7 crores, that is nearly 14 per cent. In 1969-70, Rs. 253.7 crores, that is, 83 per cent and small scale units Rs. 51.2 crores, that is 17 per cent. This also shows an improvement during recent periods.

I am very sorry that Shri Baburao Patel in the course of his speech dragged in Galib and my connection with the Galib centenary celebrations and that I did not persuade the industrialists not to contribute towards the celebrations. I am very sorry such observations were made. I would not like to reply to them. I am grateful to Shri Banerjee who replied to it.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस सदन की परम्परा है कि सदस्य अपना भाषण देने के बाद उस का उत्तर सुनने के लिए सदन में उपस्थित रहें, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य सदन में नहीं हैं।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am grateful to him for adding that I did not exercise any influence, but he said that I ought to have taken initiative in persuading these people not to give any contribution for this purpose. Anyhow, I would not like to refer to this matter.

I am also very unhappy that he referred to another matter which was once brought before the House regarding one of our officers, Dr. Kalelkar. In that connection he has mentioned the names of two other officers. It is very unfortunate that the names of persons who are not present here and are not in a position to defend themselves should be mentioned without either giving me notice or without specifying the allegations against them.

So far as Dr. Kalelkar is concerned, the matter was given to the CBI for enquiry, and after enquiry it has been brought to my notice that the document is a forged one. The matter is still being dealt with by the CBI.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : पहले आप ने यह कहा था कि वह जो डाक्यूमेंट है सी०बी०आई० ने कहा है कि वह डाक्यूमेंट डाउटफुल है। लेकिन उसका एग्जामिनेशन दूसरी लेबोरेटरीज में भी कराया गया और दो ने यह कहा है कि यह जेनुइन डाक्यूमेंट है और इस में कोई डाउट नहीं है। और यह एग्जामिनेशन ऐसे एक्सपर्ट से कराया गया जिनको गवर्नमेंट अपने मैटर रेफर करती है। तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कहीं दबाव डाल कर या लालच डाल कर तो सी०बी०आई० को नहीं दबाया जा रहा है? क्योंकि यह पिछले एक साल से चल रहा है लेकिन सी०बी०आई० कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उन आफिसर को वहाँ से हटाया नहीं जायगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I say that I just made an enquiry again and the CBI have confirmed that the photostat copy referred by my hon. friend is a forged document. I hope that my hon. friend will agree that on the final conclusion of the enquiry severe punishment must be meted out to any person involved in this business, who has been guilty of any act of misconduct.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : आप यू०के० में भेज दीजिए मालूम करने के लिए कि क्या ठीक है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the CBI is concerned, they are convinced that it is a forged document. Therefore, what else remains to be done in this case? Without further proof, I think it is not desirable to mention names.

In this connection may I say subject to correction that the CBI informed me that they wanted to examine three of the hon. Members also in regard to this question, but only one Member has given a statement, and the other two have not yet made a statement.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ क्लैरिफिकेशन। हम तीन मेम्बरों ने यह एलीगेशन लगाया था जिसमें मधु लिमये, नायडू और माइसेल्फ यह तीन थे। मेरे पास कोई सी० बी० आई० का आदमी नहीं आया और बाकी मेम्बरों के पास भी जो गये है, मैंने लिख कर चम्हाण साहब के पास भेजा है, सेठी साहब के पास लिख कर भेजा है, क्या क्या स्पेसिफिक एलीगेशन हैं, लाखों रुपये की प्रापर्टी किस तरह से कालेजकर साहब अपने नाम और अपनी बीबी वच्चों के नाम कई कई जगह बनाए हुए हैं, उसकी सारी तफसील मैंने भेजी है। लेकिन उसकी कोई एन्वयरी नहीं हुई। सी०बी०आई० केवल व्हाइट वाशिंग कर रही है और बाकी जो मेम्बर गए उनसे भी क्या पूछा ? उनसे पूछा आपका सोर्स आफ इन्फार्मेशन क्या है ? आप को कहां से पता चला ? हम सोर्स बताने को तैयार नहीं हैं। क्या इन्फार्मेशन चाहिए वह हम देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन किसने हमें बताया, क्या हमारा सोर्स है यह पूछने का सी० बी० आई० को कोई हक नहीं है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अभी तो आप ने कहा कि कोई आप के पास नहीं गया और अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि वह सबाल यह पूछ रहे हैं।

So far as the present information is concerned, there is nothing against this officer. The matter has been scrutinised by them, and whenever any report comes, we will certainly take action if action is called for in this matter.

Shri Birla said that in some matters action was taken by the Government after nine years. I would like to refer to Starred Question No. 594 put by him on the 24th March, 1970 which reads :

"whether it is a fact that his Ministry has in the month of January 1970, issued almost after nine years, a clarification regarding the policy on the grant of leases of the Government lands for salt production and payment of assignment fees;"

He asked for reasons for this inordinate delay. A reply was given to this question. A clarification was issued on December 19, 1969. The question of delay does not arise as a clarification was given only when the need was felt. The Government started receiving representations from the salt lessees in 1967-68 for the first time claiming that they were not bound to pay assignment fee on renewal of their leases. The question was then considered from the legal angle and clarification was given in December 1969. From the reply given it is evident that the matter was not pending for nine years. A decision was taken nine years ago. Clarification was sought only in 1968. After obtaining legal opinion the clarification was given. So, the impression he created that this Ministry gave the clarification after nine years is not justified. . . (Interruptions.) About the development of Rayalaseema, I should like to point out that we try to help develop backward areas. We have taken a policy decision that in backward States, two districts will be selected—and in other States one district—for the purpose of giving necessary assistance to remove backwardness through industrial development. Our officers headed by our Secretary went to Hyderabad and participated in the Rayalaseema Development Board. I can assure the House that we shall take keen interest in this and see what can be done to help this region.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The whole of Rayalaseema must be treated as one district . . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The same principle applies to my friend who comes from Agra. It will be for the State Government to select each of the two districts and we shall certainly like to give subsidy and assistance to these districts.

There are many other points but I have already exceeded my time. I can only assure the hon. Members that whatever suggestions have been made, I shall follow them up and see what can be done.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—बी० आई० सी० की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आ गई है और हमें यह सूचना मिली है कि जो सज्जन इस समय उस का कार्य कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने यह आफर दी है कि अगर वे कन्टीन्यू करते रहे तो वे कांफ्रेंस

पार्टी को आगे जो चुनाव यू०पी० में होने वाले हैं, किसी पंचायत के, उसमें काफी मदद देंगे। इसलिये क्या आप ऐसी एशोरेस सदन को देंगे कि कोई भी पोलिटिकल आदमी वहां का रिसेवर या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर नहीं बनाया जायगा ?

दूसरा सवाल—आपने 1 करोड़ रुपये तक के लिये डीलाइसिंग कर दिया है, इस से छोटी-छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज में काफी बेचैनी पैदा हो गई है। वे इतना खबराये हैं कि वे कहते हैं—हम तो इनके मुकाबले में स्टैंड ही नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह ठीक है कि 56 आइटम्ज का आप ने रिजर्वेशन किया है। लेकिन अभी भी सैंकड़ों आइटम्ज हैं, नतीजा यह होगा कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग बँटते चले जायेंगे। क्या आप इन छोटे उद्योग वालों से बातचीत करके जल्दी ही कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About the British India Corporation I want to raise this question. Will the present board be changed or re-constructed? That was my question.

श्री फल्लरुद्दीन अली अहमद: जहां तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है—यह तो पालिसी से ताल्लुक रखता है। हमारी पालिसी यह है कि अब तक 25 लाख तक के लिये लाइसेंस लेने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती थी और लोग स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की उन आइटम्ज में भी, जिनको अब रिजर्व कर दिया गया है, इण्डस्ट्री बँटा सकते थे, लेकिन अब हमने उसको एक करोड़ कर दिया है और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज की उन आइटम्ज के लिये स्टैंडूटरी प्रोटेक्शन दे दिया है यानी स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो आइटम्ज रिजर्व की गई हैं, उनमें एक करोड़ रुपये के अन्दर भी वह इण्डस्ट्रीज लगा सकेंगे। हम आइटम्स बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस वक्त 52 के लगभग आइटम्स हैं जो कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज में हैं .. (व्यवधान) .. हम उसको और बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहें हैं। उसकी लिस्ट

प्रियेयर हो रही है। जो आइटम्स बढ़ाये जायेंगे उनका नोटिफिकेशन किया जायेगा।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I should like to ask about the exploration for raw materials in Mandsaur district, Madhya Pradesh, for a cement factory. The exploration in Suwakhera, near Neemuch, was done, and the raw material was found to be very good. I want to know why that project has not been developed. Would you kindly note it and give a reply afterwards ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member is raising a new question now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I will write to him about it.

श्री मु० अ० खां: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो हिन्दुस्तान को एम्बेसेडर गाड़ी तबाह कर रही है, गवर्नमेन्ट के कोटे से लोग लेते हैं और गारन्टी कार्ड साथ में मिलता है तो इन कम्पनियों पर इस मिनिस्ट्री का कोई कन्ट्रोल है या नहीं कि गारन्टी कार्ड के मुताबिक गाड़ी में जो डिफेक्ट्स हों उनको ठीक या रिप्लेस कराया जा सके ? मैंने अपनी गाड़ी के सिलसिले में चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी उसमें सैंकड़ों डिफेक्ट्स हैं, इंजन भी खराब है तो जबाब मिल गया कि कम्पनी से मिल करके एडजस्ट कराये। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गारन्टी के अन्दर जो डिफेक्ट्स हो उनको रिप्लेस करने के लिए या कीमत को वापिस कराने के लिए या उसको कम्पेन्सेट करने के लिए आपके पास कोई अख्तियार है या नहीं ?

श्री रवि राय: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के औद्योगीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जाहिर नहीं है कि यह मन्त्रालय स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट पर 50 करोड़ रुपये इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए सोचेगा और योजना आयोग ने इस पर एतराज किया है तो जब योजना आयोग ने इस पर एतराज किया है फिर क्या यह मन्त्रालय ट्रक्स और बसेज बनाने के लिये सोचेगा ? चूँकि स्माल कार इस देश के स्माल मैन के लिए नहीं है इसलिए क्या आप स्माल कार प्रोजेक्ट को समाप्त करने के लिए सोचेंगे ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रेस मानोपली को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या पग उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : May I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government has set up quite a number of projects such as the polyester-fibre plant and sodium hydrosulphide, and till now they have not been able to elicit any responsive chord from the Ministry? Is there anything special in regard to that just because that Ministry does not happen to belong to the political colour of my hon. friend and his party, or, is he going to pay some special attention to it in view, especially, of the fact that it is industrially a backward State? Would he pay some special attention to it? They have sent all those project reports and asked for his screening and passing those projects.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I spoke about the jute mill in the co-operative sector at Jagatpur in Cuttack district. He has not replied to it. What is he going to do about it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know the specific items. But I can assure the hon. Member that it is one of our policies that so far as the backward States are concerned, in the matter of granting licences, when there are several applications, we give preference to the areas which are backward.

SHRI RANGA : Orissa.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Orissa is one of the States which is recognised as a backward State so far as industries are concerned. I will certainly enquire as to what is the position of the various applications which are pending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should be an end to this.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The report has been received by us and it is being examined by several ministries and after the report has been examined, we shall take the necessary action.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will you give an assurance that no political appointments will be made?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am not prepared to give any assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions to the House.

All the Cut Motions were Put and Negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 57 to 60 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

The Motion was Adopted

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were Adopted by the Lok Sabha are Reproduced Below—ED]

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

"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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,62,78,000 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

"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

"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

"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'."

17.37 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 82, 83 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering for which 4 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. 82—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,95,000 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 Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,62,000 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 March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,35,63,000 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 March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Hon. Members may now move the Cut Motions.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dehra Dun) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the steep rise in the prices of steel (1)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the absorption of Indian engineers in the management of the various plants (2)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage Indian consultancy firms in the erection of Bokaro Steel Plant (3)].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (15)].

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non utilisation of the full capacity of H.E.C. Ranchi (22)].

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Supply of out-dated and old machinery and plant for the Bokaro Steel Plant (23)].