

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry. Six hours is the time allotted for this discussion. Those hon. Members who want to move their cut motions will please send in their chits to the Table indicating the numbers of the cut motions that they want to move.

DEMAND NO. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,35,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 58—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,97,90,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 59—SALT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,35,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Salt.'"

DEMAND NO. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURES OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,52,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry.'"

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,29,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry.'"

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are now discussing the Ministry of Industry in which, in the later part of last year, several reorganisations took place. This Ministry is a very important one. It has got a great bearing on our national economy. Therefore, its performance and its functioning should be well scrutinised when passing these Demands for Grants.

In the report circulated by this Ministry it is stated that this Ministry formulates the general industrial policy and is responsible for active promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging orderly development of large and small scale industries

both in the private and in the public sector. The industrial policy resolutions which were adopted in 1948 and, subsequently, in 1956 are its guiding lines. Let us see whether this Ministry has acted as per the principles laid down in these industrial policy resolutions. I think if I mention certain points with regard to that it will not be irrelevant.

One of the objectives of the industrial policy resolution is to reduce disparities in income and to prevent the growth of capital and concentration of economic power in the hands of fewer individuals. From available data and statistics it is now crystal clear that the industrial policy resolution has long before been shelved by the Government. The Government has not only now, but from long before, begun to orient its industrial policy in favour of big business and big industrialists. The fact that after 13 years of planned development Government had to come forward with a proposal to appoint a Monopoly Commission to go into the question of monopoly and concentration of economic power in a few hands is an eloquent testimony to the wrong economic and industrial policy pursued by the Government for the last thirteen years. Although the Government have been periodically asserting and re-asserting a socialistic goal and our Constitution expects the State to curb the growth of concentration of power in the hands of a few people, all that has happened during these years is quite the reverse of the direction given by the Constitution and the Industrial Policy Resolution. The Government has not yet come forward with the report that has been submitted by the Mahalanobis Committee. But from the short report that has appeared in the newspapers it is found that in the year 1960-61 the total number of companies having a paid-up capital of less than Rs. 5 lakhs constituted 86 per cent of the total number of companies at work during that year. But they accounted for not more than 14.6 per

cent of the total paid up capital. On the other hand, companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and over formed only 1.6 per cent of the total number of companies but accounted for as much as 53 per cent of the total paid up capital.

If we look into the profit aspect of the industries in the private sector, what do we find? A preliminary survey of industrial profits in 1962-63 made by the *Economic Times* reveals that the profits before tax increased by about 30 per cent while the capital employed in this showed a rise of about 8 per cent. The preliminary survey is based on the accounts of 183 large companies which are distributed over almost all important industries in India and the combined results of the survey can be expected to be broadly representative of the entire corporate sector in the country.

Those 183 companies earned Rs. 128 crores as profits in 1962-63 after providing for depreciation, interest charge and managing agency remuneration. The corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 113 crores. The rate of increase in profits in 1962-63 was 13.2 per cent. While this is the trend in the industrial sector, Government is still continuing its policy of giving more and more concessions to the big industries, both foreign and Indian.

Now, let us for a moment look into the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan. It is stated at page 3 that though many important tasks were assigned to the private sector, the progress on the part of private industries has lagged behind in a number of key areas, such as alloy steel, steel castings, cement, paper and newsprint, fertilisers and chemical industries. These shortfalls will have repercussions on future development, and it is necessary to devise appropriate means for ensuring that major targets assigned to the private sector are in fact realised in keeping with the requirements.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

of the economy and the scheme of the Plan. Again, at page 10 it is stated:

"In the private industrial sector, judging from data relating to capital issues, banks and other institutional credit to industry, imports of capital goods, etc, aggregate investment in the first two years, though not the pattern, seems to be more or less in tune with the amounts envisaged for the five-year period."

In spite of these concessions, as stated in the Mid-term Appraisal, the performance of the private sector was not up to the mark, though the full targeted amount for the Third Plan was already invested there. At a meeting of the Cloth Dealers Association in Delhi, the Minister without Portfolio, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, made a speech where he dealt with the production of cloth. In the course of his speech he said that while by the end of the Third Plan period the output should be increased by 20 per cent over the production in 1960-61, not much progress has been made in that respect. The cloth production in July 1963 was 417 million yards as against 438 million yards in July 1962. This is the position with regard to the production of cloth. There are hundreds of examples of this type where it will be found that there is serious shortfalls and less production in spite of so many concessions given by the Government to the private sector, both Indian and foreign.

Then I will say something about the licensing policy of the Government. The Government's licensing policy is also always directed towards giving favour to the big business. Very recently the Government had raised the exemption limit from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. It is said that this raising of the exemption limit will help the medium and the small-scale industry but the result which will be evident some time afterwards will be contrary. The small-scale and me-

dium entrepreneurs will not be benefited by this concession. Those big industrialists who are already having big hold in the industrial field will get the benefit of the lifting of the exemption limit.

I have got no time to go into the details of the policy regarding the granting of licences and I may mention here only certain points from which it will appear in what direction the Government is moving. I could have given you hundreds of examples. However, I will refer to only one thing. In reply to a question asked in this House by the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, Shri Kanungo, the hon. Minister, himself gave the figures of how the licences are distributed. In the course of his reply he said that the Birla group received 29 licences in 1960, 28 in 1961 and 24 in 1962; the Tata group secured 10, 20 and 10 respectively during the same period; the Mafatlal group 1, 3 and 8; the Walchand group 4, 8 and 1 and the Shri Ram group 6, 9 and 3 respectively. In this way it can be shown that the whole policy of the Government so far as the granting of licences is concerned is directed with the view that big industrialists may get the benefit and they may have their full control over the whole industrial sector of our country.

So, I cannot agree with those who say that the Government has done something commendable by liberalising the policy of granting licences by raising the exemption limit. This is nothing but bogus. It will not in any way help the medium or the small-scale industries or the development of our industry in a planned way.

It is stated that there are problems facing the country regarding the development of industries. I also admit that there are problems. But in this way, that is, by giving concessions and helping the monopolists to concentrate economic power in their hands, Government cannot change the economic situation in our country. The concessions are given. But still the

full capacities of the industries are not utilised. There may be cases of shortage of raw materials—I agree—and there may be cases of shortage of foreign exchange but there are cases of sabotage and wilful curtailment in the production capacity and that was substantially proved last year when the Vivian Bose Commission's Report was discussed in this House. The corruption is there inside the big industrial houses. Government did not do anything to effectively to check those corruptions. The Vivian Bose Commission's Report came out but nothing effective has been done so far. After the things that were enlightened in the Report and the things that were suggested sometime after, it has been learnt that an Inspector has been appointed to enquire further into the matters of Dalmia Jain Company. I may mention his name also here. He is Mr. S. P. Chopra. Is it not a fact that so many cases are pending against him? How can this gentleman against whom so many serious charges are pending be entrusted with that task of making a further inquiry against that business house which has been substantially proved as corrupt? Is it not a fact that this gentleman, in 1947, withdrew a sum of Rs. 20,000 on account of the New India Insurance Company from the then Imperial Bank of India, Lahore, as an official liquidator, and is it not a fact that he did not disclose this amount in the return which he submitted to the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Jullundur? Is it not a fact that the Government of India did not wish to proceed against Mr. Chopra because the Government will lose . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No names should be mentioned here.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: These are official cases pending against him. I can cite many other examples.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I have taken only 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 20 minutes.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will take another 10 minutes.

Sir, how one could expect that he will deliver good? He is drawing daily Rs. 180 as his daily allowances. I say, he will never submit his report. He will always draw that money and he knows that as long as he can continue in this inspection work, he will get that money. That is assured. So, this way you cannot do any good to our country, to our industries and to our economy. Please have courage to investigate into these big houses. Long before, the mischief of Birla house was published but the Government did not care to take any action against Birla house. I say, come forward, be straight-forward, and if you want to build up your country, check this corruption. Only by giving concessions and pacifying foreign and Indian big business houses you cannot build up your economy in spite of all your good wishes and big assurances.

17 hrs.

Then, I come to the performance of the Ministry in the matter of the utilisation of the production capacity in our country. I know of cases where the particular factory or concern can raise its production capacity and can diversify its production if only Government come forward and give them financial and material help. For instance, take the case of the belt-ling industry in West Bengal. In my constituency there are so many belt-ling factories which may be called small-scale factories. These factories are now almost at a standstill condition and they cannot produce to the

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

full capacity for want of financial help. In the meantime, Government have given fresh sanction to the foreign firm of Dunlops for manufacturing rubber belts, V-belts etc. I would like to know also why they have given a further sanction to Messrs. Freiner and Co., of Madras to produce belting goods. Why the Government should not come forward with financial assistance for the development of those small-scale belting factories, that is, the indigenous belting factories, so many of which are existing in our place?

Same is the position in regard to engineering concerns. I know of several cases where a bit of help from Government could result in production of items which could not be produced even in the big factories. If anyone were to come to Howrah, he would see a lot of these small-scale engineering units. Government have not given any help to them to build up these small-scale engineering units. During the last Great War and afterwards energetic people built up these industries themselves. There are so many of them, but they are not able to run their factories for want of financial help, for want of raw materials and they also are being pushed aside by the big industrialists from the market. There is also the question of power shortage. Still, a gesture of a bit of financial and other material assistance from Government can help them and they will be able to really deliver the goods in the matter of industrial development.

I can cite so many such instances. Very recently near Calcutta, in the 24-Parganas, there were about 50 factories started to manufacture nails from iron. But they had to be wound up because they were pushed out by the big manufacturers, and they could not compete with the big manufacturers and they were finished.

If Government are true to their assurance then they must be honest with these small-scale industrialists, guarantee them the market, give them financial help and help them to get raw materials in time.

Then, there is the question of handlooms and powerlooms. I know the case of Punjab hosieries. They are facing a serious crisis because they are not getting wool. Throughout the country, the handloom weavers are facing a serious crisis for years. In West Bengal, particularly in the Hooghly district, there are about 10,000 handloom weavers. Only a few days back, I had approached the Industries Minister of West Bengal, Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, and I found that he was very sympathetic, but ultimately he said 'What can I do? The West Bengal Government is not getting adequate supply of yarn from the other States.' In our State, there is only one factory, at Kalyani, producing yarn. That is the only source of getting yarn for the handloom weavers. Why not we start more yarn producing factories there? Two years ago, the West Bengal Government decided to open a spinning factory, but the proposal has not yet materialised.

Then comes the question of powerloom. Government say that they are helping the co-operative sector. But what is the new situation? A new tax has been imposed on yarn. Each co-operative powerloom factory has 16 looms. They are facing a serious crisis. If this tax on yarn is imposed, they are finished. They cannot run their concerns. So if Government want that the powerloom co-operatives should run properly, this tax should be withdrawn. I know the hon. Minister may say that it is not his concern to look into. But I will tell him that he has also a responsibility for it. Why does he not tell the Finance Minister: 'Please do not impose tax on these powerloom co-

operative'? This is my humble suggestion to the Industry Ministry.

There are other cases of small scale factories dealing in plywood, rubber, plastic, dry batteries, and silk printing workers. They are not few. If the Government want to really build up a feeder and small scale industry in our country, they must look into these factors. Otherwise, we will have to depend only on the mercy of the big industrialists, foreign and indigenous. Is it not time for the Ministry to look into its past assurances, go into the letter of the Industrial Policy Resolution and come forward with a policy which will benefit the small and medium-scale industries so that we may have a strong industrial sector in the country?

Before concluding, I would also say something about the position in West Bengal. Sometime in December, there was a regional conference of the FICCI held in Calcutta. There it is very interesting to note that one Shri S. Roy, of the Bengal National Chamber, depicted how the industrial position is getting weaker and weaker in West Bengal in spite of its resources and potentialities. He gave a picture of the gradual disappearance of registered factories in the State. He mentioned that the number of registered factories in Bombay rose from 1949 in 1956 to 2686 in 1961; in West Bengal on the contrary, the figure came down from 1493 in 1956 to 1487 in 1961.

This is not all. Very recently there was a meeting of industrialists in West Bengal. There Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister of Industry in West Bengal, expressed his great concern and said that if the situation did not improve, if the Bengalee youth, who have got acumen and skill, but no financial resources to build up industries, are not helped, then the West Bengal people will not say that the Union Government is doing justice to West Bengal. I know there is the problem of unemployment, but by giving financial help, technical educa-

tion, training in know-how, and supplying materials in time to young and energetic small and medium entrepreneurs, Government can change the situation even now. So, it is my humble appeal to the Minister of Industry, through you, Sir, to look into the problem of West Bengal, which is a problem State, and the problems of which have been further aggravated by the influx of lakhs of refugees from East Pakistan.

Shri Bade (Khargone): They have been sent to Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: I know they will be sent to Madhya Pradesh. I know there is also a proposal to start a factory in Orissa. But the West Bengal people and the refugees have been clamouring for the last 15 years for the building up of industries within the State of West Bengal where they can work and where they want to be economically rehabilitated. I do not know how far the promise and assurance to rehabilitate refugees will materialise.

They are loudly saying that they will start factories in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa for the employment of refugees. I know there was a proposal to start a steel factory with a phased programme in Haldia or Dandakaranya, but nothing has come out of it.

This Ministry has been giving loans for the building up or for expansion of some industries for the rehabilitation of the refugees. Certain figures are there, some taxi co-operatives have been opened, some loans have been given here and there. That will not do. Lakhs of unemployed youth and lakhs of refugees are there; they want rehabilitation, they want work. If you start factories and provide them with work, they will help our country to develop its economy. They are good, intelligent and energetic Bengalees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should close now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will close with one word.

So, their talents are wasted. So, it is only a question of rehabilitation, it is a question of utilising their talents for the development of our country. With this outlook, Government must pay special attention to it.

If the Government want to send those who have not been rehabilitated for the past 15 years and those who are coming now to other States, that will not solve the problem and West Bengal people will not accept it. There are hundreds of displaced persons who have got their relatives in West Bengal, and they want to stay there. But they never want to be a permanent burden and liability on the Government. Only, they want work and shelter, and providing these things Government can do real good to these lakhs of refugees who have come here, being tortured in East Pakistan.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka (Koraput): Sir, before I rise to support the demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry, I offer my hearty thanks to you for giving me this chance to speak on this occasion. The Ministry has done successfully quite a good job during the year and its activities in all these years are most commendable. Industrial production, as is evident from the reports has increased from 7.6 in 1961 to 8 per cent in 1962 and 8.9 per cent in 1963. The production drive launched by the national productivity council has continued to give encouraging results and industrialists are taking large interest..... (Interruptions.)

Dr. Ranen Sen: There is no quorum

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us, for a change, have quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is rung—now there is quorum.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Industrialists are taking larger interest and wholeheartedly apply productivity techniques for improving their competitive position. The report shows the number of licences issued during the year 1962 was 1000 and odd; it is only 976 in 1963. So the policy adopted and the difficulties experienced in getting licences stand in the way of progress, in the way of our defence efforts also. So, I request the Government to be liberal at least in issuing licences to the persons for producing material for defence purposes. Looking to the capacity of the persons who make applications, Government should issue licences so that there will be more production and prices could come down. There will be more competition in our exports also.

Small-scale and cottage industries are going to play a very important part in our industrial development. The development of small-scale industries are progressively acquiring a prominent place in our developmental activities. People are taking initiative and small-scale industries are progressing well. The responsibility for the development of village industries which is vested with the Khadi Commission when discharged will help in relieving unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas. We have got a very good Chairman at present and he is a very able and efficient gentleman. He knows very well about the rural economy, and he knows the prevailing unemployment in the rural areas. Still, I request him to take concrete steps for the development of village industries in the rural areas.

Here, I will say something about my State. Orissa, particularly my district, Koraput. Orissa is a very backward State with regard to industries, when compared to other States like Mysore or Madras. I am not complaining and I am not jealous against the other States for the pros-

perity which they have attained at present, but I request the Government to take special steps for the most backward States like Orissa.

In this regard, I can say this much: that the Government should allot more funds for the underdeveloped States and see that the underdeveloped States come up equally with the developed States. What I see at present is the tall man is becoming taller and the short man is becoming still shorter. I do not say that the legs of the tall man should be cut off in order to bring the tall man equal to the height of the short man, but I can say that the short man should be given proper facilities to grow and become almost equal in height to the tall man. The object of my saying this is that the underdeveloped States should be given proper facilities and more funds should be allotted to them so as to see that they develop and become almost equal with the developed States.

In order to provide incentives and encouragement to the panchayat samitis, to put forth their best efforts and bring about all-round development of the villages and to create a healthy competition among the units, the Orissa Government have introduced a scheme of awarding prizes annually for the panchayat samitis on a competitive basis. Under the scheme, the prize-winning Panchayat Samiti will be located with a panchayat industry, a small project, costing not less than Rs. 1 crore. In a similar way, the prize-winning gram panchayat will be given a small industry to be located in the village, on a competitive basis. This is a very good scheme, but can we develop all these areas in the rural sector? I fear some panchayat samitis and gram panchayats will remain as it is due to their inefficiency or otherwise. So, I suggest that the Government should establish at least one industrial project in each and every panchayat samiti and one small-scale industry in each gram

panchayat. Due to the limited resources of the State Government, Orissa cannot do this job. So, I request the Central Government to allot more funds for this purpose and see that more panchayat samiti industries and small scale industries are established in the State of Orissa.

The Orissa Government is going to rehabilitate a large number of East Pakistan and Tibetan refugees in the Koraput district and the Ganjam district. We have no sufficient land to distribute and engage these refugees who will come in future. So, we must give them some suitable jobs and establish more industries in the Koraput and Ganjam districts. In this regard, I request the Government also to allot additional funds to the State Government and try to establish as many industries as possible in the State of Orissa for the refugees.

Another point I would like to deal with is with regard to the cement factory. At present we have got one cement factory in Orissa, and another factory has been licensed near Hirakud during the year 1962-63. Previously there was a proposal to establish two cement factories in Koraput district, but later on this proposal was revised and the Government proposed to establish one factory in Koraput district. When I asked about the progress of this proposal in my question on 13-3-1964, the hon. Minister replied in answer to my question that the cement factory scheme from the Koraput district has been given up by the applicant. I do not know the reason why the scheme has been given up by the applicant. But I request the Government not to give up the scheme for ever but try to establish at least one cement factory in the public sector. The proposal for the establishment of a new cement factory at Birmitranur may also be expedited. By establishing

[Shri Ramachandra Ulaka]

these new cement factories, we will not only provide suitable employment potential to the people of Orissa, but the cement requirements in our country will also be met by the new cement factories.

Handloom industry is a very important cottage industry, in almost all the States. So, Government should give sufficient encouragement so as to give employment to lakhs of weavers. The quality should be improved in order to make handloom products competitive in export.

Coming to handicrafts industry, our handicrafts are very important. So, handicrafts industry in every State should be developed. Government should organise more cooperative societies in order to rehabilitate the goldsmiths who are displaced due to the Gold Control Order. The activities of the All India Handicrafts Board in the sphere of development of handicrafts are most commendable.

I have seen some village industries organised by the Khadi Commission in my State lying almost idle. Some village industries which are functioning and doing a good job are not encouraged by the Government. For example, there is one village industry—hand-made paper mill—in my own village of Kalyansinghpur established by the Khadi Commission. It produces very good quality of paper, but nobody is there to purchase it. So, I would request the Government to see that the village industries which are lying idle are made to work and to see that the industries which are already functioning are encouraged by the public and by the Government.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands

under the Ministry of Industry, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

“कि. उद्योग मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग में १०० रुपये की कटौती कर दी जाए”
[विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में असमानता (३)]

“कि उद्योग मंत्रालय शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग में १०० रुपये की कटौती कर दी जाए”
गैर-सरकारी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण तथा सामाजिककरण की आवश्यकता (६)]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

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

[Powerloom industry and its difficulties vis-a-vis the cotton textile mills (9)].

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग में १०० रुपये की कटौती कर दी जाए”
[कृती उद्योगों को सहायता देने की आवश्यकता (१०)]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Delay in the presentation of the Report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee and the effect of the same on the powerloom industry (11)].

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution (12)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to give protection and encouragement to rural industries (14)].

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Top heavy administration (15)].

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate quantity of yarn to the handloom weavers of West Bengal (16)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give adequate financial help to the silk printing industries of West Bengal (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give protection to the small scale belting factories of West Bengal (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build more small scale and big industries for the employment of displaced persons from East Pakistan (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate raw materials to the small scale Engineering industries (20)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper financial help and marketing facilities to brass metal cottage industries (21)].

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I beg to move:

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

[Unsatisfactory arrangements for development of small scale industries in rural areas (22)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we all know that the scheme of things today in this country is that the Industry Ministry is the guardian Ministry for all industries, both large and small. It is to this Ministry that industries look up for help, for protection and for taking steps for their growth and expansion. It is also the policy of this Government that industries with large employment potential should be particularly taken care of and encouraged, and the Government should be all the more solicitous when employment of the self-employed kind is concerned. I am going to refer to one such industry—the largest kind of self-employment kind in this country....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.