

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may have that view.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I introduce the Bill.

13.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting of Demand Nos. 88, 89 and 13^e relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 88—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,61,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 89—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,33,64,000 be granted to the

198(A) LSD—5.

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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,03,62,000 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 day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries'."

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): It is a matter of joy that an under-developed country like ours has embarked on a plan to build heavy industries and steel in our country.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As far as the orientation of the Plan to this extent is concerned, I support Government's policy. I congratulate the Minister for not yielding—not always but at times—to the pressure of the so-called stalwarts of the industry, the steel monopolies of our country and some agencies outside including foreign Governments. But I want to point out that even after two Plans, our performance is not satisfactory. Fortunately, our country has got all the requisites for building a steel industry. Even then, we have achieved only 4 million tons now. Leaving aside bigger countries like the USA and USSR, a country like Japan which had a production of one million tons in 1948 has achieved now 22 million tons (in 1960). China which had only below 1 million tons has now got 18.5 million tons. Our performance in this respect is most

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discouraging. Even after the completion of two Plans, our engineering industries are starving for steel. I doubt whether, as promised by our Steel Minister in various places, we will be able to achieve the target of 10 million tons. The present target cannot be reached without a firm policy. This policy of hesitation is contrary to our Industrial Policy Resolution. We are yielding more and more to pressure from the steel monopolists and also depending upon certain agencies and governments which are definitely opposed to our steel targets.

We are in a very advantageous position now with all our resources. I want to remind the House that last year the Minister said that Bokaro would be completed, with or without American aid. We were very glad to know that. Now we find from the Clay report submitted to the US Government that the USA would not give aid to any foreign country to establish government-owned enterprises which competed with existing private concerns. When the US Ambassador, Prof. Galbraith said that it would not affect the Bokaro plant, we thought that the Clay report was made of clay. But now we find—from today's papers—that it is not just clay but it is steel. So there is a controversy. There are certain other points which were not there before but which are now being pointed out by them to us. They say that unless we take in the private sector, aid will not be forthcoming. They also doubt the efficiency of our public sector. We have taken a decision to develop the public sector, and it is insulting that we should take aid from a country that dictates to us. Is it in keeping with our self-respect to submit or yield to their pressure?

As far American efficiency itself, we have had a test of it in Jamshedpur. The Kaiser Co., has built a two million ton steel plant which has not reached the target even now. It still

gives trouble. So, we have doubts about their knowledge and efficiency, but at the same time they go on exerting pressure on us. It is with a purpose. The western countries want to sell us steel, they do not want us to build our own plants.

Sometimes we hear that Government also yields to their pressure. Of course, it is for the Minister to assure us to the contrary. We now hear that instead of our heavy industries being wholly in the public sector, Government is going to give part of it to the private sector. But I should remind them that in order to fulfil our commitments to the people of reaching a socialist goal, we must be very firm, we must not concentrate more on the private sector but have the heavy industries wholly in the public sector.

There is an attempt from various sources, both inside and outside the country, to discredit the public sector, and thereby put pressure to have the industry in the private sector. There is a subtle attempt to discredit Bhilai, saying that it is producing some low quality of steel which is being rejected and so on.

Moreover, basically these steel monopolists are against more steel being produced in our country. It is not only now, it has been so from the very beginning. In 1958, at a meeting of the shareholders of TISCO, Shri J. R. D. Tata said:

"Over-emphasis on steel production in our future plans would prove a costly mistake and I wish to sound a note of warning."

Such ominous warnings were given from time to time. It is not new.

Sir Biren Mukherjee, Chairman of IISCO, went further and ridiculed the Bokaro project. He said:

"It is very tempting to proceed to locate new steel plants along the traditional iron ore/coal rail route. Unfortunately, in our

country this route is grossly overloaded now. The addition of one more steel plant is bound to have a detrimental effect on units already in existence."

In the annual report of TISCO for 1961-62 it has been said:

"The limitation imposed by the retention prices fixed by Government on the company's ability to pay adequate dividends on the existing share capital, a further issue of capital in the foreseeable future would be impracticable as well as grossly unfair to the shareholders."

In this way, either in the form of ominous advice or in the form of pressure for a higher retention price, they go on impeding our plan.

The tone is the same as that of some foreign agencies. For instance, in an interview in New Delhi recently Sir Julien Pöde, President of the British Iron and Steel Federation, said that low returns on capital was one of the main reasons which impeded increased foreign participation in India in the industrial projects. So, the tone of the foreign agencies as well as our steel monopolists is the same.

Coming from Jamshedpur, I know how much fuss they made to implement the Wage Board's interim recommendations till the Government conceded the retention price demanded by them.

There is some reason for it. They have made enormous profits and they go on making, and they do not want that steel production should expand and there should be competition. I will quote some of the figures of profits TISCO has made.

TISCO's production has gone up from 0.8 million tons in 1951-52 to 1.3 million tons in 1961-62, i.e., in a period of ten years. The increase is only 0.5 million tons, that is 62.33 per cent. The gross revenue increased from Rs. 37.75 crores to Rs. 92.48

crores in the same period, that is by 145 per cent. During these ten years, TISCO produced 11.3 million tons of saleable steel and received Rs. 566 crores as sale price. The price of steel produced during these ten years on 1939-40 prices comes to Rs. 198 crores only, and they have got Rs. 566 crores. Thus, due to revision in the retention prices from time to time, TISCO earned Rs. 367 crores extra during these ten years. So, it is because of this greed for profit that they do not want that our steel target should be reached, and that the industry should go to the private sector.

During the ten year period, TISCO's gross profit rose from Rs. 8.11 crores to Rs. 19.24 crores, that is by 237 per cent. The dividend rose from Rs. 1.71 crores to Rs. 4.65 crores, that is by 172 per cent. The Depreciation Fund rose from Rs. 2.15 crores to Rs. 13.15 crores, that is by 511 per cent, and the Plant Rehabilitation Fund rose from Rs. 0.75 crores to Rs. 6.78 crores, that is by 904 per cent. Capital has risen during this period from Rs. 10.47 crores to Rs. 38.96 crores, that is by 200 per cent.

The entire finance for the two million ton expansion programme of TISCO is provided either by Government loan or by Government-guaranteed loan. TISCO has also made similar enormous profits. So, these monopolists are not willing to part with even a portion of it. What have they done with this enormous profit? If they have utilised it only in the industry, we would have no objection. But they are strengthening themselves in a variety of industries and also in the political field of our country. In various ways they are corrupting and weakening the whole structure of our country, not only by donating to the political parties but by adopting corrupt methods like appointing our retired IAS and present IAS officers on four times their salary that they would normally get in the Government service, thereby tempting others also who are placed representative posts in Government and corrupting

[Shri U. Misra]

them. They are having a grip on the economy and politics of our country. There is the example of the steel workers of Jamshedpur in whose case the Government is totally powerless. Yesterday there was a strike threat in Barauni. The Minister promised that it will go before adjudication. But in the case of TISCO, it will not happen. 400 workers were dismissed during 1958 for participation in one day's strike. We have brought it several times to the notice of the Government but the Ministers say clearly: "we are powerless; we cannot do anything". Not only that. These workers were dismissed four years ago. When these workers go to the public sector industries, they are refused jobs and they are told: "you have been dismissed; and we have agreed to the request of the Tatas not to re-employ you". They have stated it clearly. I have got some applications and the replies given to those applicants. These are technical people who are required in steel production in our country where we are short of technical hands. They are now unemployed. Some of them possess 15 or 20 years' experience. These *nagars* and *purams* such as Burnpur and Jamshedpur have become almost empires within our free India. All social life is controlled by them. Even the electricity connections, telephones, etc. are all controlled by them. They have become an empire within free India. I have had to disconnect my telephone because they always interrupted my telephone and made my calls always ineffective. I had to disconnect the telephone there till the Government takes it over. This concentration of money and power certainly does not lead to the socialist pattern of society; it is something else. So, I want that suitable legislation should be brought forward to nationalise them and bring them to the public sector. Then only we can have a consolidated and integrated policy to achieve the target set before ourselves in our Plans.

I, therefore, urge that these two monopoly units should be nationalised

and Government should take over the control for Bokaro. This should not be in the private sector. Everything should be given to the State sector. We are spending Rs. 56.4 crores over the expansion of Rourkela and the whole of the foreign exchange is not borne by the West German Government whereas the entire expansion of the Bhilai plant is borne by the Soviet Union. Out of 256 technical personnel, 150 will be Germans in Rourkela and they will be there for the purpose of maintenance. We have our intelligent boys. Even then these are the conditions. It is logical for these countries because they do not want us to have a prospering steel industry but only sell us steel. They want to serve us only under certain conditions whereas our experience with regard to other countries like Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia, etc. is different.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): He says 'our experience'. That is the experience of the hon. Member in another country?

Dr. U. Misra: That is your experience and my experience both.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): 'Our' means all M.Ps.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; he may have had that experience.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I wanted that point to be cleared.

Dr. Ramen Sen (Calcutta East): Why are you so allergic to Soviet Union?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): You are allergic to something; he is allergic to something.

Dr. U. Misra: We should finalise the details about the Bokaro plant very soon. If the Americans are putting such insulting terms on us or delaying, I should request our Minister to remain firm. I wish to remind him of the assurance given by him during

last Budget Session. He said that whether the Americans gave aid or not, the Bokaro plant will be there. He should stick to this, in spite of the pressure from the steel monopolists of our country.

Coming to the State sector performance, I should say that the State sector steel plants' performance, especially during the emergency, is most commendable. This has been possible due to the co-operation between the workers, the technical personnel and also the management. This experience has given us an idea that given the right conditions, our people can rise to the occasion and our State sector can also achieve success. But there are certain criticisms that the administration is top heavy and that there are more supervisory and highly salaried people than workers. I believe that last year autonomy was given to these three steel plants so that the general managers would more and more concentrate on the working of the plants. But it is found that they are absent from their plants for even five months in a year or sometimes twenty days in a month. There are all these defects. I request the hon. Minister to look into them as also into the grievances of the workers. The grievances of the workers are accumulating and the workers are not satisfied because their grievances are not looked into quickly. Other than the favoured union, the registered unions have not even got a meeting place. No democratic procedure has been followed for the recognition of the unions which represent the majority of workers. The registered unions have not even got a place within four miles of the steel towns to hold a meeting. The AITUC unions are discriminated there. The AITUC which advocates the public sector most is most discriminated. Some of the office-bearers and others also in Bhilai are asked to go through re-verifications which I feel is a prelude to discharge them or dismiss them. So, there is a fear among the workers. Even if a section of the workers work under a certain fear, co-operation and

harmony in working will not be attained.

There is another aspect of our public sector. There is an enormous amount of money spent for the work done. That brings in the question of contractors. In Hatia, the Engineering Corporation is building a heavy machine plant and the earth-work during the construction stage of the plant is being entrusted to big contractors and they again in turn hand over the work to sub-contractors, and huge sums of money are being spent which could have been avoided. Even the people say that instead of Rama Rajya it has become the contractors' Raj.

Then there are certain grievances in the steel towns to the effect that the other section of people, those who serve the workers in the steel towns, like the shopkeepers in Durgapur, have not got residential buildings near their place of work. I request the Ministry to look into this.

Many of the stainless steel industries are closing down. Also, some of the tin plate factories are closing down due to want of tin plates and the workers are becoming unemployed. I have received one such complaint from Calcutta, from the Balagopal Iron and Steel, Ltd., which is closing down.

Another important point which I want to bring in is about the technical training. From the Ministry's report as well as from the assessments periodically made by the Government, it is clear that we have a great shortage of technically trained people. We should, therefore, give thought to the question of giving more and more technical training to our steel personnel, and have more and more technically trained people. There is no co-ordination or correlation between the technical hands available in our country and our requirements in the steel industry. When a technical hand applies to the Hindustan Steel, he gets a curt reply: "No vacancy." I should

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suggest that a central pool should be created and the names should be registered or listed there for further employment, and they should be called when required.

I would suggest one or two things more. There are certain factories which do not function properly. The Government should take them over. For example, there is the TELCO. I have no time to go into the details of it. The idle hours in the engineering division of the TELCO rose from 9,600 in November to 9,900 in December, 1962. Why should the idle hours increase when the workers are ready to work in the emergency? During the emergency the workers have volunteered to work. In the Auto Division of TELCO the same thing happens. In order to wrest greater concessions in terms of foreign exchange, the management have put pressure by manoeuvring in such a way. In the interests of the State, the tempo of work there should be looked into.

There is one factory in Jamshedpur—the JEMCO, that is, the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co. It has taken Rs. 5 lakhs worth of foreign exchange to bring machinery and electric furnace to make rollers. It is said that the machinery is lying idle. We have been importing rollers and spending our foreign exchange. So, I suggest that either this company should be forced to run it or we must take it over, because it occupies a large area and has spent foreign exchange.

In conclusion, I should say that in order to achieve our planned targets, suitable legislation should be made for integrated steel production so that we can bring the monopolist steel factories into the public sector instead of giving them more and more concessions. We expect that at the end of this debate the Minister will give an assurance as to what has happened to

the Bokaro plant and when it is going to be completed and also regarding the Rourkela plant—what has been the expansion, whether the total foreign exchange is borne by them or some of it is borne by us, and whether we can negotiate with other people or not. They should exercise greater control over the other heavy industries in the private sectors, and they should stop issuing licences to the private sector, and see that they reduce the cost of construction of the projects. The Government should improve and streamline our public sector projects, and radically reorientate the labour policy in public sector undertakings to generate greater labour enthusiasm. They should accelerate the schemes of technical training and create a central pool of technicians.

Mr. Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. Hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise advisable.

Cut Motion Nos. 4 and 7.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): My cut motions are there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member did not give notice of his intention of moving them.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I am just giving them. Cut Motion Nos. 1 and 6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. They may also be moved.

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

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[(i) Failure to establish Joint Consultative Machinery in Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, (ii) failure to implement labour laws in steel plants in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela, (iii) failure to reduce the price of steel produced in public and private sectors, (iv) working of Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, (v) need to nationalise TISCO and IISCO, and (vi) working of steel plants in public sector. (4)]

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for (i) policy for speedy steel production, (ii) releasing more C.I. Sheets to meet rural needs, and (iii) providing training facilities to technicians to meet progressive requirements of steel and heavy electricals. (7)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to start iron and steel industries in Sondur and Hospet areas of Mysore State to exploit the richest ore found in that area (1)]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Administration of certain public companies under the Ministry in Orissa (6)]

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

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall begin my speech by making a few preliminary remarks. The first is about the annual reports of this Ministry. I find that

the annual reports of the Department of Iron and Steel of this Ministry are becoming smaller and smaller every year. The year before last, we had a report of 56 pages. Last year we had a report of 36 pages, and this year we have a report of only 17 pages.

Shri S. Kandappan: Only due to economy.

Shri Morarka: The information given in the last report is very very brief.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You want paper or iron?

Shri Morarka: We want information about iron.

Secondly, I have got here 2 documents. One is the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries for 1962-63 and the other is the Demands for Grants of the same Ministry for 1963-64. I have gone through the Chapter on Steel including Hindustan Steel Limited. You would be surprised to know, Sir, that word by word, paragraph by paragraph, they are identical. There is no difference between the last year's report and this year's report. If it was a question of economy, as the hon. Member just now said, the Ministry could have avoided giving that information again. The Ministry should show more consideration to the House when they give information concerning steel plants and such important subjects.

14 hrs.

Having said that, I wish to say that the importance of steel in this modern age cannot be exaggerated. It is a base not only for the economic and industrial development of a country, but occupies a very important position in the defence. As a matter of fact, as somebody recently said the modern army marches on steel. Even though more and more substitutes are found for steel, every year the demand for steel is increasing almost in geometric proportion. It has been estimated by scientists and economists that by the end of the present century, the de-

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mand for steel would be somewhere near 1,000 million tons as against the present production of the world of 450 million tons. For a developing country like ours, the need for steel is much greater. It is estimated that by 1975, our demand of steel would be about 30 million tons. Therefore, our policy of steel production requires a certain amount of boldness, foresight and vision.

The third Five Year Plan had charged the Hindustan Steel Limited with 3 main tasks.—to expand the present capacity of the three existing plants, to put up a new steel alloy plant at Durgapur with 80,000 ton capacity and to set up a fourth steel plant at Bokaro, and thus to create a capacity of 10 million tons by the end of the third Plan period. The targets of the second Plan are likely to be achieved by the middle of the third Plan. As the Minister said this morning, the target of the third Plan may be achieved by the end of the first year of the fourth Plan. When these targets are not achieved, the entire economic development runs into some sort of difficulties. It is very essential that for proper and uniform development, the targets of steel and coal are strictly adhered to. Our target for the fourth Plan is tentatively fixed at 18 million tons; that is, an increase of 80 per cent over the targets of the third Plan and it may be much over than the actual achievement at the end of the third Plan.

In this connection, I would like to suggest to the Minister that at least the final location of the future steel plants may be finally determined. I know the Minister has got in mind different sites. For example, he is contemplating two plants at two ports, one at Goa and another at Vishakapatnam. Similarly, he is also considering a steel plant at Bellary-Sandur in Mysore and a plant in Vidharba within Maharashtra State. He is also considering another plant at Salem

based on Neyveli lignite in Madras State. The decision about the location of these plants would save a large amount of time in future, because various time-consuming formalities like acquisition of land, testing of soil and various other things could be completed in advance.

About Neyveli lignite, recently experts have expressed the opinion that a steel plant based on Neyveli lignite would be a very economic proposition. They have also said that this lignite was best suited for the generation of power, as similar lignite was used in Australia and West Germany. These experts have also said that the lignite-based projects should be started without any further delay, because mere thinking, more paper work and calculations are not going to get anybody anywhere. Talking about lignite, I might say that recently in America they have found a process by which lignite or brown coal can be converted into metallurgical coke. From this point of view also, it is necessary that more attention is paid to the mining of lignite and the quantity of mining should be increased.

Coming to the size of the plant—what should be the ideal size of a steel plant, apart from the small ones—there are no two opinions that a plant of 5 to 8 million ton capacity is considered to be the most economic and most modern plant. As a matter of fact, in America, plants of the size of 1 to 2 million ton capacity are being scrapped. They are spending about one billion dollars every year on the renovation and remodelling of the steel plants. From this point of view, the size of the plant is of very great importance, because it is not enough for us merely to put up a plant or to raise the capacity of the plant, but ultimately in order to compete in the world steel market, we will have to produce at economic prices. The main reason why a 5 million ton plant is

considered more economic is that a rolling mill of this size is much more economic than the rolling mill of a smaller size. Apart from the initial saving in the actual cost, there is a built-in saving for future also. In a bigger plant, the cost of production is less than in a smaller plant. This applies even between a 5 million ton plant and a plant of the size of 1 to 2 million tons.

It is also equally true that you do not find many sites in the world where you can locate a plant of this size. Fortunately, in our country we have one or two such sites where a plant of this size can easily be located. Bokaro is certainly one of them. In view of this and in view of the fact that a plant of this size is considered to be most economical and there is growing demand for steel in this country, I do not understand why we are talking about the Bokaro plant in terms of 1 million tons only. Why can't we have a plant of 5 million ton capacity at Bokaro? It may be said that to begin with it is about 1 million ton but later on there may be a proposal to expand it. But why not have a bigger one from the beginning?

So much about big plants. But I was happy to read the announcement of the Minister in Coimbatore that the Government has taken a decision to allow the setting up of small plants with a maximum capacity of about 1 lakh tons. I would only like to say that while it is easy to set up these plants and it is desirable also, the cost of production in these plants is bound to be more. According to experts, it would be £18 per ton, as against £15 in a bigger plant. But even so, it is worthwhile and in the interests of the country to have such plants. I would only like the Minister to clarify as to what type of plant actually he has in mind, where these plants will be set up, whether they would be in the public sector or private sector and what would be the criteria for determining the location of these plants.

As I said a minute ago, it is not enough merely to produce steel accord-

ing to our rated capacity, but we must produce steel at an economic price.

Now, Sir, the economics of steel making depend on many factors such as location of the plant, availability of raw materials, method of steel making research and training facilities, availability of transport facilities and, finally, the disposal of byproducts and scrap. Now, it has been proved, as a matter of fact, that it is better to locate a plant somewhere on the coast and feed it with imported raw material rather than to locate a plant at a distant place within the country to be fed by an inefficient system of transport.

Japan is an instance in point. Japan has built its plant on the sea coast and Japan runs this plant mostly by imported raw materials. It imports about 80 per cent of iron ore and more than 50 per cent of coal. Even then Japanese steel today is more economical than any other steel including that of the United States of America. Japan competes with the US steel not only in the world markets but in the USA itself. Japan's export to USA are the biggest and the USA's exports to Japan are almost negligible. I am happy, therefore, that the Government has decided to locate two steel plants here, one at Goa and the other at Visakhapatnam.

Now, the second thing is about the method of steel making. The advantage in favour of Japan is that the proportion of steel that they make with, what is known as, the L.D. process or blowing of oxygen is the largest. That method is not only the latest but the cheapest. The main reason why Japan can compete with any other country in the world in steel makings because of this process. The European Coal and Steel Community produces about 70 million tons of steel each year. Out of this, 26 per cent is oxygen blown steel, 32 per cent is basic Bessemer converter steel, 31 per cent is open hearth steel and 11 per cent is electric furnace steel. As against this, our proportions are: 90 per cent basic Bessemer converter

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steel. 8 per cent L.D. process and 1 per cent electric furnace steels. This proportion of ours, I am afraid, is not contemplated to be changed even by the fourth plant at Bokaro, nor is there any indication of this proportion being changed in the Fourth Plan period in the new project. If that is so and if this position continues, then the cost of steel making in this country would be perpetually high, and if the cost is going to be perpetually high, not only we would not be able to export steel but even the machinery, which we build out of our steel would also become uneconomical. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government to review and to see what method, what technical method we must employ for steel making.

The third factor which contributes to the cost of steel making in our country is the high rate of coke consumption per ton of ore and high alumina content of Indian ore. It is difficult to expect that we would have the assembly of high grade raw material whenever we want. The beneficiation of raw materials is going on all over the world, and the sooner we recognise this fact the better for us. We must begin beneficiating our raw materials.

So far as technicians are concerned, we have already some difficulty. We are asking Germany to help us. Without that our Rourkela plant faced a lot of difficulties and it is still not out of them. I do hope the Government will make some provision for it. It is estimated that the requirement of steel technicians in the Fourth Plan alone would be 40,000. It is a big number for a country like this. Unless we make some provision in advance we are likely to run into difficulties.

Finally, let us not run away with the impression that the labour cost of steel making in this country is cheaper. It is not. As a matter of fact, the British experts who came here had said something about it. One of

them, Sir Charles Goodeve, Director of British Iron and Steel Research Association, has said like this:

"The new Indian Steel Works today employ two and a quarter times as many people as envisaged six years ago when construction plants were finalised.

The wage component in production in these steel plants was now as high as in any advanced country, reducing Indian competitive ability. If production continued at this low level, there would be little scope for improving workers wages."

These are the main ingredients which control the economy of steel making. Therefore, I think the Government would give careful consideration to these few points.

The hon. Member who opened the debate today said that whereas on the one hand the private sector people complained of the over-production of steel and blamed the Government for blindly going in for more production, at the same time, on the other hand, these very people go to the Government asking for expansion of their own project. I think his criticism is very valid. I myself do not understand this type of attitude. On the one hand, they caution the Government and request the Government to go slow because they feel that the demand for steel is not enough and it is not likely to be enough.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I think that phase is now over. They are now urging us to go forward.

Shri Morarka: I am happy if that phase is over. The next question that arises is this. In the Industrial Policy Resolution you have said that steel would be reserved for the public sector. Now, it is true that it permits

you to take the co-operation of the existing plants. But, Sir, after the Industrial Policy Resolution you have allowed the expansion of steel plants from time to time. The capacity of Tatas has been doubled. The same is the case with Indian Iron and Steel. I would like to ask one question. In actual practice, what difference does it make whether you allow another steel plant to be put up in the private sector for a million ton capacity or you allow one of the existing plants in the private sector to increase its capacity by two million tons? If your policy is on the lines of a socialistic pattern of society, to prevent concentration of wealth, is it consistent, I ask, to allow the same person to expand his plant, to double his capacity and not to allow the newcomers? Yet, you say that it is the industrial policy not to allow the development of steel in the private sector.

Now I will come to the actual working of the Hindustan Steel. We are very happy to read about the reorganisation which has been done on the basis of federal decentralisation. I am happy that after the new Minister came in the Hindustan Steel has received very active attention and some changes have been made. But Sir, I doubt whether these changes by themselves would be enough. As a matter of fact, I go to the extent of saying that some of these changes were not necessary. For example, the power of the General Manager in each steel plant has been substantially increased. His financial power has now been increased to Rs. 1 crore. That means he can now place orders where a single order may be up to the value of Rs. 1 crore. Formerly his powers were up to Rs. 40 lakhs. Now he need not consult the Government for placing orders up to the value of Rs. 1 crore. According to me, Sir, this is too wide a power. Even in proprietary or private concerns like the Tatas and Indian Iron and Steel, no one single individual has such wide powers. I would like to know whether the work of these concerns has actually suffered for want of this

power. How many orders, as a matter of fact, in a year a General Manager places where a single order is of the value of more than Rs. 1 crore? The more important aspect of this reorganisation is the stability of management. You would be surprised to know that over a period of less than eight years as many as five Chairmen have changed their seats in this Corporation. During the same period, or even less than that, there were five General Managers in one steel works, that is, Rourkela. I think it is very essential for the Government to impart some stability to the management because that is the key to success for any industrial or commercial undertaking. You often draw an analogy from the private sector. One important thing that we notice in the private sector is the stability of management. For example, Shri JRD Tata continues to be the Chairman of his concerns for the last so many years. Similarly, Shri Jehangir Ghandy is at the top for the last so many years. It is a distinct advantage a definite advantage, to a concern to have a top executive for a longer length of time.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Do you recommend the same Minister for ages to come?

Shri Morarka: If the Minister is in actual control, has got actual executive responsibilities over the undertaking, he must also remain for some years.

An Hon. Member: There are some Ministers continuing for decades.

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

Shri Morarka: I require a couple of minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken twenty minutes.

Shri Morarka: I will give you one instance. There was one General Manager in Rourkela, whose name I will not mention. He was on a five

[Shri Morarka]

year contract. He was found incompetent there. What was to be done? He was sent to Dugda Washery. He was found incompetent in that post too. Then he was sent to the Hindustan Steel Sales Department. Again, he was found incompetent. Still, a year and a half was left out of his written agreement with the corporation. So, he was paid the salary for that period and sent away. When this officer was sent away to Dugda washery, the question was raised here but the then Minister objected and said that no aspersion should be cast on the individual, because it was not fair. Sir, our intention was not to cast any aspersion on anybody; but the facts had to be stated as they occurred in retrospect one can very well say that the person was incompetent and the parliamentary criticism valid. In such a case proper action ought to be taken against the person concerned.

Talking about the financial position of the Hindustan Steel, though the balance sheet and Annual Report do show a loss of Rs. 19.50 crores for the year 1961-62, it does not represent the correct position. The reason is that the Government has not charged any interest on the loan of Rs. 357 crores. It is claimed that these concerns are run as business concerns. If that is so, we must provide for accounts purposes at least the amount for interest too. If we provide an interest of even 6 per cent per annum, it will come to about Rs. 21 crores. So, the total loss would be round about Rs. 40 crores.

In this connection, I would like to mention one thing. The working of the steel plants, particularly Rourkela is causing us concern. In Rourkela raw materials constitute 41 per cent of the cost of production, wages form 21.6 per cent and stores and spares 24 per cent. In Bhilai the figures are 40 per cent raw materials, 14 per cent wages and 16.7 per cent stores and spares. In Durgapur the position is

still better. It is 37 per cent raw materials, 11.3 per cent wages and salaries and 10 per cent stores and spares.

Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I will skip over many points. But I would like to point out something about the accounting system.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): In Rourkela the production has not been achieved fully.

Shri Morarka: I have calculated the figures on the basis of production that has been achieved. You pay wages, you consume raw materials, stores and spares only according to production. Therefore, I have taken the expenditure of these three items only.

Another very important feature of this Annual Report is shortages. In this one year the shortage of raw materials amount to Rs. 1.50 crores. In the case of finished goods the shortage is Rs. 1.75 crores. There is also an excess of Rs. 71 lakhs in the case of finished steel. So, whatever way we look at it, there is no doubt that the accounting system of stock taking and stock recording is very defective.

I would like to mention one point which, though small, involves a question of principle. In the year under review Hindustan Steel issued fresh capital. The capital was issued some time in the month of February 1962. The management committee made allotment to the Government on the 22nd February. On the 22nd March the general board of directors ratified that. But, by this time, they had not received the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues. When the auditors objected to this, the Hindustan Steel gave a very naive explanation. The explanation was that though they made the allotment, the intimation of the allotment was not sent to the Government till July and, therefore, it was not effectively made. I am raising this point only for one

reason. This is a Government concern. If such a concern is going to set down such examples, such interpretations of law, it would be very difficult for you tomorrow to blame people in the private sector when flagrant breaches of the company law take place. The directors could have openly come out and said "there is a mistake on our part; we did this in anticipation; we are sorry for it". Instead of doing that, they justify it by saying that the allotment is not effective until the intimation is sent. I think this is not becoming of a government concern.

In conclusion, I would only say that in this country we have enough scope for expansion of steel. I have no doubt that we can produce steel, not only to put our country as one of the important steel-producing countries on the world map but we can also produce steel at competitive prices, at economic prices, and we can compete in the world markets. But, then, this idea, this luxury of expecting abundant quantity of raw materials of high grade readily available will have to be given away. We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that beneficiation of raw-material is necessary other technological advances have to be incorporated and taken advantage of. I do hope that the Ministry will continue its energetic efforts in that direction and the few suggestions which I have made will be duly considered by the hon. Minister.

श्री बाकलीवाल (दुग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने जो मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ़ स्टील एंड हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज की वजह डिमांड्स पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इस मंत्रालय को सब से पहले मैं इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि और विशेष रूप से मंत्री महोदय इस लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने अपने इस कार्यकाल में जो उत्पादन का लक्ष्य था वह भिलाई में पूरा कर लिया है

और दूसरी जगह भी उसको पूरा करने की और अवसर हैं।

बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज जितनी भी हैं वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होनी चाहिए और वह इसलिए कि इस इंडस्ट्री के भरोसे हमारे देश की उन्नति निर्भर करती है। यदि उसकी आमदनी कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथ में चली जाय तो ठीक तरीके से डवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता जिससे कि हमारे देश में समाजवादी विचारधारा पनपे।

इस वक्त पब्लिक सैक्टर में तीन स्टील प्लांट्स हैं। हरकैला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई का स्थिति यह आ गयी है कि निर्माण की सीमा समाप्त हो गयी है। और निर्माण के बाद हम ने उत्पादन का लक्ष्य भी प्राप्त कर लिया। तो हम को अब यह देखना है—और देखना चाहिए—कि जिस उद्देश्य से हम ने पब्लिक सैक्टर में बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज चालू की हैं, उस उद्देश्य को हम पूरा कर पाए हैं या नहीं। और अगर नहीं कर पाए हैं, तो उस में जो खामियां हैं, उन को हम दूर करें। मैं भिलाई में रहता हूँ। मेरी समझ में सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उत्पादन व्यय में बड़ा अन्तर है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उत्पादन-व्यय से पब्लिक सैक्टर का उत्पादन व्यय ज्यादा है। क्यों है, यह हम को देखना चाहिए।

भिलाई में प्रति-मास ६५ लाख रुपया वेतन में जाता है और लगभग २५ लाख रुपया अफसरों पर खर्च होता है इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि २५ परसेंट से अधिक रुपया अफसरों पर खर्च होता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां का जो तरीका है, वह इस तरह का है कि कोई भी काम जल्दी नहीं होता है। जिस तरह से सैक्रेटेरियट में एक फाइल न मालूम कितने लोगों के हाथ में जाती है वैसे ही वहां भी काम होता है। हर एक चीज महुंगी मिलती है। एक रुपये का माल डेढ़, पीने दो रुपये में मिलता है। पब्लिक सैक्टर के

[श्री वाकलीवाल]

दूसरे कारखानों के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन भिलाईका कारखाना एक औद्योगिक संस्थान के अनुसार नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। वहाँ की व्यवस्था सैन्टेटेरियट की व्यवस्था की तरह है। इस लिए भी वहाँ हर चीज महंगी मिलती है।

इस लिए हम, उस की व्यवस्था को एसा बनाना चाहिए कि लेन देन के मामले में देरी तो न हो। क्या होता कि जिन लोगों ने कुछ माल दिया, या फुछ कंट्रैक्ट लिया, जब तक उन लोगों को पैसा नहीं मिलता, तब तक उन का काम नहीं चलता। वे क्या करते हैं कि वे कुछ मनीलेंडज के पास जाते हैं और वे मनीबैलाञ्च करीब तीन, चार परसेंट महीने का ब्याज लेते हैं और वह ब्याज भी इस तरह से कि उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं मिलता। जहाँ तक मुझे एक दो का अनुभव है, वे एडवांस चैक लिखवा लेते हैं और उस दिन तक पैसा ला दिया, तो ठीक है, एकाउंट में नहीं होता है, नहीं तो चला जाता है और टैक्स भी उस में जाता है। उस में उन को एडजस्ट करना पड़ता है। इयोडा और पोन दूना दाम ले कर भी जो लोग भिलाई में व्यापार करते हैं, वे इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को प्राफिट कम बताते हैं। इस और भी हम को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब तक एसा नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक भिलाई और पब्लिक सैक्टर के दूसरे कारखाने व्यक्तिगत कारखानों के मुकाबले में किसी भी चीज के उत्पादन-व्यय को घटा नहीं सकते हैं। व्यक्तिगत कारखाने वाले उस से आमदनी करते हैं। आमदनी कर के अपने कर्ज को भदा करते हैं। उस के सिवा भविष्य के लिए दूसरी मशीन लगाने के लिए रिजर्व फंड भी इकट्ठा

करते हैं और अपने हिस्सेदारों को मुनाफा भी बांटे हैं। हम भी कर्ज ला ला कर काम चलाते हैं। तो चाहे मुनाफा न बचे, लेकिन जो कर्ज हम लाते हैं उस की हम भदायगी करें और उसके बाद मशीनों घिसने के बाद दूसरी मशीन लगाने के लिए भी हमारे पास पैसा बचे। चाहे मुनाफा न बचे, लेकिन वहाँ के काम करने वालों की वेजिज बढ़, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं होगा।

मैं एक खास बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं भिलाई से आया हूँ। वहाँ इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा है कि भिलाई के कारखाने में जो माल बनता है, वह कुछ ईजप्ट गया और ईजप्ट की सरकार ने उस को वापस कर दिया। मैं यह नहीं जानता कि वह बात सही है या गलत। यहाँ के डिफस डिपार्टमेंट ने भी उस को हल्का माल समझ कर नहीं लिया। यह बात सही है या गलत, इस को क्लैरिफाई किया जाये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह तो करट में निकला था।

श्री वाकलीवाल : हां, यह करट में निकला था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : और करट की न्यूज आम तौर पर गलत होती है।

श्री वाकलीवाल : मैंने भिलाई में यह सुना, तभी तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। जब तक उसकी डिपार्टमेंटल कान्ट्राडिक्शन न हो, तब तक कैसे कहा जाये ?

कुछ पहले मैं कह रहा था कि वहाँ पर आफ्रिसर्ज की कतार बंधी हुई है। वहाँ पर इतना नेपाटिज्य और इतना पक्षपात होता है कि मैं आप को बताऊँ कि एक-आध आफ्रिसर ऐसे हैं, जो कहीं दूसरी जगह साठ रुपये पर क्लार्क थे और आज वहाँ पर एक आफ्रिसर की जगह पर पन्द्रह सौ रुपये से ऊपर ए

हैं। उनको चार बरस हो गए। उनकी पोजीशन एक क्लार्क की है। एक आध- एसा है, जिसकी फ्रैमिली की फ्रैमिली वहां है। एक आदमी आफिसर है और उसका लड़का वहां पर बरस पहले क्लार्क एम्पायप्ड हुआ, लेकिन टैकिनकल व्यक्ति न होते हुए भी उसको चार्जमेंट मुकर्रर करके ३७५ रुपए की तनख्वाह पर रख लिया गया। ये सब बातें वहां पर होती हैं। हमको यह एसेस करना है कि ये सब बात किस तरीके से घट सकती हैं, जिससे हम लोगों के सामने यह साबित कर सकें कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मुकाबले में पब्लिक सैक्टर ज्यादा अच्छा है।

वहां पर एक और कारण भी है। रिटायर्ड लोगों को और डेपुटेशन पर लोगों को वहां नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि रिटायर्ड लोगों को तो यह ख्याल रहता है कि हमको समय काटना है, क्या करें। अगर किसी से किसी तरह की गलती हो जाए, तो एक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमारा हिन्दू देश है, हिन्दुस्तान है, यहां बड़ी दया आती है कि बेचारा घर जायगा, क्या करना है। जो लोग वहां पर डेपुटेशन पर हैं, उनको एक या दो साल के बाद वापस जाना है, इसलिए वे भी पूरे मन से काम नहीं करते हैं। जिस तरह से किसी आफिसर को किसी एक जगह पर तीन बरस से अधिक नहीं रखते हैं, वैसे ही वहां भी नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए।

ग्राज की स्थिति में हम एसास करें कि हम अपने लक्ष्य तक कहां तक पहुंचे हैं। उत्पादन का बढ़ना तो ठीक है। उत्पादन तो बढ़ना ही है, बढ़गा, वर्कज काम करते हैं, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से हमने इस और कदम बढ़ाया है, वह पूरा हो रहा है या नहीं, यह एसास करना जरूरी है। आपके द्वारा मिनिसट्री के सामने मेरा मुझाव है कि एक पालियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस बारे में एन्वायरी करे और वह ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करे कि तीन स्टील प्लांट्स में आपस में ट्रांसफर भी हो सकें। तीन स्टील प्लांट्स हैं, लेकिन उनमें न तो नौकरी

समान है, न उनका वेतन समान है, न उनका काम समान है और न आफिसरज की तनख्वाह इत्यादि में ही समानता है। इन सब को देख कर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाये कि तीनों जगह समान स्थिति हो जाये।

यह तो रही एक साधारण बात, लेकिन कुछ अपनी समस्याओं भी रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० (इंडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस) ने यह तय किया है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा का अन्त कर दिया जाये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सरकार ने भी तय कर दिया है।

श्री बाकलीवाल : सरकार ने भी तय कर दिया है। अभी नीरोजाबाद में हमारे स्टील वर्कज फ्रेंडरेशन का सालाना जल्सा हुआ था। उन्होंने भी यह प्रस्ताव पास करके भेजा है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक तो मालिकी बड़ी रदी चीज है और ठेकेदारी के बीच में काम करने वाले आदमी के तो दो दो मालिक हो जाते हैं और उसमें भी पब्लिक सैक्टर में। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में तो सचमुच मालिक मालिक है। यहां तो मुलाखिस मालिक बन जाता है, यह बड़ी मुश्किल है और उसमें भी मुलाखिस हो और ठेकेदार, उस बेचारे शरीब की, जो वहां काम करता है, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। ठेकेदारी प्रथा तुरन्त बन्द हो जानी चाहिये। सरकार की भी नीति है कि इस प्रथा को बन्द कर दिया जाए। सरकार भी ठेकेदारी नहीं कराना चाहती है।

भिलाई में एक और अजीब तरीका है। मैं वहां से आया हूं। वहां पर ठेकेदारी प्रथा में यहां तक होता है कि ठेकेदार चाहे जो करते हैं, मनमाने ढंग से काम करते हैं और किसी का सुनते नहीं हैं। भिलाई में लाइस-स्टोन का काम एक तो मॅनानिज्म से होता है और दूसरे मॅनुअल लेबर से। मेरा ऐसा अन्दाजा है कि ८५ सैकड़ा तो मशीन से होता है और

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

पन्द्रह सैकड़ मनुआल लेबर से। इसकी भांग हर साल और हर वक्त होती है। लेकिन तीन तीन महीने के ठेके एक साथ दे दिये जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो मजदूर होते हैं वे बाकी दिनों में खाली रहते हैं, उनको बाकी दिनों में कोई काम नहीं मिलता है। एक दूसरी चीज भी इसमें होती है। ठेकेदार माप करते हैं जो मैटीरियल मजदूरों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है। उसके बाद वे ले जाते हैं और जो अफसर होते हैं वे उसका माप करते हैं। जब मापा जाता है तो कागजों में ज्यादा दिखाया जाता है और होता कम है। इस तरह से मैटीरियल कम मिलता है और पेमेंट ज्यादा करना पड़ता है। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं, इनकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

सरकार की यह नीति है कि वर्कज को व्यवस्था में भागीदार बनाया जाए। यदि ऐसा किया जाएगा तो जितनी भी त्रुटियाँ हैं, वे सब दूर हो सकती हैं। मैनेजमेंट में वर्कज भी भाग ले सकें, इसका प्रबन्ध आपको करना चाहिये।

स्टील वर्कज के लिए वेज बोर्ड बना था। उसके कुछ महीने बाद इंटरिम रिलीफ की घोषणा की गई थी। वह दिया भी गया था। लेकिन लगभग चार हजार लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को ग्राज भी इंटरिम रिलीफ नहीं मिला है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनको वेतन दरें अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हो पाई हैं, रेट निश्चित नहीं हो पाया है। यह दफ्तर की गलती है। दफ्तर की गलती की वजह से मजदूरों को मुसीबत उठानी पड़े, यह जायज नहीं है। इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

स्टील प्लांट्स में, भिलाई में प्रोडक्शन बोनस फैक्टरी में काम करने वालों को मिलता है। इससे कुछ और लोग बच गए हैं जिनको मिलना चाहिए था। उस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही थी। बाकी जो लोग हैं, उनको भी

यह प्रोडक्शन बोनस दिया जाए, ऐसा मेरा मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। बर्क चाजर्ड लोगों को एप्रोमेंट होने के बावजूद भी माइंड में परमानेंट नहीं किया गया है। अनेमार सिस्टम जो है, इसको एबालिश करने की बात तय हुई थी। लेकिन अभी तक वह ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है। इस सिस्टम में यह होता है कि चाहे उनको जितने दिनों तक रख लिया जाए और चाहे जब निकाल दिया जाए। इसमें जो दिक्कत होती है, वह आपसे छिपी हुई नहीं है। उनकी यह दिक्कत दूर होनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट के मुकाबले पब्लिक सैक्टर की कीमत बढ़े, उसको ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाए। वहाँ पर इस तरह की भी व्यवस्था हो कि जो जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको मैनेजमेंट में भागीदार बनाया जाए। जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे जिस तरह का भी वे धंधा करते हैं, माल सप्लाई करते हैं या जिन को तनख्वाह मिलती है, वे सबके सब क्विक डिसिशन लें, ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तभी इस तरह के उद्योग व्यापारिक संस्थायें मानी जा सकेंगी।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी को जो सफलतायें उन्होंने दिखाई हैं, एक बार फिर उनके लिए बधाई देता हूँ।

Shri R. Barua: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I express my satisfaction because this Ministry is now under the charge of Mr. Subramaniam who does not indulge so much in lashing out dogmas and, I feel, he minds his work—rather assiduously. So far as steel planning both for the country's industrial development and for defence is concerned, the target which we have fixed is not scientific.

The plan fails to give proper perspective projection of steel requirements in these progressive times. Take, for instance, the Third Plan target. We have to produce steel ingots to the tune of 10 million tons and at the end of the Sixth Plan period probably it is going to be 50 million tons. Now, these plan figures have created a psychology of 'thus far and no further'. That has led to a sense of deceptive complacency which is very much dangerous. In this world, we find that different countries are developing their iron resources at a terrific speed. For example, China, after an intensive geological survey, have assessed their potential reserve and their deposits of iron ore, say, in Shansi is to the tune of 700 crores tons and in Hanan alone the estimated iron deposit is 300 crores tons. As against that—I expect that our reports would disclose—what is our iron deposit in India? What is our reserve on which we can depend upon? So far no proper geological survey has been taken in hand to find out the real resources as a result of which we do not know what our potentialities are. Therefore, I say, there should be intensive geological survey to find out and assess our potential resources of iron ore. Our plan figures must undergo a radical change because of the new developments that has been created by the Chinese aggression plus the cold war fever which is prevailing the entire world.

In the last war, the United States of America alone, out of her total production of 70 to 80 million tons of iron, diverted half of it to war preparations. Taking that in view and considering the fact that, apart from America, there are other countries who put their iron production in a common pool, we can just visualise what the requirement of war is. If we take into consideration our own limited resources even to attain self-sufficiency in defence efforts, we require at least 2 million tons of iron for defence alone. That will simply mean 1/40th of what America did in the last war. That being the insignificant position as compared to Ame-

rica, what is our target? Our target is only 10 million tons for the Third Plan period. We are creating a psychology of self-complacency which is very much dangerous. We are not having a proper geological survey to assess our own potential and to what extent it should go. There should be rethinking about the fixation of our targets. Even to achieve that target, we must make serious attempts in all directions. Otherwise, if you have some sort of a satisfaction by saying we have arrived somewhere near the targeted figure, that will lead us no where. For instance, what has China done? I am taking the figures of China only to show the comparative position in which we stand. In 1957, steel production in China was 53 lakh tons. In 1960, it went up to 184 lakh tons. That is an increase of 350 per cent. That being the position, I once again draw the pointed attention of this Ministry to look into this serious aspect of shortfall to which we are gradually dragging the country.

Generally we try to throw the blame on teething troubles. For instance, Rourkela was suffering for a long time and we said that these are teething troubles are taking the country to an insipient stage. Once we lapse into this attitude of depending upon excuses, we shall not be in a position to take the country onward in the march for steel self-sufficiency. From the Estimates Committee report and other reports, it is apparent that there are serious defects in forward planning, there are serious defects in management, there is no decentralisation of power. All these things collectively lead to the losses recorded in the different sectors. Therefore, I plead with the Ministry to see that they come with bold decisions and do serious thinking so far as future outlays are concerned. Even to achieve our limited targeted figures, we shall have to invest a large amount of money. The question of capital outlay is a serious problem. Therefore, it needs serious thinking on the part of the Ministry. Particularly in view of the attitude shown by America with

[Shri R. Barua]

regard to Bokaro, I hope there will be some sort of a re-adjustment of policy that the Ministry is so long following.

14:52 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHY in the Chair.]

I am afraid this attitude, and this reluctance on the part of America not to go ahead with the Bokaro plant is connected with our political and economic mood which must be looked into. In this regard, we cannot afford to be very much orthodox. In order to face the crisis, our country needs steel supply very urgently.

Coming to the question of future requirements, we have yet to make up iron to the tune of Rs. 361 crores. We are not in a position to meet the gap. The engineering industry is suffering very much for want of steel. In order to meet this deficiency I would submit that we should go ahead with the setting up of pig iron plants in different sectors as quickly as possible.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Different regions.

Shri R. Barua: Different places wherever it is possible. It is a matter to be seriously thought about. Otherwise, it will not only retard the growth of our steel industry, but also it will retard the progress of the engineering industry in the different sectors. No orthodoxy should in any way stand in the way of the establishing of plants for producing pig iron.

Coming to Heavy electricals, I find that the Government was rather taking a bohemian attitude towards this. It is very clear that a country's prosperity is measured—not only prosperity, but also industrial achievements—in terms of per capita consumption of electricity. The Government also duly realised this aspect of the question. But, we were proceeding very slowly in this matter. It is unfortunate, as has been disclosed in the Estimates Committee report that

the Ghose Committee's report of 1949 and the Foreign Manufactureres reports of 1954 are missing from the Government files. That shows that Shri C. Subramaniam has now come to a department in which there was something wrong. He must find out why these things should happen, why important documents like these, for an industry which is so essential for the country, are not to be found even now. I am not placing this in an attitude of criticism. I am giving a warning, because there must be something very unpalatable going on inside the management. That is a thing to be seen. The Government, however, came to the conclusion to establish Heavy electricals at Bhopal and some other places. But, their performance, so far, is very much disappointing. I find that the estimated production of heavy electricals worth Rs. 2.60 crores. That is the revised estimate. Till 30th March 1963, the production was only Rs. 1.77 crores worth—far below the targeted figure. There was loss in 1960-61. It was Rs. 46 lakhs. In 1961-62, the loss went up to the tune of Rs. 106.78 lakhs. These are very disconcerting figures.

It has also to be seen that so far as the planning aspect of this was concerned, there was no forward thinking. On top of that even in outlays, there were constant changes from time to time. All these things led to serious loss to the industry. Again, the price of generators and other things that we are having from Bhopal, do not compare favourably with things of similar type imported from outside. The Government has fixed up a price policy by putting it at the landed cost of the things that we import. That pricing policy is neither sound commercially nor economic; nor is it scientific. Therefore, something shall have to be done to reduce the cost structure. Otherwise, it will seriously hamper our power projects. Power projects are essential, as I have already said, for the development of the country. These two things are inter-related. Unless

the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries come forward with proper production of these electricals development projects will suffer seriously and the country will be led to a serious crisis. It has also to be seen that in the present context and attitude of the world, it may not be possible at all times to get generators and heavy electricals from outside. Therefore, the importance of this industry becomes all the more important.

At the same time, while I am advancing my criticism with regard to the shortfalls, with regard to mismanagement that is pervading in this industry, I am also conscious of the fact that various forces are now working in this country. Their intention is to demolish the picture of democratic socialism which we so much love and which we so much like. These forces are pulling in different directions. Some may be motivated by their personal ends; some may be motivated by the intention of dragging the country under the hegemony of some alien rule, and some may exert their influence on these forces without knowing what they are actually doing.

15 hrs.

Therefore, in view of the different forces developing within the country, and the other developments outside the country, I plead with the hon. Minister that these defects which have already shown signs in this department must be remedied and that too very quickly and drastically.

Coming to the cement industry, I submit that the cement industry is vitally connected with the defence requirements, and particularly in strategic areas. Our performance, so far as cement is concerned, was not very bad till late, but even then, we are lagging behind by about 2 million tons. All the same, the production of cement is tied up with the production of the cement manufacturing machinery. I doubt whether this inflexible connection between the production of cement and the production of the

cement-manufacturing machinery will be of much avail in the present circumstances. I hope, therefore, that the Ministry will see whether this rule of rigidity can be made rather flexible so that the cement production may go up and meet the increasing demands of defence as well as of industry.

There are other machinery also in respect of which I submit that our performance has been very slow, but so far as the textile machinery is concerned, we were to produce plants worth Rs. 310 crores, but we have produced only Rs. 142 crores worth of machinery; so, there is a gap of about Rs. 168 crores. Similarly, there are other items of machinery also in which there has been a shortfall. In this way, there are shortfalls in other departments.

Coming to fertilisers which are also directly connected with production, the production of fertilisers is not going on well. Therefore, I hope that the Ministry will take special note of these matters. As I have already stated, it is the sacred duty of Shri C. Subramaniam to see that our edifice of democracy is not shattered by the different forces gradually developing within the country, and if he performs his duties well with energy, foresight and some amount of forthright leadership, I hope the steel industry will come out successful and the country will be saved of a serious disaster which otherwise nobody can avert.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): I am thankful to you for allowing me to intervene in this debate. I do not propose to take much time of the House on the subject of steel and heavy industries, although I shall briefly skip over them. I shall mainly confine myself to the cement industry.

Shri R. Barua has just now made a reference to cement. I would place a few points before the House regarding the cement industry. There has

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

been a significant increase in industrial production in the steel as well as the heavy industries section with which this Ministry is dealing. The general index of the industry's production for the year 1962 is about 150 as against 139 last year. The Third Plan target in respect of most of the heavy industries, which are looked after by the Department of Heavy Industries, has been licensed and is already covered by the issue of industrial licences. The Development is endeavouring to ensure the speedy implementation of the licences already issued; while endeavouring to step up the additional capacity, efforts are also being made to utilise the existing capacity.

So, as far as the heavy industries section is concerned, the rise in production is perceptible. It is also true that the self-sustained growth of the industries depends to a large extent on the development of machine-building and machine-tool industries which produce capital goods, and that capital goods production is not on the firm basis, and, therefore, we have to look to the development of the machine-building and machine-tool industry. I am glad to say that during 1962, machinery and machine-tools worth about Rs. 200 crores have been manufactured.

Similarly, as far as the steel industry is concerned, we have been able to turn the corner. The sick child of the steel industry, Rourkela, has now started blooming up with youthful vigour and Durgapur has also come up, and Bhilai was already better. Therefore, the production of steel which was limping and was very much on the dangerously low side has come up, and since October, 1962 we are progressing ahead. The production of pig iron has come up to 1.07 million tons as against 0.99 million tons in 1961-62, and the production of steel ingots was 5.39 million tons as against 4.27 million tons in 1961-62.

Having said this generally about the steel and the heavy industries section, I would come to the cement side. As is well known to the House, cement plays a very important part in the construction and development of the country, and the cement industry occupies a very important place as far as our country is concerned. The capital employed in the cement industry is round about Rs. 70 crores, and about 37,000 workers are employed in this industry. At the moment we have got about 36 to 37 factories in our country, and the installed capacity of these factories is about 9.994 million tons. There has been a considerable increase in production since December, 1962, as far as the cement industry is concerned. This is mainly due to the activated climate on account of the emergency, but at the same time, we shall have to realise that all the persons concerned in the cement industry have put in their best efforts, and it is on account of those efforts also that the cement industry has achieved a greater production during the last few months. The difficulties which we were facing in the cement industry, as far as the rated production is concerned, have been mostly overcome.

As far as the cement industry is concerned, it is one of the largest consumers of coal, because it consumes about 3.72 million tons of coal, which is about one-eighth of the total production of coal. Similarly, the cement industry also consumes a lot of jute bags, which is about one-sixth of the jute industry's production. So, the cement industry occupies an important place from that point of view. The large consumption of coal also requires a lot of transport facilities. During the last few months, it has been seen that the coal supplies to the cement industry have improved. It was because of the lack of coal supplies during the year 1961-62 that the cement production could not go up, and after the coal position has improved, the cement production position has also improved.

Similarly, it has also been attempted to see that the coal supply to the cement industry is not only moved by the railways but also by the sea-cum-rail route, and for that purpose, a subsidy on coal has been given so that the rates for the sea route supply may be the same as for the rail route supply. Apart from this, we have also tried to see that certain factories which are based on coal may be oil-fired. About three factories, namely the Talaiyuthur factory, the ACC at Dwaraka and the Ranavav cement factory, have already been on the oil-fire now and, therefore to that extent, the coal supply position has been made easy. Similarly concession in freight is also given for the movement of furnace oil, which has also resulted in an improvement in the position.

So, not only with regard to the coal supply but with regard to the finished products also, it has been arranged that the supplies of the finished goods move properly from the factories to the areas concerned and do not create a bottleneck. To that extent the facilities have been made available, and it is also being tried that cement may be moved by road as well as by sea.

Similarly, as regards the other facilities which the cement industry requires, especially power, we have again and again requested the State Governments and made it very clear to them that this should be given the top priority. Sometimes even when the cement factories are ready they are not given power in time and therefore, they are not able to go into production. Cases of such a nature came to our notice, two in Andhra Pradesh and one in Mysore. So we have requested State Governments to give priority to the supply of power to this industry.

Apart from this we have also tried to give incentives for higher production of cement. During the last three years ending 1962, we have given an increase in price; this ranges between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 5.00 per ton, the differ-

ence between the ex-works price payable and Rs. 75 per ton over the highest production of the last 3 years.

Not only we have given incentive to producers. As regards the workers also, we have tried to see that the recommendations of the Wage Board are implemented. The first phase of the recommendations regarding the cement industry has been implemented. As regards the second phase a study of the workload is being carried out. As soon as it is over the second phase of the recommendations would also be implemented. Therefore we have tried to give incentives to the producers as well as the workers.

Apart from this, we have also tried to see that the balancing equipment required by the cement industry is made available to it. On this account, about Rs. 2 crores have been provided, and from that point of view, the situation has eased. With all these efforts, the utilisation of existing capacity has shown perceptible improvement of late. Although the high level of production we have been able to achieve during the last few months is about 107—107 per cent of the production previously, and although the present trend of production will be maintained, and although this is a very high rate of production we hope that with the interest that the employers and workers take in the industry, the industry will progress further.

We have also tried to see that the requirements for installation of fresh capacity are properly kept in view. While the targets for the Third Plan were being formulated, it was decided that about 15.2 million tons should be the figure. Keeping that in view, production would be about 13.2 million tons. This was fixed on the basis of 8 million tons in 1960-61 hoping that there would be a 10 per cent rise possible every year. Later on, it was found that the target which we had fixed was much lower. Today we are facing this difficulty. Actually what happened during the slump period of

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

1959-60 was that since cement was said to be available in good quantity, production was not kept properly and for about 18 months, most of the activity of licence-giving also suffered. Later on it was realised that this was not a correct policy, and actually the demand for cement is more than the supply available. Now the new defence requirements have also come into the picture. Therefore, we are trying to revise the target upwards. But in view of our present difficulties and so many things, I do not think it would be possible for us during the Third Plan period to go beyond 14 million tons—perhaps it might be between 13—14 million tons. At the same time, we are trying to see that whatever enhanced rate of production has been achieved during the last few months should be kept up and new capacity should be created. For that purpose, we have licensed many new units. We hope that most of them will come up. Out of the total of licences for about 8.3 million tons, so far 4 million tons are covered by the issue of licences for import of plans or components, and we hope that a capacity of 14 million tons would be achieved.

But according to present policy, as Shri Barua also referred, cement plants are not allowed to be imported in full because after all, we want to give scope for indigenous machinery. Unless we tie up the present licenses with indigenous production of machinery, it would not be possible to create machine manufacturing capacity in this country. But we have not got a rigid view on this point. In those cases which are on an advanced stage, we have allowed the import of certain components and even machinery to the tune of Rs. 40—50 lakhs per individual unit so that production may be achieved. Therefore, our attitude on this point is not rigid. At the same time, it is our endeavour to see that the cement machine manufacturing programme also comes up in the country. Therefore, ultimately

licences will have to be tied up with local machinery.

We are also trying to see that there is production of slag cement also. Our target for this is about 2 million tons. Efforts are being made to produce cement from slag in Bhilai and in Durgapur. For Rourkela, it will take some time because it is under examination. Slag cement is being produced at Bhadravati from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and at Chabasa from the Jamshedpur slag. About 1,90,000 tons of slag cement is being produced. But we want to utilise the slag capacity to the fullest possible extent so that the production of slag cement also comes up.

With regard to problems of distribution, because the effective demand is about 9.25 million tons and production is about 8.28 million tons, there is a gap of a million tons and because of that there is always a tendency to give the demand on an inflated basis. Therefore, whatever demands we receive are also inflated. At the same time, it is also a known fact that there is a shortage of cement and so there will be difficulty in distribution. But we are trying to see that cement is being distributed quite fairly and for that various things are being attended to.

Recently, with regard to quality control of cement, we issued an order (in 1962) under the Essential Commodities Act so that any complaints that may arise in regard to adulteration of cement may also be removed.

Even with all these efforts, the cement problem would be there. Therefore, distribution and other things will have to be attended to.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Steel and heavy industries constitute the basic factor which strengthens our industrial economy. I am glad that Shri C. Subramaniam is in charge of this very important and significant portfolio. He has put in a drive which has made for greater production.

The demand for steel in the country has been increasing of late. We are informed that our annual demand now is of the order of 5.1 million tons, but actually indigenous production is only 4 million tons. Import would account for about 0.8 million tons leaving a gap or shortfall of 0.3 million tons. This is the present position. By the end of the Third Plan, our targeted production will be 10 million tons. I am afraid it may not be possible to reach that target even in the first year or the second year of the Fourth Plan. Even with regard to pig iron, the estimated demand is 1.8 million tons, and the production is only one million tons. Our three steel plants have been of late registering a good record of production except Rourkela Bhilai and Durgapur have reached their target of production.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Rourkela also.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Rourkela had reached 90 per cent.

Shri C. Subramaniam: 100 per cent.

Shri T. Subramanyam: I am very glad. It is very heartening to hear that Rourkela has reached the target of production of one million tons.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): It was a sick child.

Shri T. Subramanyam: It was a sick child, but it has got over all those troubles and difficulties, and I am sure it will be a healthy, improving, progressive child before long.

The investment in these three plants has been of the order of about Rs. 707 crores—about Rs. 349 crores of share capital and Rs. 357.1 crores of loans. The steps taken with regard to expansion are also making headway. I learn that equipment is already being received with regard to Bhilai, and that tenders are being called for with respect to the other plant.

This morning I read in the papers, and it was heartening that a ministerial committee of West Germany has accorded sanction for providing assistance to the expansion of the Rourkela plant.

Then, Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Co., have also progressed, though they have not reached the full target of production.

In this context I must refer to the Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. Production was to be increased to 100,000 tons even in the Second Plan, but that could not be done because of some reasons. The proposal now is to manufacture 85,000 tons of finished steel, may be by the end of 1963. I must also gratefully acknowledge that the hon. Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, is responsible for another proposal. He threw out a suggestion that the whole plant should be converted to the manufacture of special steel, so that ultimately it could manufacture about 80,000 of finished steel with only the addition of a few units which would cost about Rs. 8 crores. I am sure this will be given effect to because special and alloy steel occupies a strategic position in our industrial economy and is required for various things including defence. We are at present manufacturing only about 24,000 tons of special steel. In the Fourth Plan the demands are expected to increase to five lakh tons. About 261,000 tons of capacity has been licensed or approved so far. The gap is still very great. Of course, attempts are being made to set up an alloy steel plant at Durgapur also and steps are being taken, but still I urge the Minister to see that the implementation of these schemes is expedited.

With regard to Bokaro, I learn that the final project report has been received. Probably it is under examination. This morning I read in the papers that the U.S. Ambassador has stated that it is possible to have an efficient low-cost plant at Bokaro that it should be built by American engineers on behalf of the Government of

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

India, that there will not be any import of ideology, nothing will be done to see that the image of America is introduced here. It is very heartening. I hope the Minister will pursue the matter and see that this is given effect to shortly.

Reverting to pig iron, licences have been issued to about seven concerns. In this context, I refer to page 16 of the Ministry's Report which says:

"To augment the production of pig iron which is in short supply, the question of setting up of a blast furnace complex in the Goa-Hospet region and low-shaft blast furnaces at the Hindustan Steel Plants utilising nut coke are at present under consideration."

I may mention that in this region in Bellary District we have known reserves of iron ore to the tune of 2,000 million tons. The full known reserves of our country are about 25,000 million tons, while the reserves of the whole world are stated to be about 85,000 million tons. Therefore, we stand in a very good position in the availability of iron ore, and this region I am referring to has the most precious iron ore, with an iron content of over 65 per cent., very often 70 per cent. There is no need for any beneficiation here. Therefore, it should be possible to set up pig iron plants, and it is also possible to set up a steel plant here.

Some time back the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries was saying that it was possible to think of installing a big plant here with one million tons capacity which could be increased later on to three or four million tons. Shri Morarka was saying that it should be possible to make the capacity of each plant five million tons, but we are far from that yet. He quoted the instance of America. In America, steel production today is 100 million tons, whereas in our country the total production does not reach the

capacity of one plant in America. Therefore, it is good to plan from now on a plant of one million tons in this Bellary area which could be increased later on to three or four million tons.

Then, it should be possible to import coal also from other countries via the ports. Our iron ore is going through various ports. Attempts are being made to export iron ore from this area and a broad gauge line is also being built. Steps should be taken to see that the wagons have a two-way traffic, and that coal is imported into this area, so that a good-sized steel plant may be installed.

With regard to distribution of steel, the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, has to deal with nearly 50,000 indents every year. Each indent has to be scrutinised and checked and planning notes have to be put against each indent, which is an arduous and tiresome job, but the organisation of the office and administrative procedures are not adequate. So, the screening is applied only with regard to relaxed categories, and the work is left to the clerical staff, and it is done mostly on an *ad hoc* basis. I am afraid that the position is very unsatisfactory in this respect.

The distribution takes place through the stockists, and there is room for patronage in this. It has come to my knowledge that many small-scale industries have often complained at the lack of supply of iron and steel. Even the co-operative sector has complained to me. I therefore suggest that steps should be taken to see that the small-scale industry and the multipurpose co-operative societies at the Taluk level are made stockists and enabled to have stocks of iron and steel.

In the rolling industry there is an imbalance in regional distribution. In spite of the limited availability of billets, licences have been issued for a capacity of 150,000 tons to serve the

various under-served States. Mysore, Madras, Andhra and Kerala have also been given licences for a capacity of 15,000 tons each. I hope this will be implemented without much difficulty.

In this context, I would refer to the heavy machine building projects. Without these our industrial base will not be complete or strengthened, and we will not be able to reach the position of take off or achieve the results of a self-sustaining or self-generating economy. We must be able to manufacture the designs of our plants and make plants also and install them and work them with our own technicians. That is the position which we should achieve. This heavy engineering plant which is being set up at Ranchi will enable us to reach that position where we will be able to build heavy machine building projects. It will enable us to produce machines to the tune of 45,000 tons in the first stage and 80,000 tons in the second stage. It is estimated to cost Rs. 40 crores. The foundry forge plant is to cost Rs. 96 crores and the Heavy Machine Tools project is to cost about Rs. 25 crores. They would certainly strengthen our economy and make us strong in this position. I must also refer to the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore. The first and second projects manufactured machines numbering 1120 valued at Rs. 4 crores from 1st April to 31st April, 1962. It is expected to build two more machine tool factories, one in Punjab and another in Kerala.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue on Monday if he likes.

Shri T. Subramanyam: I will continue on Monday.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETEENTH REPORT

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli):
Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th of April, 1963."

Mr. Chairman: I shall put it to the vote of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I feel that the second Resolution about the nationalisation of banks is very important....

Mr. Chairman: We shall come to it later. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th of April, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REGIONAL DISPARITY—contd.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by His Highness Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo on the 15th March, 1963:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament to go into the question of disparity in the development of various regions in the country and to suggest ways and means to lessen such growing disparity."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Madam Chairman, I was on