

13.59½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. Shri Achal Singh will continue his speech.

14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

An hon. Member: What is the time left?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2 hours and 20 minutes remain.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था। मैं ने यह बताया था कि पिछले 17 वर्ष में हमारे देश ने उद्योगों में काफी प्रगति की है।

उद्योग दो हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है, एक प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उद्योग और दूसरे पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग। पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग में करीब 70 उद्योग इस वक्त चल रहे हैं और इन में करीब 1600 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। लेकिन हमारे जो 70 पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं इन में से दस में तो कुछ फायदा हो रहा है बाकी साठ में नुकसान हो रहा है।

14.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि हमें देखना चाहिए कि आखिर को पबलिक सैक्टर में क्यों नुकसान होता है। एक तरफ प्राइवेट सैक्टर है जो काफी फायदे से काम करता है, उन को काफी फायदा है। वे इनकम टैक्स और सेल्स टैक्स तथा

अन्य सारे टैक्स देते हैं, फिर भी उन को फायदा होता है, और हमारे पबलिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में नुकसान होता है। तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूंगा कि इस तरफ ध्यान दें जिस से कि पबलिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में भी फायदा हो सके।

जिस कारखाने का इनचार्ज मैनेजर ईमानदार, अनुभवी, परिश्रमी और मानवता वाला होगा वह उद्योग उन्नति करेगा और लाभ प्राप्त करेगा। जिस कारखाने का इनचार्ज मैनेजर इन बातों से शून्य होगा वह उद्योग नुकसान उठावेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि छोटे से छोटे मजदूर से ले कर बड़े से बड़े अधिकारी को अपने कर्तव्यों का बोध कराया जाना चाहिए। यह राष्ट्र का काम तभी चल सकेगा जबकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह समझे कि यह काम मेरा अपना काम है। साथ ही साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि इन कारखानों में व्याज देकर और छीजन काट कर जो फायदा हो उस का पचास प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को बांटा जाए, जिस से कर्मचारी भी यह समझें कि यह हमारा काम है और इसे हम को ज्यादा सचाई, ईमानदारी और मेहनत से करना चाहिए।

हमें यह भी देखना है कि पबलिक सैक्टर के मजदूरों और स्टाफ को प्रबन्ध में भागीदार बनाया जाय। ऐसा होने से स्ट्राइक (Strike) आदि नहीं होंगे और इन उद्योगों में फायदा होगा। तो मेरा मंत्री जी को सुझाव है कि जो लोग पबलिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में काम करते हैं उन को समझाना चाहिए कि यह राष्ट्र उन्हीं का है, यह अंडरटेकिंग उन्हीं के हैं, और उन को उनमें अच्छी तरह काम करना चाहिए। ऐसा होगा तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कृष्णदास (देवास) :
सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।
(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum, he may go on.

श्री अचल सिंह : हमारे देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री ने काफी प्रगति की है। हर स्टेट में इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स भी खुली हैं। उन में भी काफी तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिसकी आबादी तमाम राज्यों से ज्यादा है, उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं आप को आंकड़े देकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश इस मामले में कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में उद्योग पर 234 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, उड़ीसा में 260 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, मध्य प्रदेश में 317 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, मद्रास में 123 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, बिहार में 288 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 9 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है। इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की किस कदर उपेक्षा की गयी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी उद्योग की अवस्था सुधरे।

मैं दो शब्द आगरे के बारे में भी कह देना चाहता हूँ। आगरे में जूते का उद्योग है और चूड़ी—बैंगल्स का और ग्लास का उद्योग है। और इस के अलावा दरी और गलीचाँ का तथा ताज के माडल बनाने के उद्योग भी हैं। और इन के अतिरिक्त बहुत से छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं। आगरे से रूस, पोलैंड स्विटजरलैंड आदि देशों को लाखों जोड़े जूते भेजे जा चुके हैं। लेकिन अभी हाल में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़े कारखानों के माल पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती थी वह हटा ली है, इससे छोटे यूनिट्स को बड़ा नुकसान होगा और वे काम नहीं कर

सकेंगे। इसके अलावा एस० टी० सी० डेढ़ सौ यूनिट्स का काम देता था लेकिन उसने अब यह तजवीज की है कि दो चार आदमियों के ग्रुप को ही काम दिया जाय और बाकी लोग उन ग्रुपों को माल सप्लाई करें। यह काफी हानिकारक होगा और यह समाजवादी उद्देश्य के खिलाफ भी है। जितने यूनिट हैं सब को काम देना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह एस० टी० सी० में जो ग्रुप सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस करने जा रहे हैं वह समाजवाद के वास्ते बहुत हानिकारक होगा। इसलिय मैं चाहूंगा कि वह ग्रुप सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस न किया जाये। छोटे-छोटे 150 सैक्टर्स हैं जोकि काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसे पहले काम चल रहा था वैसे ही काम किया जाय

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: There is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप गिन लीजिए, कोरम नहीं है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जब माननीय सदस्य ने कोरम चैलेंज किया है तो गिनती करनी पड़ेगी।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 14.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till a Quarter to Three of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Forty-seven Minutes Past Fourteen of
the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achal
Singh.

श्री अचल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं जिक्र कर रहा था कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश
ने उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति ही की
है, जबकि वेस्ट बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास
और पंजाब ने छोट उद्योगों में काफी उन्नति
की है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन
करूंगा कि उन को उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ
ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कुछ बरस पहले जब स्माल कार के
बनाने का जिक्र हो रहा था, तो कुछ फ्रैक्टरी
शाली ने, जो छोटी मोटर बनाना चाहते थे,
उन की फ्रैक्टरी स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में
आगरा, भरतपुर और धौलपुर को देखा था।
उन का यह विचार था कि हम आगरा में
स्माल कार की फ्रैक्टरी खोलें। आगरा में
तीन रेलवे के जोन मिलते हैं, तीन स्टेट्स
मिलती हैं। वहां पर लेबर और जमीन काफी
है और बिजली तथा पानी का भी इन्तजाम
है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा
कि जब स्माल कार बनाने का प्रश्न उठे,
तो उस की फ्रैक्टरी स्थापित करने के लिए
आगरा का ध्यान रखा जाये। जैसाकि
आप जानते हैं, आगरा एक इन्टरनेशनल
सिटी है और एक बहुत बड़ा शहर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आगरा में नाज
महल है।

श्री अचल सिंह : वहां पर बाहर से
लाखों आदमी आते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि भविष्य
में स्माल कार का जो कारखाना खुलने वाला
है, वह आगरा में खोलने की व्यवस्था की
जाये।

हमारे आगरा में सैकड़ों छोटे-छोटे
उद्योग हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट भी हैं।
लेकिन रा मैटीरियल न मिलने की वजह से
उन को काफी असुविधा और परेशानी होती
है। इसलिए उनको रा मैटीरियल उपलब्ध
करने का भी इन्तजाम किया जाये।

इसके साथ ही यह भी देखा गया है
कि कुछ लोगों को जो रा मैटीरियल मिलता
है, वे उस का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, ब्लैक में
बेचते हैं और जिस काम के लिए वह मिलता
है, जिस चीज के मैनुफैक्चर के लिए वह
मिलता है, उस के लिए उस रा मैटीरियल
को इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए इस
बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस बारे में पूरी
निगरानी रखी जाये कि जो रा मैटीरियल
मिले, वह उसी निश्चित काम में लाया
जाये, न कि ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचा जाये। इस
तरह से इंडस्ट्री को काफी प्रोत्साहन मिल
सकता है।

इस वक्त हमारे देश में सीमेंट की बहुत
मांग है, लेकिन चूंक सीमेंट पर कंट्रोल है,
इस वजह से सीमेंट की जिम बोरी का दाम
आठ, साढ़े आठ रुपये है, वह पंद्रह सोलह
रुपये में मिल रही है और लोगों की जरूरत
पूरी नहीं हो रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सेंट्रल
गवर्नमेंट इस और भ कदम बढ़ाये और सीमेंट
का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कारखाने
खोले। यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि जिस
चीज पर कंट्रोल होता है, वह अंडर प्राउंड
हो जाती है और नार्पैड हो जाती है। मैं
सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और मिनिस्टर्स को हमेशा
से कहता आया हूँ कि वह कंट्रोल जैसी चीज
को हटा दें और फ्री ट्रेड होने दें, जिस से
लोगों को आसानी से सीमेंट मिल सके।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : कंट्रोल
हटाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, सरकार हटाने
की बात करे।

श्री भागवत शास्त्राद (भागलपुर) :
माननीय सदस्य आर्ये और सरकार बनायें।

श्री अजल सिंह हमारे यहां ताज माइन्ज, जरी, कारपेट्स और एम्ब्रायडरी की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और उन के छोटे छोटे कारखाने चालू हैं। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन को सहायता और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए नुमाइश का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हम ने आगरा में जिला इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन और डिविजनल इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन आयोजित की हैं, जिन को कई मंत्री महोदयों ने देखा है। वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन में चालीस और डिविजनल इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन में 125 इंडस्ट्रीज आई थीं। इस के अतिरिक्त हम ने आगरा में आल-इंडिया आर्ट एंड इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन कायम की हुई है, जिस में हम यू० पी० और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगों को बुलाते हैं। लो। उन को देखते हैं और फायदा उठाते हैं।

जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रोत्साहन के लिए प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन करना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसी तरह अमरीका और अन्य देशों में हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगों की एगिजिबिशन की गई, जिस की वजह से काफी बिक्रय हुआ और काफी प्रोत्साहन मिला। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इंडस्ट्रीज की तस्करी के लिए एगिजिबिशन का आयोजन करना बहुत जरूरी है। दिल्ली में भी कुछ साल पहले एक एगिजिबिशन हुई थी, जिस में देश और विदेश की काफी इंडस्ट्रीज आई थीं और लोगों ने उस से काफी फायदा उठाया था। लेकिन 1962 के बाद से इमर्जेंसी के कारण हम ने एगिजिबिशन का आयोजन करना बन्द कर दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे एगिजिबिशन का आयोजन करें, जिस से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को आधुनिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त हो और इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महादय यू० पी० और खास कर आगरा को, जो इंडस्ट्री में बैकवर्ड है, पूरा प्रोत्साहन देंगे।

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the industrial production has only gone up by 7 per cent during the period January to September 1964 over the corresponding period of the previous year. This is a very slow rate of growth, although it was envisaged that during the Third Five Year Plan period the industrial growth would be more than 10 per cent. And it is estimated that at the end of the Third Plan period we will not be able to reach the target which we have planned.

This slow growth is due to some gross mistakes, some gross defects in the planning of the Government.

Previously industrial licences were issued after a considerable length of time of their applications and there were a lot of formalities. Now, of course, with the recommendation of the Swaminathan Committee, the Government have streamlined the process to some extent. But I feel that more promptness and more streamlining of the processing of these applications for industrial licence is required.

It is found that if the target is fixed at one lakh tonnes for a particular commodity, licences are issued only to cover that quantity and in general practice it is found that some of the industries cannot reach the target and some cannot even start production at all. So, if we want to reach the target, we must issue licences double that capacity so that we can expect to reach the target. A more realistic approach is needed in issuing industrial licences.

It is estimated that by the beginning of the Fourth Plan there will be an unemployment of 12 million people in this country. It is only through in-

industrialisation that this problem can be solved. Whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector or with some foreign collaboration, it is immaterial! it matters very little. We want more industries to have more production and to have more employment.

Fortunately, after the new Finance Minister has taken over, he has created a suitable atmosphere for foreign investment in this country. I hope that gradually more and more foreign investors will be interested. This will ease to some extent the stringent foreign exchange position and also, better technical know-how will flow into this country.

Although the Government are taking some measures to encourage the small-scale industries, unfortunately due to red tape and due to formalities in the Government offices, these industries are not getting full encouragement or full help as is envisaged. It is not possible for the small-scale industries or cottage industries to run to the offices in Delhi, Calcutta or any capital towns of the States. Therefore, arrangements should be made to help these industries through blocks. One unit at least with one industrial inspector should be deputed in every block to look after, to encourage and to give technical help as well as financial help to these small and cottage industries.

Regarding the question of getting raw-materials, the small-scale industries do not get them in fair price and it is generally found that they have to buy raw materials in the black market while the big industries get them at the controlled price. Therefore, arrangements must be made to supply raw materials to small industries and cottage industries at a subsidised rate so that they can run their business in competition with the large industries.

We should lay maximum stress on the development of the cottage and small scale industries since they are

labour intensive and need less of capital.

15 hrs.

Now I would like to come to our local problem, namely, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. About one thousand persons consisting of engineers, technicians, overseers and work charged men are estimated to be retrenched from the Heavy Engineering Corporation. They are engaged in the township division. In the year 1962 the Corporation decided to construct 6,000 houses per annum and at that time the Corporation was facing great difficulty in getting engineers. The recruitment was made till 1964. Since these employees had these proposals of the Corporation in view, they did not try to get employment elsewhere. Even if they tried, their applications were not forwarded. This was the position till 1963. Only in 1964 the Corporation decided to forward one application per year, and only recently they have made it very liberal and they are going to forward all the applications. With the change of management, the Corporation has decided to construct about 500 houses per annum upto 1970. That means that they are going to construct about 3,000 more houses. That is how there is a surplus of these engineers and they are going to be retrenched.

It is not possible for a large number of engineers, especially when the Third Five Year Plan is coming to an end, to get employment elsewhere very quickly. I would, therefore, suggest that some arrangements should be made to employ as many engineers as possible in the project itself. There are some general type of works which can be manned by civil engineers. Some of them can also be absorbed in the production side and about 25 per cent can be absorbed in maintenance works. I would also request the Minister of Heavy Engineering to see that instead of stretching the

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

construction work till 1970 they should see that it is planned in such a way that within two years all the houses are constructed so that these people can be kept in the Corporation for the next two years after which I do not think they will grumble to go away since at the beginning of the Fourth Plan some more industries will come up and they will get easily employed there.

After taking all these measures, if all of these engineers cannot be absorbed in the Corporation itself, then I feel that it is the responsibility of the Ministry to arrange for their employment elsewhere. Lot of public sector undertakings are coming up—at least some are coming up. The Bokaro Steel Project is coming up very soon and they can easily be absorbed in this steel project. Their experience can be better utilised there.

It is estimated that there will be a shortage of about 8000 to 9000 engineers during the Fourth Plan...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I think I have taken only seven minutes so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he has taken 12 minutes already. His party is entitled to only 12 minutes, and he has taken that much time already.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I think I have taken only about 7 to 8 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he has taken 12 minutes already. I have got the record here. Let the hon. Member conclude with the point that he was making.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: The Estimates Committee found out while examining the Directorate of Man-Power that there would be a shortage of about

8000 to 9000 engineers during the Fourth Plan. The Committee have observed:

"The Committee note with concern that there would be a sizeable gap between demand and supply position of engineering personnel during the Fourth Plan."

When that is the position, it is really unfortunate that such a large number of engineers are being threatened with retrenchment. This shows the lack of proper co-ordination in planning the public sector undertakings. I feel that there should be a Central pool of engineers from where they can be posted to different public sector undertakings where engineers are needed. We cannot expect that the engineers employed in construction work should be employed only for about two years and after two years should be threatened with retrenchment and they should wait for about six months or so before they could get a proper placement in some other undertaking. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the Central pool of civil engineers must be created without delay. These experienced engineers could be better employed in other public sector projects. I do not know why the Ministry is not trying to create such a pool. It appears that this is because they want to favour their friends and relations and that is why they are not forming this pool of engineers.

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

Shri P. K. Ghosh: May I have five minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should wind up his speech now. Otherwise he will be cutting into other Members' time.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: The Heavy Engineering Corporation is a very important undertaking, and since I

am the representative from that area, I may be allowed to speak on that.

In this connection, I would like to refer to Justice Mukerjea's report on the fire which occurred at this corporation in Ranchi. He has referred to the existence of inefficiency, bickering, groupism and favouritism among the top officials of this undertaking, as a result of which they could not properly tackle labour problems and have better relations with labour, and as such there was a great dissatisfaction among the labour class, which led to this fire. But I do not agree with Justice Mukerjea that it was the labour leaders who had a hand behind the fire. What I feel is that it is not the labour leaders but some foreign agents who might have had a hand behind it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. Shrimati Jayaben Shah.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Please give me two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have already called the next speaker. Hon. Members must stick to the time allotted to them. Otherwise, they will be cutting into other people's time.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में आज इंडस्ट्री और सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री पर जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है उस में ज्यादातर तो यही कहा गया है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का परफॉर्मेंस बहुत अच्छा है। मेरा भी कहना है कि आज कल जो काम हो रहा है इस सम्बन्ध में, और इस से पहले भी जो हुआ है, वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ है। इस वक्त मैं सब बातों के डिटेल् में तो नहीं जा सकती, लेकिन फिर भी जो हमारी पालिसी है उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ।

आज देश में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जा रही हैं। यह नहीं है कि ऐसा न होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने

खुलने चाहियें, बड़े बड़े स्टील प्लांट्स भी होने चाहियें, क्योंकि वह बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज है। मेरा ऐसा कहना नहीं है कि सारी की सारी छोटी उंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जानी चाहिये, अगर देखा जाये तो वास्तव में इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि हमारे देश का नक्शा बदल सकती है। वह देश का सुधार भी कर सकती है और बिगाड़ भी सकती है। इसलिये हम को सोशल कंटैक्ट में देखना चाहिये। सोशल कंटैक्ट में ही इंडस्ट्री के काम को बढ़ाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में तीन चार प्वाइन्ट्स रखना चाहती हूँ।

हमारा देश ज्यादातर ऐग्रीकल्चरल देश है। फिर भी जो हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े और छोटे छोटे शहर हैं वहां इंडस्ट्रीज आरम्भ की जा रही हैं और ऐसी कोशिश हो रही है कि हम इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ बढ़ें। फिर भी यह देखने की चीज है कि उस का क्वाण्टम क्या है। बड़े बड़े स्थानों में इंडस्ट्रीज के लगाने से हमारे ऊपर यह इम्पैक्ट होता है। हमारा देश इंडस्ट्रियलाइज्ड बन गया है। और आज कल जो पोलिटिकल, सोशल और एकॉनॉमिक प्रवाह चल रहा है, मैं समझती हूँ कि उस से कोई खास फायदा देश को होने वाला नहीं है। इस वक्त मिनिस्टर साहब को या अगर कहा जाये तो सारी की सारी पार्टि को, सोचना चाहिये अन्त में इस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा। चार पांच सदस्यों ने खुले आम एक बात कही है, और यह निश्चित हो चुका है, कि इस से कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ बढ़ा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीज का जो इतना कंसेन्ट्रेशन हुआ है वह ज्यादातर शहरों में हुआ है। इस कारण से वहां पर लेबरर्स का कंसेन्ट्रेशन हुआ है और रोज उन को ले कर कोई दंगा फसाद हुआ करता है। हालांकि हमारे देश की आबादी की तुलना में उन की आबादी बहुत थोड़ी सी है लेकिन फिर भी यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जब भी वह लोग चाहते हैं हमारे देश की सारी कार्रवाई को रोक सकते हैं। यह चीज बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। अगर डिफेंस

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो यह जो कंसेन्ट्रेशन हुआ है उतना रहना ठीक नहीं है। चौथी बात यह है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में और मुख्य मुख्य जगहों में इंडस्ट्रीज के लगाने से वहां का सॅन्टि-टेशन भी बहुत शोचनीय स्थिति में पहुंच गया है। जैसे बम्बई देखिये, कलकत्ता देखिये, जो भी बड़े बड़े शहर हैं वहां पर यही हालत है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। अगर हम इस तरह से ही चलते रहेंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि आगे बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किलें पैदा होने वाली हैं।

कहा जाता है कि जहां पर सोशल हैड हैं, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी है, पानी है, वहीं पर इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जाती हैं। यह बात सही है कि शुरू में यह बात जरूरी थी कि जहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट वगैरह की सुविधा हो, दूसरी सुविधायें हों वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें। लेकिन सत्तरह सालों के बाद अब हम इस मौके पर आ गये हैं जब कि हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम देश में इंडस्ट्रीज का डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन कैसे करें। इस के लिये जहां पर सोशल हैड्स न हों उन स्थानों को सब्सिडी दे कर, इंडस्ट्रीज को कुछ कॅन्स दे कर, उद्योगों को बढ़ाना चाहिये। अब हम को तहसील तहसील में उन को ले जाना चाहिये। कुछ बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को छोड़ कर जो स्टील प्लान्ट्स वगैरह की हैं, छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज की छोटी छोटी यूनिट्स हमें बनानी चाहियें। आज उद्योगों को एक जगह पर लगा कर कह दिया जाता है कि जहां पर रा मैटिरियल होता है वहां पर हम इंडस्ट्रीज को लगाते हैं। इम के साथ में यह बात भी सही है कि जब माल तैयार हो जाता है तब उस को ट्रांसपोर्ट करना पड़ता है। चाहे हम रा मैटिरियल ट्रांसपोर्ट करें या फिनिशड गुड्स ट्रांसपोर्ट करें, इस से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन आज इस से एक इम्बैलेंस पैदा हो रहा है। एकानामिक इम्बैलेंस ही रहा है, पोलिटिकल इम्बैलेंस हों रहा है। इसलिये इस रूख को

बदलना जरूरी है और इस में कोई देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

इतना कहने के बाद हमारे देश में जो मोनोपोली इंडस्ट्रीज हैं—और कई इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन की मोनोपोली हैं—उन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह मानने वाली नहीं हूं कि वह पब्लिक सॅक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सॅक्टर में हों। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। जिस तरह से हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके उस तरह से हम को इसे करना है। फिर भी जिस क्षेत्र में मानापली जैसी हो गयी है उस क्षेत्र में पब्लिक सॅक्टर को लाया जाए, वल्कि में तो चाहती हूं कि ऐसे क्षेत्र में कोआपरेटिव सॅक्टर को लाया जाए। कहा जाता है कि कोआपरेटिव में आज तक फायदा नहीं हुआ है। तो इस सम्बन्ध मेरा यह कहना है कि जब कोई नई बात बनती है, कोई नई बात चलती है तो पहले उसमें मुश्किल जरूर आयेंगी। जब शुरू में हमारे यहां सुगर इंडस्ट्री लगी, या टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री लगी तो उसके सामने कठिनाइयां आयीं। जब भी कोई नई इंडस्ट्री लगती है तो सरकार को उसकी मदद करनी पड़ती है नहीं तो वह चल नहीं सकेगी। इसी तरह अगर आप कोआपरेटिव सॅक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उसको आप को मदद करनी चाहिए। इस काम में रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से मुश्किल आती है और चारों तरफ से मुसीबतें आती हैं और इसको चलाने में मुश्किल होती है। इस तरह का तजरबा ज्यादातर मेम्बरों को होगा।

हमारा यह पक्का इरादा है कि पब्लिक सॅक्टर को बढ़ाना है, लेकिन अभी उसमें एफोसॅसी नहीं आयी है क्योंकि हमारा दिमाग बैसा नहीं बना है। मेरा कहना है कि हमको कोआपरेटिव सॅक्टर को बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में दाखिल करना चाहिए और उसके लिए सारी सु-विधाएं देनी चाहिये। इस बारे में मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि प्राइवेट वाले इधर

उधर गड़बड़ भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन को-आपरेटिव वाले ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर उनका आडिट भी होता है। लेकिन हमको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि इस काम में शुरू में कुछ कठिनाई पड़ेगी, और उसमें हमें उस की मदद करनी चाहिए।

अगर हम एम्प्लायमेंट की दृष्टि से देखें तो हमको पता चलेगा कि देहातों में लोगों के पास पूरा काम नहीं है। इस कारण लोग शहरों में आते हैं जहां उद्योग हैं। इससे कितना नुकसान होता है। इसलिए हमको उद्योग को देहातों में ले जाना चाहिए। इस बात को सब सिद्धांत रूप में मानते हैं, लेकिन इस पर अमल नहीं होता है। इस काम में मुश्किल है, पर हमको यह रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा।

हमारे देश में आज सब से बड़ा उद्योग एग्नीकल्चर का है, इस बात को हमें नजर में रखें और इसके साथ इंडस्ट्री को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। जिन देशों में जन संख्या का 15, 20 या 30 प्रति शत ही खेती में लगा है वहां उद्योग को बढ़ाया जाए तो कोई नुकसान नहीं, लेकिन यहां पर तो एग्नीकल्चर के साथ उद्योग को जोड़ना होगा। कोई कोई लोग एग्री-इंडस्ट्रीज की भी बात करते हैं। पर मेरा सुझाव है कि हमको बड़े उद्योगों के छोटे छोटे यूनिट बना कर लोगों के पास ले जाने चाहिए। इस बारे में गांधी-वाद या सर्वोदय की कोई बात नहीं है। यह तो एक प्रैक्टिकल रियलिटी है। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो हमें आगे जाकर फंस जाएंगे।

एक और बात मैं फरटीलाइजर और शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। अगर हम को एग्नीकल्चर को बढ़ाना है और इसमें तरक्की करनी है तो हमको इस के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करना चाहिए। मैं कह सकती हूँ कि हम फरटीलाइजर का कार्यक्रम पाँच सालों में पूरा कर सकने हैं। इसमें बहुत ज्यादा फारिन एक्सचेंजकी जरूरत नहीं है। हमको पूरा कोआरडिनेशन करना होगा और ऐसा करके हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम

को पूरा कर सकने हैं। और कोई चीज हमारे रास्ते में नहीं आने वाली है। इस कार्यक्रम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं शिपिंग के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शिपिंग तो ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री का विषय है। वह तो खत्म हो गया।

श्रीमती जयबेन शाह : मैं कहती हूँ कि अगर यह मंत्रालय भी ट्रांसपोर्ट को मदद करे तो वह काम जल्दी हो सकता है। अगर हम ऐसा करें तो हम दुनिया के देशों के मध्य आगे आ सकते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस बारे में मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। जो अफ्रीका में नए नए देश स्वतंत्र हो रहे हैं उनमें जो भारतीय ओरिजन के लोग रहते हैं वे यहां आ रहे हैं, उनके पास फारिन एक्सचेंज भी है और वे कोलेरोरेशनमें आने अपने आप भी कुछ उद्योग खोलना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनको इसके लिये सुविधा नहीं मिलती और वे इधर उधर मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उनको पता नहीं चलता कि क्या करें। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए एक स्पेशल डाइरेक्टोरेट बनाया जाए या स्पेशल अफसर नियुक्त किया जाय, जो इन लोगों को रास्ता दिखावे और उनको मदद करे। इनके पास जो फारिन एक्सचेंज है, वह सुविधा न मिलने के कारण इधर उधर चला जा रहा है, यह लोग दूसरे देशों को चले जाते हैं जब यहां सुविधा नहीं मिलती, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

मैं एक चीज देखती हूँ कि देश में एक वेंस्टेड इंटररेस्ट बनता जा रहा है। कुछ लोग काफी पैसा कमाते हैं और उनके बम्बई, दिल्ली आदि सब बड़े शहरों में एसटेबलिशमेंट हैं। वे उन पर काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि यह लोग राजा महाराजाओं से बड़ कर हैं। यह उद्योगपति एक अलग क्लास बनते जा रहे हैं और इनके कारण हमारे देश में इकानमिक और सोशल इम्बैलेंस हो

[श्रीमती जयाबन शाह]

रहा है। इनके खर्चों पर भी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए। इनको ऐसे ही नहीं चलने देना चाहिए। इन लोगों के पास लाखों रुपया है और यह काफी आगे बढ़ गए हैं और एक खास क्लास इनकी बन रहा है जिससे देश का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रापको बड़े उद्योगों को डिसेंट्रलाइज करके उनके छोटे यूनिट बनाने चाहिए। और उनके देश में फैला देना चाहिए। इससे अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल भी हल होगा और जो कुछ लोगों के पास दौलत का कॉन्ट्रेंटेशन हो रहा है वह भी रूक जाएगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to intervene at this stage on behalf of the Department of Supply and Technical Development which I have the privilege to handle. It is usual, on occasions like this, at the outset, to thank all the Members for what they have said by way of compliments and constructive, helpful criticisms. In this particular case, Sir, I have to thank the hon. Members for what they have left unsaid, because they have said very little about the Department which I referred to, except one Member, Shri Bade, to whose speech I shall come in a minute.

This Department is responsible—I am now referring to the Supply Wing—for the purchases for various Central Government Departments, river valley projects, power projects, etc. Through the organisation of the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, we have purchased—taking the figure of 1963-64,—nearly Rs. 560

crores worth of goods. We have to add to it nearly Rs. 200 crores worth of goods which were purchased abroad mostly through the India Supply Missions, Washington and London.

Now, Sir, to characterise a Department which is doing such responsible work by one sentence as Shri Bade has done—and I am thankful that at least he devoted a minute to this—as corrupt and bogus is not very charitable. As Minister, I should be gratified by what he said at the end that he had great hopes in the present Minister and he said 'I will request him to give his special attention to these evils'. He added, 'I hope that these irregularities and evils can be removed in the time of the present Minister.' As a human being, I should be gratified by this statement, but as a responsible head of the administration, I cannot but express my sorrow as to what he said earlier. Referring to the annual report, he said it is bogus. Now, I do not know whether he means that the size of it is not big enough for him or the report is not factual and correct. I think he said it in connection with an item which he pointed out from the report of the PAC relating to 1961-62. He probably expected this report to contain all the recommendations verbatim of the Public Accounts Committee. I may submit that that is not the convention. The Public Accounts Committee report is before the House and that need not be repeated here.

In any event, that refers to the period 1961-62. This is the annual report for 1964-65. I am not going into the technicalities of it. But even assuming for a moment that he is right in pointing out that instance in this connection, may I say that nobody—I am sure none in my position—would justify any lapse on behalf of this Ministry or any of its officers whether in India or abroad. I shall come to the particular item he has pointed out shortly. He is perfectly justified in referring to it. It is a lapse. But to cite one example

and then to condemn the whole department as being either corrupt or inefficient is—I do not want to stronger expression—most uncharitable.

After all, we have thousands of officers working in this Ministry, whether in the supply wing or in the technical development wing. We have a number of them working abroad discharging great and various responsibilities and coping with work of such enormous dimensions as I pointed out a little earlier. There can be lapses, there can be black-sheep. But to characterise the whole department as bogus or corrupt is most undeserved. I must protest against this. After all, this talk of corruption has gone too far and is going too far. Within my experience, I must inform hon. Members that this has a most demoralising effect on responsible officers. We have good officers, we have excellent officers, we have officers with integrity; if there are any bad ones here and there, we take very firm action. In fact, in this particular case, reported by the PAC, it is true there was a grave lapse as a result of which due to negligence of the officer, we have incurred some loss. We have tightened the procedural rules to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future. In this case, it happened because the officer did not place the order in time, delayed it and as a result this loss occurred. We have now been insisting that both in the London office and in the Washington office as also in the office here, no paper, no indents, should be kept unattended to beyond a certain period, and a report should be made to the head of the department, if for any unavoidable reasons, any delay occurs. I myself have been personally inspecting the office of the DGS & D here and have looked into cases pending over three months, over six months, and tried to find out whether there are any lapses. I am happy to say that with the co-operation of the Director General and all the other officers concerned, we

have been able to tighten many of these things.

In order further to eliminate any scope for corruption, we in the Government of India have appointed a committee headed by an hon. Member of this House, Shri Vidyalkar, to look into the various procedural rules, to tighten up loose ends, to see whether there are any loopholes which should be closed so as to secure efficient administration and also remove any scope for corruption. Government have also appointed a similar committee headed by Shri Mathur, another respected member of this House, which is going into the technical development wing. I am sure when the report comes, we would be able to plug any loopholes which still remain.

I would like to assure the House that it has been the greatest concern of myself and of my officers to see that work in this department is done with efficiency and with great integrity. I may also point out that within the last year or so, there has been a very great improvement in the number of cases disposed of, in avoiding delays and so on. I would not take much time of the House in giving details, but I must point out a few figures to indicate the work done so well by our officers. On 1-4-64, outstanding indents were 5,827; the number has been reduced on 1-4-65 to 3,891. Pending finalisation cases on 1-4-64 were 16,247; on 1-4-65, they were 1,195. Similarly at various other stages, we have tried to reduce the time factor involved. In order to remove any scope for malpractice, we have also tried to improve the mechanism of supply. We have now been discouraging, except in very special cases with prior concurrence of the Minister concerned or of the head of the department concerned, any post-tender negotiation. We are insisting on the sanctity of tenders being maintained and we hope this will also go a long way to tighten up matters.

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

One point, which has been raised not necessarily in connection with supply, but generally in relation to industry, by one hon. Member, was as to the scope of the small-scale industries. So far as the supply department is concerned, may I point out that we are doing everything possible to encourage small-scale industries? We are giving a 15 per cent price difference as between the small-scale industry and large scale industry where there is competition between them. We are also reserving a number of items—I have got a list of nearly 70—for small-scale industry. We have also recently taken a few steps which we hope will go a long way in interesting small-scale industry in supplying goods to Government. We have advised Directors of Industries of various States to maintain a library of specifications of goods which are normally being indented through this department. We have recently started the practice of posting tender forms to Directors of Industries. Previously the small-scale industrialist had to go to the Director of Industries for registration and it used to take an enormous lot of time, by the time it came up to headquarters here. We have now eliminated that delay. An applicant for registration can apply direct to the DG, S and D. We are now ensuring that the minimum of time is taken in granting registration, because unless there is registration, he won't be regarded as an eligible supplier.

We are also preparing a brochure for the benefit of those small-scale industrialists who are not aware of the enormous scope which this department gives for supply, containing the kind of items which are likely to be demanded or indented from time to time.

So we are doing everything possible to encourage small-scale industry. We are doing everything possi-

ble to get the supplies to the various departments of Government in as quick a manner as possible, as efficiently as possible and as cheaply as possible.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagha): Will he please throw some light on shortage of raw materials to small-scale industry?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I think that is a subject which was dealt with by my colleague yesterday and might be dealt with by my other colleague a little later today. I am now concerned with supply by small-scale industry to Government, not with supplies by Government to small-scale industry.

I would not like to waste much time of the House, but I must refer here to the other wing, namely the Technical Development Wing. I do not know how many hon. Members have heard this name. From the fact that there have been no questions during the year, I wonder whether the existence of this department is known. This department is like a chef in a big hotel. We cook the broth, you only taste it. Unless you go into the kitchen, you would not know who cooked it, and cooked it so well. If my colleague will not take any objection, may I say.....

Shri Alvares (Panjim): The kitchen is not always a pleasant place to look at.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I hope you will visit it next time when you go to the Industries Block in Udyog Bhavan. You will have very good treatment. My officers are very courteous, generally speaking, very helpful. In fact, that is their job.

It is the duty of the Technical Development Wing to advise industrialists, whether private or of the various departments of the Govern-

ment. They advise the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Commerce, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Steel, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; in fact, I do not know whom we do not advise. We keep statistics of industrial progress, statistics of production, statistics of existing capacity, statistics of possible expansion, and our advice is generally sought whenever any new applicant comes in either for starting a new industry or for expanding an existing industry.

We also assist in the distribution of raw materials to the extent they are available. We have also various other technical functions, and from the fact that no reference has been made in an adverse manner in this House, I presume that our work is generally commendable to the House.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Advice is always welcome.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Self-praise.

Shri Raghuramaiah: As a matter of fact, our officers have so much experience that we are, at the request of the Governments concerned, sending very soon to Tanzania and Zambia a technical committee headed by the Secretary of the Technical Development Department to advise those Governments on the industrial progress in those countries. I am sure we will be able to do our best to help them in this matter.

I am rather handicapped by the fact that no points have been made out. I do not also want to take away the valuable time of my colleague, Shri T. N. Singh, who will have to answer a number of questions. I shall, therefore, close by thanking once again hon. Members for the sympathetic treatment they have given to the department which I have the privilege to head.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I do not appreciate the grievance with which

my hon. friend Shri Raghuramaiah was trying to defend his department, namely that a lone Member criticised it and the Report for its size. Is not this Report very meagre for a department spending Rs. 800 crores? It is very small. When so much money is spent, we must know at least the items on which it is spent. It is not the volume but the contents of the Report that was meant by the hon. Member when he made that criticism.

The second question is of corruption, and we must occasionally voice our feelings on it. As he himself will realise, many Members abstain from speaking out what they feel, because the person who now happens to be Minister was once upon a time a very senior Member of this House, and has very friendly relations with all of us. So, we do not generally want to express what we feel about the department. Though we know hundreds of instances, though we know so many secrets about the working of this Ministry in the past, we do not want to bring them forth here, wash dirty linen in public, because somebody may have the impression that it is due to Shri T. N. Singh that all these things have happened. As a matter of fact, the Ministry was reorganised only on 15th February, and he had taken charge of all these departments only then.

Anyhow, the first question that should attract our attention when we consider the functioning of this Ministry is the fundamental issue of our relationship with Indian big business. I do not agree with my hon. friend Mr. Heda when he says that we must have a sympathetic approach because the industrialists have already declared a war on the Government of India and they have challenged the Government of India in such a manner. They did not do so two years ago. Why? Because there was the talk that Prime Minister Nehru would flare up and do something against them. Now, they feel that they can afford to do anything.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

It is because they feel that the country can be threatened and the Government can be threatened by the crores of rupees of black money. Serajuddins and Birlas believe it and it is for you to prove it wrong. If you do not prove it, woe to the country.

The industrial policy resolution has been framed at a time when the development of the country had reached a certain stage and mixed economy was found absolutely necessary. When this country progresses on the path of socialism, naturally the place assigned to the private sector will come down and that of the public sector will have to go up. But the public sector could not and should not function as it had been functioning till now; it must be more efficient and more competent. Corruption must be less there also. Therefore, a lot of attention has got to be paid to the public sector and its functioning.

The objective of the industries department is laid down on page 1 of the report and it says that the department of industries is responsible for the active promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large and small scale industries both in the private and the public sectors. The Government has signally failed in this objective, especially in the matter of industries in the public sector they are assigned to the States which have got the largest pull with the Government. So much so, to cite an instance, in the case of the establishment of the most vital industries, the foundry forge plant, a huge loss had to be suffered. That was a classic example of the indifferent attitude shown regarding the selection of site. Influential States snatch away the cream of public undertakings and insignificant States which have the least pull, such as the State of Kerala, get very little. As pointed out yesterday by a Congress Member. Shri Saraf, regional developments

had been ignored and so the integrity and unity of India had been questioned by the common people because they feel that India belongs only to some parts and sections of people in the north and that at least some areas in the south do not come into the Indian Union. That is their feeling. Kerala for instance is a State which has made some progress in industrialisation before the advent of Independence and the moment Independence came the State was ignored by the demi-gods in Delhi and in the year of Grace, 1965, Kerala has become one of the most backward States of India.

We had our minerals industry and for the last 18 years it had been going down because nobody looked into the potentialities. We have the atomic minerals, we have inexhaustible reserves of minerals in our land but they are being destroyed by the erosion of the Arabian sea. Ilminite is there. It could be properly utilised along with the rich iron ore of Goa and you will get a particular type of steel. It contains carbon to a very little extent because the content of carbon in that area is very little. So we can produce very special varieties of steel. If it is realised and industries are built, we can produce special varieties of steel to meet our demands and we can sell also titanium slabs in the world market at most competitive prices. But unfortunately the atomic energy department has a curious malignity against this industry either due to its animosity towards me or to that State, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude. He had taken eight minutes, strictly according to his time.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Because of the unemployment difficulty and the nature of backwardness of the State. The next prototype production-cum-training centre which has

been promised by the West German Government should be established in Kerala because the three that are already in existence are at Rajkot, Okhla and Howrah. The fourth should be assigned to Kerala.

The only way to increase industrial production in our country is to increase the productivity of industries. The available resources are limited. Very good work is done by the productivity councils that you have got.

Then there was the question of small industries and shortage of raw materials. The Ministry had not been following up the cases of establishment of small scale industries.

Regarding foreign collaboration, I only want to say that our experience with at least some foreign countries have been very bitter. We have to be selective.

Lastly, industrial relations in the national enterprises are very rotten. The high browed bureaucrats think that it is below their dignity to negotiate with the trade union leaders. They do not even accept the verdict of courts. The situation in the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi is very bad. Even the rulings of the labour courts are not heeded. I hope he will look into these matters and see that the relationship between the workers and the industrial undertakings is maintained properly so that the country does not suffer very huge losses due to stoppage of work or strikes.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, yesterday Mr. Daji who began the debate on the Ministry, because he was the first speaker, said that there had been no industrial development in the country. Mr. Saraf another hon. Member made an answer to most of his criticism by asking him to go and see the places where a large number of industries have been set up so that he would

realise whether there had been industrial development in the country or not. Punjab and many other places are examples where new entrepreneurs have come up and different kinds of industries have been set up and things which were imported from foreign countries are now being manufactured in our country and our country is going towards self-sufficiency in most of the articles. Development has been very good. But during the last two or three years the progress has not been much as it should have been and I feel that the fiscal and monetary policies that are being followed are greatly responsible for the same. We have some difficulties; we are short in foreign exchange. Large amounts of our money go out of the country for the purchase of heavy machineries and various kinds of machinery required for various kinds of mills, cotton mills, juts mills, sugar mills, steel mills, etc. Therefore, what is needed in the country is the creation of a climate in which new industries can be set up, especially for these purposes, so that imports can be reduced. Our experience in the last two years shows that because of the difficult situation caused by the present policies that are in force, no new floatations have been possible. Even important businessmen-industrialists who wanted to start new industries have not been able to get the necessary capital for setting up big industries. On account of heavy taxation, on account of the dear money policy that is at present in force in the country, the necessary money is not forthcoming. You will realise very easily that if banks advance money at 9 or 10 per cent or more, and if the yield on shares is only 6 or 7 per cent at the most, no one can be expected to put in money in industries for a return of 6 or 7 per cent when he has to pay or can get much more in the shape of interest and other things. Therefore, you have got to consider whether the policy that has been followed is helping industry or not. We have to consider whether the purpose for which

[Shri Himatsingka]

money has been made dear, that is to say to curb inflation, to reduce consumption and so on, is being achieved or being defeated.

If production does not increase, you cannot check inflation. After all, the biggest factor that can check inflation is more and more production, more production than demand, and that will only be possible if more industries are set up and they begin to produce more. The unfortunate position is that that is not being done. On the contrary, in some of the industries, the position has become such on account of dearth of money, that even the goods that are being produced are not being taken up, and some of the industries, especially the engineering industries, are not working full time. There is idle capacity. If they can be made to produce to the full extent of their capacity, I think a number of things which we have to import can be stopped, and that will save us foreign exchange also.

The same difficulty, I feel, is there in the public sector also. The public sector industries, of course, recently have been looking up, and the position has very much improved. I have no doubt that if proper attention is given to the managerial side and other difficulties that might be standing in the way of their proper working, they would do well. A very large amount of money of our country is lying locked up in these industries. Therefore, it is up to us to see that these heavy industries, which are producing important materials required for many of our industries, do produce more and more, and begin to give returns to the country. That will also directly and indirectly help in enabling the Finance Minister to reduce the heavy burden of taxation, because if our investments in this sector yield about 10 per cent, that in itself will mean more than a return of Rs. 100 crores, which can be ploughed back to add to the establishment of new industries.

Therefore, I feel that steps should be taken to help in the setting up of industries in the public and private sectors, which will be able to produce heavy machinery, machinery which is being imported for steel mills and other mills. Our country has definitely made progress. Now we can get almost a large number or practically the whole of the cotton textile mills set up with the machinery built in the country, but if certain things are still being imported, steps should be taken to help in the manufacture of such things as also other industries as still import certain things or most of the things. Steps should be taken to see that we import one complete mill and then we can go on producing the same thing here—and not import a second time—and that process only can save us from the difficult foreign exchange position. Therefore, I feel that steps should be taken to help those who want to set up industries of that nature by allowing them all kinds of necessary help.

In that connection I feel that it is also necessary to reduce the procedural difficulties and delays; it sometimes takes a pretty long time for licences to be sanctioned and subsequently, to the issue of licences also, there are so many formalities which take so much time, till the ultimate stage of getting import licences, with the result that people get fed up, and sometimes people feel that it is rather better to sit at home and earn interest on the money that they may have rather than run up to Delhi and get themselves exhausted. I understand there was a meeting held yesterday or the day before to look into the question of delays, and I hope that they will be able to take necessary steps to avoid the delays and difficulties. I also feel that some of the difficulties that are being experienced for want of finance can also be looked into and steps taken to help in that direction as well.

With these remarks, I support the Demands of the Ministry, and I do hope that the present Minister who is in charge of industries will take steps to see that our public sector industries do begin to give a good return so that they may help and strengthen the hands of the Finance Minister and enable him to give relief to the other sectors.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग विभाग की मागों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्रियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जितना कार्य उन्होंने पिछले वर्ष किया है उससे अधिक कार्य करने की उपलब्धि वे अगले वर्ष पायें।

विज्ञान के चार अवलम्ब होते हैं जिन से मनुष्य के विकास में सुविधा होती है। एक तो मनुष्य स्वयम्, दूसरे उस का ज्ञान, तीसरे यन्त्र और चौथे सामग्री। इन चारों के समन्वय से उद्योगीकरण की कल्पना संसार में आई और इस उद्योगीकरण के माध्यम से उत्पादन, वितरण, सुरक्षा अर्थात् सिविलीज्डी के अवलम्ब प्राप्त होने हैं। उत्पादन की कल्पना के साथ साथ पूंजी और श्रम का समन्वय हुआ और वितरण में सब को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हुए, अर्थात् समाजवाद का आदर्श हुआ और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इन तमाम सिद्धान्तों का समन्वय करते हुए सोशल ऐंड एकानमिक जस्टिस देने की कल्पना की गई।

सारे संसार के अन्दर विकास का माध्यम आज उद्योगीकरण माना गया है और उस उद्योगीकरण के माध्यम से सारा संसार आज आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमारा देश भी 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से औद्योगीकरण और विकास की प्रक्रिया में लगा। लेकिन जो एक टेम्पो, एक वातावरण एक फ़र्वर देश को चाहिये था देश के औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में, उस में कहीं कोई ढिलाई है, कहीं कोई सिद्धान्त सामने आता है, कहीं सामग्री सामने आती है, कहीं पूंजी का प्रश्न सामने आता है, कहीं वितरण का प्रश्न आता

है। मेरा विचार है कि इस संक्रमण काल में ट्रांजिशनल पीरियड में, जब कि हूँ निर्माण कर रहे हैं, उद्योग के हलके हलके में तमाम बातों का निर्णय लेते हुए एक स्वस्थ कदम बढ़ा कर हम अन्तिम उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये, उसे पूरा करने के लिये औद्योगीकरण के माध्यम को अपना कर आगे चलें, तभी हम विकास की उपलब्धि प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

16 hrs.

मैं अमरीका और रूस से तुलना नहीं करता लेकिन उन देशों की तुलना में जो कि ध्वस्त हो चुके थे द्वितीय युद्ध में, अर्थात् जापान और जर्मनी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो भी उन के साधन थे, ख़स हो जाने के बाद भी उन साधनों को बटोर, अपने विज्ञान से, ज्ञान से, शक्ति से, संकल्प से फिर एक नई रचना आरम्भ की। जर्मनी की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 25 से 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और जापान ने तो संसार में एक इतिहास उपस्थित कर दिया, एक उदाहरण उपस्थित कर दिया औद्योगीकरण के मार्ग में, खेती के मार्ग में और विज्ञान के मार्ग में। एक छोटे से द्वीप ने सारे संसार को चमत्कृत कर दिया। खेती में तीन चार एकड़ पर कैपिटल जमीन पर उन्होंने जो उत्पादन किया वह अनुकरणीय है। छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के माध्यम से छोटी छोटी चीजों का उत्पादन कर के उन्होंने बड़े उद्योगों को सप्लाई किया और संसार के दूसरे अविकसित देशों में एकमपोट करने की प्रक्रिया में मैं नहीं समझता कि जापान को कोई कम्पीट कर सकता है। भगवान की दया से हमारे यहां 45 या 46 करोड़ आदमी हैं, उन के पास शक्ति भी है, टेक्निकल नो हाउ भी है, मशीनी ज्ञान भी है और सस्ती लेबर, जो कि पूंजी से भी बड़ी चीज है, वह भी हमें प्राप्त है तब मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या कारण है कि ग्रोथ 7 और 8 परसेन्ट के बीच में बनी हुई है और हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं। हमारी पापुलेशन 2.5 परसेन्ट बढ़ी है, हमारा खेती का उत्पादन 2 परसेन्ट

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

है इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन 7 या 8 परसेन्ट के बीच में है तब हम इस संसार की गतिविधि के साथ कैसे चल सकेंगे। हम ने सोशल जस्टिस और एकानामिकि जस्टिस का वादा किया है सोशलस्टिक पैटर्न के नाम से, मैं नहीं समझता कि हम उसे कैसे पूरा कर सकेंगे। इतने दिनों तक लास्ट मैन आफ दि सोसायटी जो दबा रहा है, करोड़ों आदमियों ने जो हमारे नारे की प्रतीक्षा की है कि हम यह सब कृष्ण आप को पहुंचाएंगे, कब तक हम उन को इन्तजार करायेंगे और कब तक वह हमारी प्रतीक्षा करेंगे। हम ने जो बड़ी बड़ी कल्पनाएँ की हैं अब हमें उन को पूरा करना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे बेसिक सिद्धान्त हैं उन की तरफ आप को शक्ति के साथ बढ़ना चाहिये।

यदि हम दृष्टिपात करेंगे तो सरकार ने तीन इस्पात कारखाने लगाये अब चौथा बोकरो का प्लान्ट हम लगाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन समय की पुकार यह है कि आपके पास आधुनिक औद्योगिकरण के सन्दर्भ में कम से कम 20 मिलियन टन इस्पात हो। आज आप के पास उतना नहीं है। आप के पिग आयरन नहीं है, आप के पास सीमेंट नहीं है, आप के पास रा मैटीरियल नहीं है, ताम्बा नहीं है, जिन्क नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि आप ने तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की बहुत बड़ी कल्पना की है और कहा कि हम डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ इंडस्ट्रीज करना चाहते हैं उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में ताकि हम गांवों की ओर बढ़ें। गये आप गांवों की तरफ। लेकिन न आप को बिजली मिलती है वहां पर और न पुंजी मिलती है, न कच्चा माल मिलता है। किसी चीज का ठिकाना नहीं है। छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिये आप को बिजली मिलती भी है तो ऊंची दर से मिलती है। सब से बड़ी चिन्ता जिस के कारण छोटे उद्योग चल नहीं पाते हैं वह है कच्चे माल की सप्लाई। आज कच्चे

माल को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये, जैसे ताम्बा है, जिन्क है, कार्बोटाइड शीट्स हैं, आप के पास विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं है। आप की विदेशी मुद्रा घट कर आज 80 करोड़ रह गई है। मैं आप की कठिनाई को जानता हूँ। जिस समय आप आयोजन करें, जिस समय आप लाइसेंस दें, उस के साथ साथ जो सामग्री अथवा कच्चे माल का वादा करें, जिस को आप पूरा करने का संकल्प करें, उस को पूरा करें। मैं आप को मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट मैं पढ़ रहा था मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि मध्य प्रदेश बड़ा उपेक्षित प्रदेश माना गया है। सात प्रदेशों से उसका सम्बन्ध है। 1956 से उसका अस्तित्व बना तब यह सोचा गया कि यह मध्य प्रदेश जिममें खनिज पदार्थ की विपुल सम्पदा भरी पड़ी है उसको ऐक्सप्लॉएट किया जाए, उसका लाभ उठाया जाय। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला मिलता है, आयरन और मिलता है, बोकसाइट मिलता है जिस से कि अल्यूमीनियम बनता है। आखिर कौन सा ऐसा खनिज पदार्थ मध्यप्रदेश में उपलब्ध नहीं है जिस को कि आप ऐक्सप्लॉएट नहीं कर सकते हैं? अब इस पर आप यह कह सकते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का काम है कि वह सर्वे कराये और उन खनिज पदार्थों का ऐक्सप्लॉएटेशन करे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को मध्यप्रदेश के खनिज पदार्थ के पोर्टेशियल को पूरा पूरा समझने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनानी चाहिए जो इस बारे में विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल करे। इस क्षेत्र में कोल वॉल्ट और आयरन और की वॉल्ट है अन्य खनिज सामग्री भी भरी हुई है और आवश्यक है कि उन का पूरा पूरा सर्वे करा कर उन को आप ऐक्सप्लॉएट करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां बस्तर जिले में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इस्पात का कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सकता है जिसकी कि मांग हमारी मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने की है।

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Have you not got a geological survey there in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri B. S. Pandey: We have got a geological survey, but it is not being implemented.

श्री हिम्मत सिंहका : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को यह काम करना चाहिए ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : यह तो आप ने ठीक ही फरमाया है कि यह काम मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह स्टेट सबजैवट है लेकिन मैं केन्द्र से इसलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ताकि उनके द्वारा यह सर्वे का काम करा कर एक देश के स्तर पर घरती के अन्दर, उस के गर्भ के अन्दर जो विपुल खनिज सम्पदा भरी पड़ी हुई है उसको खोज कर के बाहर निकाल सकें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जो कुछ खोज से खनिज सम्पदा प्राप्त हो वह सब आप वहीं के लिए दे दें हालांकि रायल्टी तो उन्हें मिलेगी ही । इस तरह की खनिज सम्पदा चाहे कहीं भी हो और मध्य प्रदेश में वह भरी पड़ी है तो उस के खोज का काम केन्द्र को करवाना चाहिए ताकि उसका समुचित रूप से समस्त देश व राष्ट्र के हित में ऐक्सप्लायटेशन किया जा सके ।

छोटे छोटे लघु उद्योगों की कल्पना आप ने की है और लघु उद्योगों की इस अपनी कल्पना को साकार करने की दृष्टि से तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़े बड़े प्राविधान किये गये थे । यह कहा गया था कि 5 लाख और 10 लाख तक के जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग बनेंगे उन को हम सामग्री देंगे । छोटे छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को कहा गया कि भाई आप थोड़ी थोड़ी पूंजी लगा कर छोटे उद्योग कायम करिये हम आपको सहयोग व प्रोत्साहन देंगे और पहले उन में इस के लिए बड़ा उत्साह भी था लेकिन खेद है कि लघु उद्योग के संचालन

में कुछ बाधाएं उपस्थित हुईं जिस में कि कच्चे माल की कमी का प्रश्न प्रधान है । उसके अतिरिक्त वितरण भी दोषपूर्ण रहा । किसी प्रान्त को कम और किसी प्रान्त को अधिक । लेकिन सब से दुःख की बात यह है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश को सब से कम कच्चा माल मिला है । अगर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे छोटे उद्योग पनपा दिये जाते जैसे कि पंजाब में बने हैं तो हम भी इस एकानामिक श्रेय में बहुत कुछ सहयोग कर सकते थे ।

सन् 1964-65 में पिग आयरन की जहां हमारी डिमांड 15000 मेट्रिक टन की थी वहां हमको केवल दिया गया 5460 मेट्रिक टन । इसी प्रकार हमको लघु उद्योग में वर्तनों के निर्माण के लिए तांबा एलाट किया गया 403 मेट्रिक टन । जबकि हमें उसकी बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता थी । इसी तरह जिक की हमारी मांग थी 3,060 मेट्रिक टन की लेकिन एलाट किया गया केवल 253 मेट्रिक टन ।

बस एक मिनट का समय मुझे और देने की कृपा की जाय । मेरा सुझाव है कि बस्तर जिले में जहां आयरन और बहुत अधिक मिलता है वहां पर इस्पात का एक कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जाय ।

इसी प्रकार से छोटी जनता कारों के निर्माण के लिये जिसके कि बारे में श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने कहा था कि अति शीघ्र हम छोटी कार बनाने का कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप बम्बई, आगरा रोड के बीच स्थित गुना जिले में यह कारखाना स्थापित करें । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक आवेदन पत्र इस बारे में दिया है और मैं चाहूंगा कि उसे स्वीकार करके कार्यान्वित करें ।

इसी प्रकार 9 शुगर मिलें सहकारिता के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश में आप दें । पांच

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

सीमेंट फैक्टरियों के सम्बन्ध में मध्यप्रदेश ने लिखा है कृपया उन्हें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत करके यह फैक्टरियां बनाने की योजना स्वीकार की जाय। इसी तरह से ग्वालियर में कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन करने का एक कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खोला जाय। मुझे आशा है कि यह जो चन्द एक सुझाव मैंने आप को दिये हैं उन पर आप सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करके उन्हें स्वीकार करेंगे तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करेंगे।

Shri Alvares: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Raghuramaiah has just asked a question as to why there was no reference to certain aspects of the Ministry of Industry and Supply during the debate today. The answer is obvious in this report. The report is as truncated as the jurisdiction of this Ministry of Industry and Supply is. But still, we did expect that some reference would have been made to the overall industrial policy of Government which has been under such pressure in recent times, particularly with the holding of the conference of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Delhi, with the holding of the conference of International Chambers of Commerce and Industry also in Delhi and the Finance Minister's hurried visit to Tokyo to attend the Conference of the International Monetary Fund. In all these three conferences a great pressure was exercised that the entire texture of Government's industrial policy should change in some respects. And, this has been done, though insidiously but, nevertheless, with marked, positive results.

Let us take the question of international finance. We had thought that international finance, in the beginning, would come on a government-to-government basis. In the beginning this was the stated policy of the Government. But slowly this

policy was changed, and finance was brought about by giving a letter of intent to an Indian entrepreneur and with the request that he would seek a foreign collaborator. This has now again been changed in the last six months, where a letter of intent is now given to a foreign investor with the request or the charge that he seeks an Indian collaborator.

At the same time, let us find out what has happened to the setting up of major industries. It is Government's fixed policy that the basic industries should be in the public sector. The Government's effort to seek or to set up such industries has run the gamut of national humiliation. I remember, when the Bokaro project was first mooted, the American collaboration in the Bokaro project was sabotaged by an American General who represents financial interests in America. It is he who put a spoke in the negotiations that were then taking place. Those negotiations broke down and almost wrecked Indo-American relationship. Yet, at the same time, this same American personality had the effrontery to come to this country and get away with a contract to set up five huge fertiliser complexes in this country. I must say from this experience that the Government is running after foreign collaborators in a manner, that it has done in the past or is doing at the present moment, which does not make for any industrial development.

Surely, we have the talent and, I say, we also have the finance. On a later occasion when I get an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill, it will be my business to show how the Finance Minister's policy has only strengthened monopolist tendencies in this country. For the moment, let us tell the Minister of Industries that this House will not tolerate any departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted in 1956, either overtly or in any other manner.

The trouble with the industrialists is this, that while they think of "socialist pattern" is a shibboleth just to be talked about in order to please the Congress Ministers who preside over their conferences, in reality they refuse to accept the discipline or, the real burden of socialism and enjoy the confidence of the people in a developing economy. Therefore, this Government must make it clear once and for all that in the basic sector of industries, in those sectors where the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has specified that the public sector will reign, there must be no departure on any condition whatever.

But, instead of that, the Minister of Industries has, in the question of the small car, showed his aptitude for evasiveness and confusion. In the beginning, when the small-car question was discussed here last December, he categorically declared that the Government would give its consideration and that the project would be in the public sector. At some meeting two months ago he said that it may be in the public or in the private sector according to what the circumstances permit. He also said that the price of the car should be low enough. He used the words "dimension of scale". If the Government had been governed by this policy of "dimension of scale", why did it permit three companies to manufacture three different models of cars? If the policy of "dimension of scale" was adopted at that time, perhaps one company set up in the public sector would have been able to produce about 50,000 cars per year. At the present rate, in spite of the demand of 40,000 cars at the high rates that are now prevailing in the country, the production is not more than 23,300 today. Therefore, I would urge the Industries Minister that if the Czech offer is there for Rs. 7,000, there is no need to consider other offers which range from about Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. Let us accept the offer and have it set up in the public sector. Let us hope this Government will provide the common man with a small

car, mobile enough for him to do his business.

If industry is to progress in this country, we must not be worried merely about such industries as demand consideration on a 'dimension of scale'. We must also look to those small industries that are categorised under the Small-scale Industries Corporation. Here I want to make one suggestion. I do not understand the logic of setting up the industrial estates in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. These cities are over-crowded and big industries are already concentrated there. When the scheme is to decentralise these industries and diversify the initiative, Government should issue instructions that no industrial estate should be set up in big cities and they should be set up only in the rural areas where they could be worked with much less cost and could produce much more. What is necessary for fostering small-scale industries is not merely supplying the technical know-how by Government but also placing orders by Government on these industries.

My last point is on the question of productivity. Hardly any member has talked about productivity. I understand that productivity is the responsibility of this Ministry. India has the odious distinction of being one of the countries with the lowest per capita productivity. While going through the Report I found that there are 72 national productivity councils, 46 local productivity councils, there are 366 courses, there have been 22 surveys conducted and, above all, there are 46 foreign delegations that have been invited to other countries in order to study productivity. We have paid Rs. 28 lakhs for this work. If we are studying productivity and are serious about it, if so many lakhs of rupees have been spent on it, must we not know what is the end product, and why our productivity is so low? Our productivity in the agricultural sector has risen only by one per cent. How much has the productivity risen in the industrial sector?

[Shri Alvares]

Since we are incurring some expenditure on this item, I suppose we are entitled to have this information. Because, after all, if we put in these inputs of foreign tours, of expenditure, of courses, of so many committees, the output must be measurable. Therefore, the Minister owes us an explanation as to why this effort, what is the extent of increase in productivity, without which this country will be bogged down to mediocrity.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, first of all, let me speak about the newsprint industry in our country. There is an acute shortage of newsprint because of the import policy of the Government. So, our newspapers are finding it very difficult to increase their circulation. I need not stress the importance of a free press in a growing democracy. I am not satisfied with the progress made by the Nepa mills. Then, the quality of the Nepa newsprint is hopelessly bad. Even though I have mentioned this two years back in this very House, I am very sorry to notice that nothing has been done to improve the quality of the newsprint.

There is every scope for starting one more newsprint factory and that is in Kerala. The techno-economic survey published by the Government has clearly established that there is possibility of eucalyptus plantations in Kerala supplying the raw materials for starting a newsprint industry. I hope Government will look into this matter and see that our newspapers do not suffer because of shortage of newsprint.

Coming as I do from the State of Kerala, I have to state that my State is handicapped in two ways. First of all, we have not got an elected government of our own. We have only an adviser's regime. Secondly, we have not got any Cabinet Minister in the Central Government to look after the interests of Kerala. So, this House is the only forum where we can express our views and difficulties

and I hope the hon. Minister of Industries will view the situation in Kerala sympathetically. As my colleague, Shri Sreekantan Nair has rightly mentioned, after the achievement of independence the pace of industrial progress of that State was really retarded. Whatever difference of opinion we may have with our ex-Diwan of Travancore-Cochin, Sir, it must be said to the credit of that great man, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, that he was responsible for starting a number of industries in Kerala.

Kerala is richly endowed by nature and it can have very many industries. We have got the man-power, raw materials and power. As far as power is concerned, in fact our State is in a very envious position. Unfortunately, Government have not thought it necessary to start any industry there. They are satisfied by saying that it is a problem State. Nobody takes the initiative for solving the problem by industrialising the State.

The problem of educated unemployment in Kerala is really serious. As far as employment in the agricultural sector is concerned, we have reached the saturation point. Industrialise or perish was the slogan of the late Prime Minister. So, unless the Government at the Centre comes to our rescue, we will continue to be a problem State for years to come. Because, so many thousands of students are coming out of the colleges every year and they are without employment. How can they earn their livelihood?

Only very few industries are given to Kerala. Even there, there is many a slip between the cup and lip. For example, take the phyto-chemical industries. The decision was taken about the location we are now told without making sufficient enquiries about the availability of raw materials etc. After the acquisition of land and other connected works were

nearly over, Government came to the conclusion that the phyto-chemical industry could not be started there, for reasons best known to them. I fail to understand why this decision was taken so very late and why land, precious land, was acquired unnecessarily. As far as Kerala is concerned, land is a problem. Yet, land was unnecessarily acquired and now I am told that land is being used for raising some orchards. This is the sort of treatment that we are getting from the Centre. Since we have no Ministry in the State and since we have no member in the Central Cabinet to put forward our case, I hope the Industries Minister, Shri T. N. Singh, will take a sympathetic view, so far as the industrialisation of Kerala is concerned.

Coming to the recent decision of Government not to supply scooters from the Government quota to those Government servants who are drawing less than Rs. 500 per month, I do not know whether this is in conformity with the socialist pattern of society. I am told that in Delhi and in many other cities the Government employees live far away from their places of work. Yet, they are denied the privilege of getting scooters from the Government quota. Even though scooter has become a vehicle of the common man, as far as Delhi is concerned, those who are drawing less than Rs. 500 per month have been denied this privilege and even those who are in the waiting list are asked to renew their requests after three years. I would request the hon. Minister to see that these Government employees are provided with scooters at least before they retire from service!

I have taken much time. I am concluding now. I just want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the setting up of fisheries-based-industries in the coastal area of Kerala.

The scope for starting fisheries-based-industries is very great. I hope the hon. Minister will consider that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma
(Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, Mr. Daji, while speaking on the Demands of this Ministry, passed certain remarks against this Ministry which I felt were very objectionable. But, I think, it has become a common thing in this House to pass such remarks and we also have got used to it and we have ceased to raise objections to such remarks. One thing I would like to remind the Members of the Opposition is that we should learn to respect our Government. We saw what happened the other day when the Members were so much perturbed about the United States invitation to the Prime Minister of our country to visit that country.. First of all, we ourselves do not respect our Government. How can we expect others....

Shri Daji (Indore): Government must win respect; it must earn respect and it must deserve respect. This Government does not deserve any respect.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That is why you must keep quiet when others also do not respect.

Shri Daji: No. That is very strange. I may slap my child. But if my neighbour slaps my child, I will slap my neighbour.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That is a different matter. This is a national forum wherein we have to observe certain decency and decorum. We enhance the prestige of this country outside.

Now, Sir, coming to the monopolistic trends and other things, I would like to say that these are not new inventions of Mr. Daji and the other Member who spoke. We have the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 before us. Shri Jawaharlalji himself said:

"Unless process of socialism is speeded up, people may become impatient and discard peaceful methods of economic transformation."

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

This is a warning that he has given to the capitalists. He also said:

"Monopoly was the enemy of socialism. To the extent to which it has grown in strength in recent years, we have drifted from socialist goal."

"This is what Shri Jawaharlalji said. I also read an article of Mr. T. N. Singh, the hon. Minister, which also sounds the same thing. I do not think he has deviated from the policies already enunciated. Mr. Daji should not keep in view the Member behind him while criticising the Government. Government has a definite policy.

We do differ from Mr. Dandekar and Mr. Masani who say, "We do not want big steel plants in this country; we should concentrate on agriculture" and yet import machinery from other countries. Shri Jawaharlalji said that we should cease depending more and more on foreign countries and that we should become self-sufficient in machinery and machinery-making industry.

I would also like to repeat the following sentences of Shri Jawaharlalji to remind the capitalist world in this country. It is an advice and a warning which he had given. He observed:

"Even in capitalist countries, the pattern of democracy was undergoing a change so as to increase the socialist content in the socio-economic structure. There were hardly any capitalists in the world, except those in India, who did not believe in the establishment of a Welfare State. The Indian capitalists were apparently not aware of the latest trends of thinking in the capitalist world and their fear was that they should stand to lose if the country went the socialist way. They did not realise that capitalism would not survive long if it

failed to secure social justice for the people."

Gandhiji also had his views about equality. He believed that equality should be brought through love and he believed in trusteeship and all these things. According to the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, we are going to give importance to private sector even in the Fourth Plan. But how—is to be done? Even there, the future of the private sector depends on how they conduct themselves in the work they are entrusted with. As we all know, there have been certain difficulties. We cannot take up all projects under the public sector for various reasons, such as want of foreign exchange, want of resources and so on. Further, since most of the aid-giving countries are capitalistic and they believe in private enterprise, they have not been ready to come forward to give more aid to the public sector industries. Yet, we have got some public sector industries such as the steel plants, and they have done well. We have been hearing so many things about the controversy between the public sector and the private sector. But yesterday, I had a note given by the hon. Minister for steel at the meeting of the consultative committee, which showed that our public sector undertakings compared very favourably with the private sector undertakings, and this in spite of the fact that the private sector industries have been established for years and years whereas the public sector industries have come into the field only recently. It is, therefore, a happy sign to note that the public sector industries have reached more than the rated capacity. This is particularly so in respect of the three steel plants; the cost of production also compares very favourably in spite of the fact that labour could not be retrenched so easily as is done in private industries. All these things show that we see healthy signs in public sector industries.

Reference has been made to the Mahalanobis Committee's report. It is true that wealth is getting concentrated and we should find out ways and means to see that it does not get concentrated in a few hands. From the report we find that it is getting concentrated in about 20 or 50 or 100 families. We must take steps to prevent this concentration. My hon. friend Shri Himatsingka also referred to this and said that in the private sector also there were some individuals who did not have enough resources and enough capital and enough dealings with the foreign entrepreneurs, and, therefore, they were not able to come up, and he pleaded that Government should look into these difficulties of the small private capitalists and see how best they could be helped and at the same time see that wealth does not get concentrated in a few hands.

According to me, the best thing is to put into effect the resolution regarding agro-industrial economy and see that industries get more and more diffused in the rural areas, as has already been pointed out by some hon. Members. The resolution recently adopted at Durgapur has also pointed out the need to establish an agro-industrial corporation in each State. The sooner this is done, the better it will be. It is not as though there is no scope for expansion of these industries in the rural areas. As my hon. friend Shri Tiwary had pointed out yesterday, in a State like Madras where a number of villages are getting electrified and electricity is coming near and nearer the villages, there is plenty of scope for this; especially in a State like Andhra Pradesh where there is ample scope for power this should be done. Even the **techno-economic survey has revealed that there is ample scope for the establishment of agriculture-based industries in those areas.**

In this connection, I would like to point out that we cannot compare ourselves with the other countries in this respect. Our country is so poor compared to the other countries. We

have suffered from foreign domination for so many years. Therefore, where is capital in our country? Even the biggest capitalist of our country cannot compare with an ordinary man in a country like America. So, we have to invest whatever we have in the private or public or co-operative sector, as the case may be, and see that production increases, and at the same time we should not forget the fact that all this production is meant to ensure social justice which the Constitution has guaranteed to the people of this country.

I am also glad to find that our achievements in the public sector industries have been very good. In spite of the fact that in regard to machine-tools in 1951, in HMT the indigenous production was only 0.47 crores of rupees, in 1960 it was 5.50 crores of rupees; and the contribution of HMT in 1951 was nil, whereas now it is 3.06 crores of rupees. At the same time, the consumption of these articles has been 2.97 crores of rupees only in 1951, but has now risen to 28.50 crores of rupees.

Regarding raw materials, I think our friend, Shri Raghuramaiah, is dealing with them. He said that nobody has mentioned about supply of raw materials. I would make a request in this connection. Everywhere this shortage of raw materials is there. Yesterday the Deputy Minister gave an answer with which I was not satisfied. Only big industries are getting a fair deal. The small industries are not in a position to get their due share. As a result of a lot of propaganda carried on by Government, these small industries have come into existence. Does not Government feel it its duty to see that some method is devised to help these small industries in respect of their requirements?

Shri Pandey said that the natural resources should be exploited. We cannot go on depending on others for non-ferrous metals. Here I would like to say that in my own constituency, copper—which is a scarce raw mat-

[Shrimati Lakhmikanthamma]

rial found only in Rajasthan so far—has been found. This is in a place called Mylarum in Khamman district and also in Guntur district. Because of difficulties connected with drilling it is delayed. But such raw materials like copper and other things if found somewhere are like a treasure to us and should be expeditiously exploited.

Regarding tractors, the other day we heard that about 20,000 of them are lying idle. I do not know who exactly is responsible for this. I wrote a letter and I wanted this item to be included for discussion in the consultative committee of the Finance Ministry in connection with allotment of foreign exchange for spare parts. They said it concerned some other Ministry. As far as parts are concerned, I suppose this Ministry is dealing with the matter.

Regarding quality control, I have already talked to the Minister. I showed him certain things, blotting paper. There are also thermometers which show one degree more than the actual temperature. So quality control should be strictly enforced. I do not mind our paying more for cottage industry products; at the same time, we should see that quality is maintained.

With these few words, I support the Demands.

The Minister of Industry (Shri T. N. Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have rather a mixed feeling of happiness as well as some chagrin at what I have heard during these five hours or more of the debate in this House. I am grateful to Members for the criticism as well as the praise that may have been showered on the Ministry's working. Even criticism help a lot. I wish to assure the House that I attach the highest importance to criticism made in, and guidance given by this House. I have, during my association as a Member of this House always been a great believer in democratic criticisms. Therefore, I

welcome very much many of the criticisms which have been made. I am also grateful to those who have been kind enough to say a few good words about the Ministry's working.

I find there have been various points raised. Some were of particular interest to particular sectors of industry; others were of a general policy nature. A large amount of discussion centred round small industries which, again, was a very welcome feature. According to me, small industries and their growth is one of the methods by which we can attain an egalitarian society. Apart from the Industrial Policy Resolution which has described the methods by which we should attain a socialist society, I think the greatest emphasis has always been laid on the growth of the small sector, because it assures an independent way of life to a large number of our people doing their own work and producing their own goods.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Self employed people.

Shri T. N. Singh: I wholeheartedly agree with the principle that disparities have to be avoided, that monopolistic tendencies have to be fought, that an egalitarian society for this poor country is almost a "must". Anyway, I will deal with the general policy questions later. Now I would like to deal with some of the specific points which have been raised during the discussion.

A great deal has been said about the shortage of raw materials. I would start by saying that I admit that there is shortage of raw materials for many of our industries. But it is symptomatic of the rapid growth of industries that has taken place in these 16 or 17 years. In fact, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention that in these years whereas our dependence on imported raw materials has been increasing with the higher level of industrial

production, it is also true that a number of substitutes for imported raw materials have been developed in this country and are being produced in this country. It is also true that our engineers and industrialists, mostly also in the small-scale sector I must say, have improvised a number of methods by which they can do without the imported raw materials. That is really very creditable. If I may be permitted to say so in all humility, I was saddened when I found that we seem to forget all this great achievement in this country in all these things, and we seem only to refer to some of the weaknesses.

Shri Daji: It is because of the price factor.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is really surprising that with this rapid rate of growth that we have achieved, we have got for less imbalances than ordinarily would have happened in any country. I know of countries which are supposed to be very highly planned, I know of the history of some of the totalitarian countries, how there was shortage of this or that. I do not want to go into that, neither do I want to criticise the methods of planning adopted in this or that country. It is for anybody to read it in history. It is a historical fact.

So, I want to make it very clear that in any system of development at a rapid pace, there are bound to arise problems. The answer is to face the problems and not to get unnerved by them. This is a challenge to our nation, and we have got to meet it. We should not say this is wrong and that is wrong, and throw up our hands in despair. That is not the way to do things.

Therefore, I feel that the small industries particularly have been doing a very valiant job. The production ratio of the small industries is really very high in this country. Some of us

will not believe that they are producing a sizable quantity, probably on a par with what the large-scale industry is doing today. We do not admit the great things that the small sector have done. They have got their problems. A lady Member just now stated something; about thermometers which may have been found defective. But I say that by and large the small industries and industrialists have done a very creditable job. They deserve not only our sympathy, but every support that we can give. I am sorry that it was not possible for the Government to provide all the raw materials that they need. I hope that if I took the House into confidence, they would appreciate the position rather than be critical unnecessarily.

In regard to large and organised industries it is known that under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act we issue licences and once an industry is licensed it is also assumed that the Government has taken into account or calculation the needs for meeting the requirements of raw materials for their maintenance purposes. In regard to small industries, rightly, there is no licensing system. They are free to start production in any corner. The way they have come up is something very pleasing. They come up and suddenly the demand goes up for this and that. It is known that we are suffering under very great handicaps of foreign exchange shortage. That is a problem which most developing countries, almost any developing country has to face; it is nothing new for us. I think that we are managing it much better than many in this regard, despite our shortcomings and difficulties. I started by pleading guilty to the charge and said that we are very sorry that these small people who have come up are not able to get all their requirements. Since there is no licensing system, they are free to come up on their own. I thought it my duty to tell these small industrialist friends at the first opportunity I got soon after my assuming charge of this Ministry

[Shri T. N. Singh]

that the problem was difficult. They should know that the Government was unable to supply raw materials adequately and with open eyes they should start industries on that basis only. This is the step that I could take. In the meantime, I am very happy to tell the House this thing. Take for instance, zinc, copper and other non-ferrous metals. The small industries are taking to aluminium in a big way for electrical wires. Aluminium rods are coming into the picture more and more; the small industries are taking to them. These things are happening before our eyes. I would not take a very pessimistic view of the situation because I have got great faith in the ingenuity and resourcesfulness of the people. We have got difficulties and I am sure they will be overcome. I do not want to take more time of the House in regard to the small industries because my colleague Shri Misra yesterday referred to a number of other detailed aspects and I need not go more into this question at this stage.

A lot has been said about agro-industries. This year, the party to which I have the privilege to belong, in its annual session at Durgapur passed a very revolutionary programme which has been described as agro-industries programme. I personally believe that this is going to bring about a very significant change in economic programmes and economic development. Therefore, I would draw the attention of the House particularly to this great programme. We have of late been **considering the entire programme and** not very much later we shall be telling the House and the country about the details of this programme. Basically speaking, the idea is that agriculture-based industries or agriculture-benefiting industries should be given an impetus. The advantage of such a thing is that they make the fullest use of the agricultural raw materials. I can tell you that many of our agricultural raw materials go to waste today. Take for instance

of our agricultural raw materials go linters going waste; cotton seed is going waste. The bagasse of the sugar industry is going waste today. All these things have to be utilised for industrial purposes. Therefore, in agro-industries programme it would be wrong only to think of the aspect of mere rural industrialisation. It has got to be a much bigger programme. Therefore, I want to tell the House that this is a very revolutionary programme the significance of which has probably not been appreciated as it should have been appreciated up till now.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कौन समझे इसे ? जिसे मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि किस के लिये कह रहे हैं कि यह बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम है, इसे कौन समझे और कौन चलाए ?

Shri Ranga: He thinks they alone have understood and other people have not understood it.

Shri T. N. Singh: सब करें और शांत रहें । और क्या कहें ?

I was dealing with some of our agriculture-based industries. In this connection. I would like to take the House into confidence about our programmes; these are individual programmes which will later on form part of the big programme. Take, for example, the sugar industry. The sugar industry, I think, should take the form of a very big industrial complex, consisting of bagasse-based newsprint or paper pulp, alcohol, wax—

An hon. Member: Sweets.

Shri T. N. Singh: Sweets, of course; I do not believe in bitter things.

Shri Daji: Distilleries.

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes; and molasses are there. Similarly, we are thinking of a number of such complexes. Oil

is another complex. I will, in due course, take the House into confidence about some of the details of that programme. I have just now given an indication about it.

At this stage, I am very much reminded of a very profound observation which the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, made in one of the inaugural meetings of the rural industries planning committee. He said that all these programmes are very good, but you must have widespread electrification of the rural areas. I attach the highest importance to the giving of electrical power to the rural areas. I agree with many hon. Members—especially Shri the need for electrification of rural areas. I think we should go ahead to the best of our capacity. Of course, our own financial and economic limitations are there, and I think we should try to understand that problem. We have got to make a choice between things; between electrification and education, a choice will have to be made; yet, efforts should be made so that we can spread out the industries to the rural areas. People have talked of the concentration of industries in the urban areas. I think that is a point which must be met. The position in many urban areas is becoming impossible. The industries must be developed and spread out to the rural areas or to the not-so-heavily-concentrated areas. That has been the policy of the Government all these years, and we have been systematically making an attempt in this regard. As a matter of fact, some friends have complained of delays in licensing. Many a time, some demands for licences are made. Everyone wants to open his own unit in Bombay and Calcutta. I oppose it. When I oppose it, then there is delay. You have got to persuade the industrialist to shift it to somewhere else. Should I or should I not do it? If there is delay, then we are blamed; if I do not do so then also I am blamed.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): But the conditions must be made favourable.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am coming to that.

Shri Daji: If you declare it as your policy that Bombay and Calcutta should be excluded, then agreeing to that, there will be no applications in respect of Bombay and Calcutta. That is all.

Shri T. N. Singh: There could not be only such declarations. Now, I can speak with some confidence, with the experience of eight to nine months I have had, that it will be very wrong to lay any blanket rule for anything. One should be pragmatic in such things, and I think our late Prime Minister was never tired of telling the people about this. I whole-heartedly agree with that kind of approach, that you cannot have a blanket rule. Some exceptions will have to be made, on merits of course.

Some reference has been made to the labour situation. I think it will be very much interesting. Some hon. Members have referred to the labour situation in Bhopal and Ranchi and in some of the other public-sector projects. Sir, I yield to none in my devotion to the public sector. I think it is one of our most important programmes of economic policy, and I am not prepared to concede to anyone that I am less devoted to public undertakings whosoever it may be from the Opposition who tells me that. But what has pained me most is that the very people who want to encourage public sector if I may be permitted to say so in all humility, somehow create very large obstacles in the working of the public sector undertakings.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): रूप में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

Shri T. N. Singh: I shall ask one question. Is it proper to load a public sector undertaking with surplus

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labour, surplus machinery and surplus investment if you want it to run on business-like lines? I am sure nobody wants that. If adjustments for that have to be made, then there is a protest. My hon. friend was just now talking about Ranchi and telling us here in this House that in Ranchi we engaged a number of people for construction work. Construction by its very nature is a temporary kind of work. Should we load 1000 or 2000 people on the regular staff of the Ranchi Heavy Engineering project? Surely not. Then we shall be unfair to the public sector project if we do that. Therefore, if a situation has to be faced, I must face it strongly. As I said, I am second to none in my loyalty to the public sector, and I am going to see that the public sector runs in an efficient way. Whatever the opposition may be that I have to face, I will face it. But I must see that it is run on proper and efficient lines. I will not load it with surplus staff, surplus machinery and surplus investment. I will not compromise on that; I must make it very clear now.

People have been talking about, Bhopal. There are trainees. It has been clearly stated to them that they are being taken for training and there is no guarantee of employment. We train them so that they can get jobs somewhere. They are getting jobs elsewhere. But what is the position. There are some people. We cannot absorb all of them? We said that we will help them to get jobs. I am also a human being, I have a human heart and I want to help them. My Ministry tries to help them. But what happens is, when they are given a job they are not willing to accept it. Is that the thing to do? They want employment only in Bhopal. That is not the way to run public sector undertakings. (Interruption). Sir, I do not wish to be interrupted. Let me say what all I have to say. I only want to say, in this connection, that any encouragement to such ten-

dencies is detrimental to public sector interests.

Shri Daji: You have not replied to the points raised.

Shri T. N. Singh: This has been said about Ranchi.

Shri Daji: In Ranchi the employees are ready to go anywhere in India. Even in Bhopal they are ready to go.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member, Shri Daji, is not the only protagonist of Bhopal. There are others also in this House.

Shri Daji: I am talking of Ranchi not Bhopal.

Shri Ranga: In Bhopal it is the INTUC which is in trouble with the Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: There have been cases of fires in Ranchi. There have been unfortunate fires in that big project. I am really very much grieved about them. I have stated in this House—I do not want to use very strong language because I am not accustomed to that kind of thing—that there has been sabotage. There are some unsocial elements who have done that kind of thing in our great public sector undertaking which, according to the late Prime Minister, is a *tirth* of our country. The statements of some people who have been arrested are known to us. I do not want to discuss them openly. It may lead to some difficulties in the way in which we are doing it. I would like the House to understand the position. Believe me when I say that it is better that it is not pressed. After all, no harm will be done if for some time we are left to carry on in our own way. If Members say “you must say something about it, you must disclose everything” I would say that this is not the way to do things. I would beg of you that in this matter, which is rather a delicate matter, we should be allowed to pursue our inquiries

and come to conclusions and punish the guilty persons properly, by giving them the maximum penalty under the law and without showing any mercy to them. I hope I need not refer to the saying that "curiosity killed the cat."

17 hrs.

Coming to the newsprint industry. I am sorry to report to this House that except for the public sector project, the other programmes are not likely to come up. There is some slender chance in one case; it may come up. But the public sector expansion programme is in hand and it is likely to come up in due course. I have felt that in this very important sector, for the sake of democracy, if the private sector does not come up the public sector will have to step in.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Suppose the private sector wants to come in?

Shri T. N. Singh: The trouble is, even though they have got the licences in their pockets they have not moved in the matter.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: My information is that you have disallowed a licence when the private sector wanted to step in.

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not want to refer to the Vivian Bose Enquiry Commission Report at this stage. Therefore, I will leave it at that.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Minister has said that the private sector does not want to come in. But this hon. Member says that certain people have applied for licences but they were not given licences.

Shri T. N. Singh: They had licences with them. But certain damaging remarks were made about them in a particular inquiry. I think we should leave the matter there.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What about the fertilizer industry?

Shri T. N. Singh: I will leave it to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to deal with it. I will come to paper and cement when I deal with the role of public sector in regard to consumer industries as well as basic and intermediate industries.

I now come to the point made by Shri Dandekar. He referred to the price policy and said that the cement industry has gone slow because our price and control policies have not been correct. Some time back I happened to be a Member of the Planning Commission and we in the Planning Commission were thinking of targets for various industries for the Third Plan. The hon. Member, Shri Dandekar, was then in charge of a very important industry, namely, cement industry. We had some meetings with the industrialists and others as to what should be the target. In those days, there was a temporary surplus of cement. Therefore, there was pressure to reduce the cement production targets by the industries' representatives. Shri Dandekar was then a great protagonist of reducing the cement production target, saying that the demand will not grow, all our calculations were wrong and, therefore, let us have a lower target. We wanted something like 13 million tons of actual production in the Third Plan. The industry unanimously pressed and pressed and we came to a sort of some agreement and arrangement whereby we agreed to a reduction in the target. I say, that was unfortunate. What is the position today? Having set our production targets lower, we have got a lower quantity of cement available today. We are trying to do our best to see that the cement production goes up. We are now trying to do whatever is possible both in the public sector and the private sector to increase the production. That is why we had to think of the Cement Corporation in the public sector. We shall make good the failures of the private sector. I have no objection to the private sector growing. I have freely agreed, to come forward, to the licensing

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in private sector and it has been given opportunity. We have given licences for all kinds of electrical equipment even to the private sector. I do not mind having full-fledged competition between the Heavy Electricals and other private sector units doing the same kind of job. I do not mind it at all. But I do not want to have the surplus investment which we can ill-afford. That is the only limitation. If we set up these plants, they must give an adequate return. They should be utilised to the full. Their capacity should not be allowed to lie idle. That is what we should try to do. I would not try to quote as to what was said in the Planning Commission. It would be unnecessarily taking advantage of my having been there some years ago.

An hon. Member: What was the year?

Shri T. N. Singh: 16th November, 1959.

Shri Daji: You have already disclosed it.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): What was the final agreed target. (*Interruption*).

Shri T. N. Singh: 15 million tons of cement capacity was the target.

Shri N. Dandekar: I will be glad if you would kindly state what the final agreed target was and why the production and installed capacity is very much below that target even now.

Shri T. N. Singh: The simple answer is that as we expected the private sector to come up, it has not come up. There is this question of price policy which is often raised. I am sorry, Sir, I have to race against time....

Shri Ranga: That was a clear question put and you are not answering it.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am trying to answer the question. I am racing against time and, therefore, I may have to answer it briefly. What I am saying is that the private sector

has not come up as we expected. The question of price policy is often raised. Now, what is the price policy which we should have? Upto all these years, the Tariff Commission's policy was that there should be 10 to 12 per cent return on capital employed. That thing was also raised in that Committee. The 'capital employed' formula was the latest formula accepted by the Tariff Commission for purposes of calculating return on capital. That should have been a sufficient incentive for the cement industry to come up, a very well established industry in this country, with which many people are familiar. This is what happened in regard to cement industry.

The same thing is going to happen in regard to paper industry. There is some story going round and it is said that no paper industry will come up....

Shri K. N. Tiwary: About cement industry, I have information that in one cement factory, one part has broken down and the Government is standing in the way of that part being replaced.

Shri T. N. Singh: I will look into that particular instance. We do not stand in the way of such things.

Shri R. S. Pandey: A representation was made by the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding the cement factory....

Shri T. N. Singh: I will deal with that.

Now, I would generally deal with some of my concepts of the public sector and the private sector...

Shri Ranga: Your concept or Government's concept?

Shri T. N. Singh: Government's concept.

Shri Ranga: Then, say so.

Shri T. N. Singh: I think that is a concept which was accepted by this House in the year 1956 almost unanimously. That concept stands today. The concept, according to me, is that there are certain fields in which the public sector can rightfully come and there are others which should be left over to the private sector. Yet in this resolution, it is very clearly stated that there is a certain amount of flexibility. It is open to the public sector to come into this or that private field and, if necessary, the Government can relax in others. So, the policy, as a whole, has been flexible. We have followed that policy.

People think when one talks of the private sector that it refers only to a handful of big people. That is not so. We have deliberately followed a policy of ensuring ownership in land to the small farmer. We have deliberately agreed to the continuance and ownership of the small man in the small industry. This is not that kind of socialism which people generally think of. So, our socialism means an expanding public sector; yet, because of the growth in the economy, the private sector is not going to be throttled and it will have ample scope for itself; at the same time by and large the private sector should be more and more dispersed, and it should be a widely dispersed small sector and that is how it should grow. That has been the general outline of our policy. I think that that is a very good policy and that should be the policy of a poor country like ours with 450 million people.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :
सागर दमोह में जो सीमेंट फॅक्टरी खुलने वाली थी क्या उसको खोलने का विचार है ? मैंने सुना है कि बिड़ला जी को उसका लाईसेंस मिल गया था, क्या यह सच बात है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : बिड़ला जी को लाईसेंस वगैरह मिला या नहीं, इसका तो मुझे कोई स्मरण नहीं है । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में सिमेंट फॅक्टरी खोलने का विचार है । हम

पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी इस मामले में काम कर रहे हैं ।

Then I would like to say one other thing that it shall be the policy of Government to encourage the technician and the engineer. Why should not the technician and the engineer become more an entrepreneur? They may not have the necessary finances and they may not command the necessary money, but they have talent. So, ways and means should be found for them to start industries and act as entrepreneurs and that shall be one of our desires.

Then, it shall also be the endeavour of Government to encourage Indian know-how and Indian talent to the best of our ability. Much has been talked about this matter. But I can assure the House that though our people are handicapped, still everything must be done and will be done to see that the Indian know-how and Indian discoveries are made full use of. Recently, when I was a Member of the Planning Commission, we had agreed that the CSIR where these researches are carried out should have facilities for testing out their discoveries on a commercial scale, for which funds have been allocated. So, the general endeavour is in that direction. If further needs are indicated, they will also be found. This has to be looked into in greater detail for the Fourth Plan programmes, and I think it is being looked into.

Something has been said here about the foreign collaboration business.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Dastur & Co. were very good designers. Why are they being liquidated?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think that this question be better dealt with when the Demands of the Steel Ministry come up for discussion. I shall refer in this connection to the complaint made regarding the issue of letters of intent to foreign parties. Let me give the House a few figures in regard to the foreign collaboration that has been happening. I shall disclose the true

[Shri T. N. Singh]

position regarding foreign collaboration and what has been happening in regard to 50 per cent and above majority ownership by the foreign equity holder. I could not get all the figures, but I can supply those figures also if the Members so desire. But I have got some hastily collected figures in regard to cases where the foreigner has got majority ownership.

17.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In regard to 51 per cent or above foreign ownership, in 1961 there were 11 cases where foreign capital participation to that extent was agreed to; in 1962, the figure went down from 11 to 7, and in 1963 it went down to 6 and in 1964 it went down to 1. So, what is the use of taking up some statement somewhere and trying to criticise Government without understanding the facts as they are? The facts are what I have stated in regard to the story of foreign participation in our industries.

This is the story. I can say with all confidence that it is never our intention to see that the Indian entrepreneur gets any unfavourable deal as against the foreigner. But there is one thing which must be remembered. Sometimes some people have been having licences. Then they went about searching for a foreign collaborator. Evidently that was the case where foreign collaboration is necessary. There are stories—I do not want to go into them. Therefore, in certain cases it may be desirable to ask the foreign entrepreneur to come in. But he shall have to take Indian partnership, he shall have to have it registered as an Indian company. It shall be an Indian company with Indian shares, open to Indians. This is how we have been working.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The majority shareholding must be with Indians.

Shri T. N. Singh: As far as possible. The majority proposition is there.

Judging by this, I think there is no need for any fears or misgivings in the minds of Members.

I am afraid I have many points to deal with. I find that something was said about the patents law. Naturally, I should tell the House something about it. The amended Bill is likely, if time permits, to be introduced this session or otherwise in the next. But it is almost ready for introduction. That is the position in regard to the Bill. In regard to its content, I think we are all experienced enough to realise that I cannot disclose its contents at this stage. So I would like to be excused in that regard.

Whatever I say will be incomplete if I do not refer to my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia. We are old friends in politics. We have rubbed shoulders with each other. I have great regard for him. I have also fought elections with him.

An hon. Member: And defend him.

Shri T. N. Singh: Therefore, I was expecting rather very profound things from him. He talked about the standard of life of the people, of the way of life some people have adopted. His diagnosis was that that is the reason for the lack of industrial progress. If industrial progress were to be guided only by such superficial reasons, I think we cannot find a remedy for the lack of industrial progress in this country. There are many many things which are to be done for industrial progress. It is not this or that psychological approach that will do the trick. I am sure, as I said in the very beginning, that we need not be ashamed of the great industrial progress that has occurred in these 17 years in the country. It is a thing of which any people can be proud. When the British were here, what was our position? We could not manufacture even simple things. Today we are manufacturing highly complicated things including aeroplanes. So the progress has been there.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): How many of them?

Shri T. N. Singh: That question had better be addressed to the Defence Ministry.

I think, by and large, there has been industrial progress. But we need much more industrial progress. At the same time, we have got our own limitations, of resources and others. I am anxious that not only the public sector should grow but the private sector should also grow, because industrial progress is a thing in which both should play their rightful part. But I must confess to the House that with all my devotion and loyalty to the concept of the public sector, I often get somewhat pessimistic whenever I realise our limitations. We start an industry; we lack technical personnel. If by mischance something happens, then there is a demand for an enquiry. A demand from somebody outside comes, an enquiry is made, and a suggestion for replacement of Indian personnel by Europeans is made, as if Indians are all making mistakes. This is not the way we are going to encourage our technicians who are doing very difficult work in highly complicated modern industries.

Shri Ranga: That means we should not have an enquiry.

Shri T. N. Singh: We should have an understanding of the whole position. We should be practical,—I agree, but at the same time we should not be unnecessarily condemnatory, because it discourages the people who are doing a really very difficult job. I feel very proud of the great things that our Indian engineers and technicians are doing. It is a very creditable job, and all praise to them. I hope that we shall give a moiety of praise to these technicians and engineers who are working under difficult circumstances in the public sector.

I am sorry I have taken longer than I need have taken. I am fully conscious of the fact that it has not been possible for me to deal with many of the points which hon. Members have raised. I can only apologise and express my sorrow for not having been able, in the short time at my disposal, to deal with various points. But I can assure the hon. Members that all the points they have raised will be looked into. Apart from that, if there are any other points, they can kindly draw my attention to them, and I shall certainly give all respect and consideration to whatever they say, and do whatever is possible.

Shri Ranga: May I seek a clarification? Just now, before he was closing his speech, the hon. Minister was deprecating the general tendency on the part of Members here, as well as others outside I suppose, to ask for an enquiry whenever anything goes wrong in the management of these public sector enterprises. My hon. friend happened to be the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee also, and he knows how often we found that because of a failure to conduct a timely enquiry, many more blunders were committed later on. I hope he does not mean to deprecate all enquiries, and that he does not wish to give up the privilege as well as the right and responsibility of the Government to conduct timely enquiries whenever these disorders or misfortunes happen, whether they are departmental enquiries or open enquiries or quasi-judicial enquiries.

Shri T. N. Singh: Prof. Ranga is being unfair to me and himself by interpreting what I said in such a sweeping manner.

Mr. Speaker: He added the word "unnecessarily".

Shri Ranga: That leaves too much discretion.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put the cut motions.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64 to 68 and 133 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Supply."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,14,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply.'"

DEMAND No. 65—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,06,44,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND No. 66—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,77,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Salt.'"

DEMAND No. 67—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,45,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals.'"

DEMAND No. 68—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,48,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.'"

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,09,61,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.'"

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 15 to 21 and 118 relating to the Ministry of Education for which 6 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.