

concerned will also extend to the Commission their fullest co-operation and assistance

"The Commission are requested to make their recommendations to the Government as soon as practicable".

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th August 1957, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th July 1957, in the Railway Protection Force Bill, 1957:—

Clause 13

1. That at page 4, line 34,—

- (i) after "detain" insert "him"; and
- (ii) after "search" insert "his person and belongings forthwith".

Clause 17

2. That at page 5,—

- (i) line 26, omit "simple"; and
- (ii) line 27, for "three" substitute "six".

Clause 20

- 3 That at page 5, line 39,—

for "proper authority or order" substitute "the orders of a competent authority".

4. That at page 6, line 14,—

for "or" substitute "and".

- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1957, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August 1957.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Out of 6 hours allotted for these Demands, 1 hour and 6 minutes have already been availed of and 4 hours and 54 minutes now remain

The list of cut motions moved on the 20th August 1957 relating to these Demands have already been circulated to hon. Members on the same day.

How long will the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): It all depends—say 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: We have about 5 hours left. I shall call upon the Minister at about 16 15 hours to reply to the debate.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I suggest that we continue with this debate upto 17-30 hours and start discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour tomorrow? It is only a question of half an hour.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: We have been extending the time from time to time. Half an hour everyday makes so much of time.

After the Minister's reply, the cut motions will be disposed of and the Demands put to vote.

The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which have been indicated by the members to be moved.

Demands *No of Cut Motion*
No.

1. 1540, 107, 108, 100, 110, 111, 112, 217, 896, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1541.

2. 1, 148, 1542, 1543, 351, 442, 897, 898, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1589, 1590

3 352

4 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594

5 899, 900, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599

104 711, 1600, 1601.

Policy in allowing transfer of mining lease by foreign-owned companies

Shri Kodiyan (Qulon-Reserved-Sch Castes). I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced to Rs. 10."

Failure to promote the Indianization of the executives of foreign concerns

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East). I beg to move:

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

Failure to assist and promote the development of different small-scale industries in hides and skins

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Rejection of the main recommendations of the Plantation Enquiry Committee

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Handing over of several Coffee Houses to private concerns

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to redress the grievances of staff of the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampur

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to expand the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampur

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move.

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

Need of fixation of minimum price of raw jute to give incentive to jute cultivators

Shri S. N. Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I beg to move.

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

Decline in foreign trade in pepper

Shri Warior (Trichur) I beg to move:

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

Failure to establish a fertilizer factory in the vicinity of Koyana Hydro-Electric Project

Shri Chavan (Karad). I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Failure to promote and assist the development of handloom and cottage industries in the Districts of Poona, Satara, South Satara and Kolhapur

Shri Chavan: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Failure to establish an aluminium industry in the District of Kolhapur

Shri Chavan: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Development of power alcohol industries in districts of Kolhapur, Poona, Ahmadnagar and Satarpur

Shri Chavan I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Transfer of mining lease by M/s Magnesite Syndicate Ltd, to M/s. Burn & Company

Shri Kadiyan I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Industrial policy of the Indian Government

Shri Dasgupta (Purulia) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re. 1."

Neglect of the Handloom and Powerloom industries

Shri Jadhav (Maligaon). I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re 1."

Grants-in-aid to the Indian Jute Mill Association

Shri Kadiyan I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re 1 "

Fixation of Steel prices

Shri Kadiyan I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re 1 "

Failure to expand the scope of State Trading Corporation

Shri Yajnik. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Failure to provide for a cement factory at Bhavnagar

Shri Yajnik I beg to move

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

Need for immediate construction of the proposed paper mill in Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move.

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

Need to help the Tile and Brick industries of the West Coast by proper research

Shri Warior: I beg to move

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

Failure to set up plants in the public sector for the manufacture of synthetic drug from primary products, vitamins and extraction of active principles from herbs

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

Failure to take steps to get the agreements between Indian firms and their foreign collaborators modified in respect of unfavourable conditions imposed on Indian industry

Shri Kodiyam I beg to move

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

Failure to recognise the pharmacopeia of the U S S R

Shri Kodiyam I beg to move

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

Failure to import essential raw materials and chemicals for the drug and pharmaceutical industries, on Government account

Shri Kodiyam. I beg to move

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

Failure to have development councils for pepper, lemon grass oil, ginger and other spices separately

Shri Kodiyam I beg to move

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

Policy regarding Ambar Charkha

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

Prevalence of black market in Iron & Steel

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

Failure to check huge profits of the Cotton Textile Industry

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

Failure to provide more funds in Central investments in the Kerala State

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

Failure to start adequate heavy industries in the public sector by the Centre in the State of Kerala

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

Necessity to reduce number of Deputy Secretaries in the Ministry

Shri Kodiyam I beg to move

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

Failure to protect the cottage Industry in the manufacture of Alop-pad in/Coir Yarn

Shri Kodiyam. I beg to move

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

Failure to control the profits of spinning mills to enable handloom weavers to get yarn cheap

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

Failure to pay adequate attention to locational distribution of light industries

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to get the maximum benefit from delegations sent abroad

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to diversify India's Foreign Trade

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to prevent evasion of rules regarding foreign trade

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to secure better prices for pepper and other spices

Shri Kadiyan I beg to move

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

Failure to prevent import of luxury articles such as Radio receiving sets, Motor Cars, Cosmetics etc

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to prevent exploitation of patents by foreign owners

Shri Kadiyan. I beg to move

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

Failure to prevent retrenchment of workers of the Coffee Board

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to utilise fully the installed capacity in various industries

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Need for enlarging the public sector to cover all basic industries

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Need to give paramount importance to such industries as would strengthen our export trade

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Need for nationalising foreign tea plantations in India

Shri Kadiyan. I beg to move

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

Need for re-assessing the internal balances provided in the Second Plan between the capital goods industries and the consumer goods industries in the light of experience

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

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

Need for an enquiry into the methods of working of the public enterprises, their organisation and management

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to take adequate steps to manufacture basic and intermediate requirements of the pharmaceutical industry in India

Shri Kodyan I beg to move

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

Failure to ensure low prices of imported drugs and medicaments to the consumers

Shri Kodyan I beg to move

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

Failure to exploit India's resources in medicinal herbs

Shri Kodyan I beg to move

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

Failure to have a comprehensive plan for making the country's drug and pharmaceutical industries self-sufficient

Shri Kodyan I beg to move

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

Failure to check high prices charged by foreign firms on drugs and medicaments

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move

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

Failure to control the excessive profits made by manufacturers of essential drugs and patent medicines

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move

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

Need for providing yarn to the handloom weavers at a cheaper rate

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move

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

Need for taking immediate steps by the Centre to protect and develop the cashew industry

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move

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

Inadequate publicity and propaganda for Indian goods in Eastern Europe, USSR and China

Shri Kodyan I beg to move

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

Failure of State Trading Corporation to ensure highest prices to producers and cultivators exportable commodities

Shri Kodyan I beg to move

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

Failure to hand over Coffee Houses to the Worker's Cooperative Societies on reasonable conditions

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move

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

**Policy regarding retrenchment in
Coffee Houses**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

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

**Failure to investigate the possibilities
of starting major industries in
backward areas**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move.

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

**Inadequate provision for promotion of
sales of Indian silk, brocades and
handlooms in foreign countries**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move.

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

**Discriminatory treatment between
Vastrapuram spinners and
Wage earning spinners**

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North):
I beg to move

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

**Failure to provide carding machines
to amber charkha spinners and
thus hampering ambar yarn pro-
duction**

Shri Sugandhi: I beg to move

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

**Failure to properly organise the hand-
loom weavers to receive the rebate
benefit scheme**

Shri Sugandhi: I beg to move

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

**Favouritism in the matter of granting
import licenses**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move.

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

**Failure to supply adequate stocks of
salt to Gujarat**

Shri Yajnik: I beg to move:

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

**Failure to record separate statistics of
imports and exports company-wise**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Failure to collect statistics relating to
the profits of industries and wage
bills**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' be reduced by Rs 100."

**Failure to furnish details of business
turnover and profits of foreign
firms in India**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' be reduced by Rs 100 "

**Need for economy in Commerce
Department at London**

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

**Easier loan facilities to indigenous
Tile and Brick manufacturers**

Shri Warior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments

[Shri Warior]
and Expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Better marketing facilities for Tiles and Bricks of Kerala

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure' under the 'Ministry' of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to open foreign-owned patents for exploitation by Indian undertakings

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Tariff Commission to suggest lowest prices for products of protected industries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the recommendations of the Plantation Enquiry Commission

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inefficiency of the Export Promotion Directorate in getting better prices for India's exports

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Tariff Commission to ensure fair prices to the consumer

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory working of Hindustan Antibiotics

Shri Goray (Poona): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to invest Central funds to start a factory at Kundara for the manufacture of electrical porcelain

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to invest Central funds to start a Rubber factory in the public sector in Kerala

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): Yesterday I had just begun by saying that the prosperity of this country would be judged by the volume of trade and business done both in the country as well as abroad. Having this as the basis, we have to see how this country has to develop with a view to get more income for running the government.

We have been observing that the Ministry has been changing the import and export policy with a view to earn more money. The industrial policy of the Government is to establish basic industries and other industries—small scale and large scale—all over the country with a view to earn more money and keep economy of the country without breaking, and to keep up the pace of prosperity. For more prosperity, it is also necessary for the Finance Ministry to step in to get more income by way of fresh taxation and other things.

Having these as the basic principles, I would only say this, that while establishing basic industries the Government has to see that disparity is not created from region to region. There must be equitable distribution in this respect. For establishing industries, Government must take into consideration several aspects. According to me, the priority should be first the undeveloped areas, then the under-developed areas and lastly the over-developed areas. If any industry is to be established in pursuance of the industrial policy, it must first be started in undeveloped areas, the second in priority should be the under-developed areas, and finally come the over-developed areas. As regards industries which are of an ancillary or auxiliary nature, they should be established only in those areas where there are other industries already in existence.

It may be said that when any proposal is received, they have to see whether it is feasible and workable and there are available resources like power and water, together with the possibility of the products finding a market. But with a view to see that there is no disparity all over the country, they have to ensure that come what may, new industries should only be started in undeveloped areas in spite of inconveniences and obstacles coming in the way.

There is another aspect to which I would like to refer. There has been a good deal of murmur in some States

that there is a bias in favour of certain areas and States. But I would say that so far as the establishment of these industries is concerned, so far there has not been any such bias either in favour or against any area. But when proposals are sent by private entrepreneurs, they are not dealt with properly in the sense that so many obstacles are placed in the way. As a matter of fact, private entrepreneurs, excepting a few, are not very much encouraged. With a view to see that such obstacles are not placed in their way by the State or other administrative machinery, I would wish the Ministry to look into it carefully and do the needful.

If these considerations are kept in view I am sure the industrial development of the country would proceed well, prosperity would be ensured and there will be no complaint from any quarter that there has been disparity in the establishment of industries.

Let me now turn to the oft-repeated complaint in several quarters that there has been a good deal of failure in not carrying out the policy of Indianising in the staff of the foreign owned industries and concerns. Just before independence a large number of foreigners were employed in the staff of the industries owned by foreigners. Now, after independence, 6 or 7 years after independence, I find from that date which has been supplied that there has been complete Indianisation in certain pay groups. In the pay groups between Rs 300 to Rs 500, there is not even one foreigner in any of the foreign industries. So also in the pay groups between Rs 500 and Rs 1,000, it has been completely eliminated and I am told that from 1956 onwards there has not been one case even where a foreigner has been employed in these concerns.

In the pay groups above Rs 1,000, there is yet a good chunk of foreigners employed and there has not been sufficient progress in the Indianisation of those posts, though there has been some improvement and there has been about 30 to 40 per cent of Indianisa-

[Shri N R Munisamy]

tion The foreigners have invested large amounts of money in these factories and it is but fair that they should have a larger share in the staff than the Indians

Ordinarily, the principle we adopt in the case of these industries is that 51 per cent is the share of the Government and 49 per cent for the private shareholders. Likewise, even in these foreign concerns there may be 51 per cent of foreigners and 49 per cent may be Indians. Whatever that is, the number now left is only about 40 per cent and I hope the Government would take proper steps to see that the co-operation and sympathy of these persons are secured to see that a large number of Indians are employed in these industries

The other point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Ministry is with regard to small-scale and village industries. There are hundreds of small-scale and village industries which my friends coming from other quarters may advocate and espouse, but, so far as I am concerned, I wish to speak only with regard to a few of these items. For example, the leather industry, hides and skins and wool processing and other ancillary and auxiliary incidental industries

Why I insist upon this aspect is this. So far as South India is concerned, I find from the data that there are about 500 village vegetable tanneries in some 2 or 3 districts. I would even say there are 500 to 750 such tanneries.

An Hon. Member: Every village has got a tannery.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May be, but I am only saying that there are about 750 while the records show only 500. I do not know when the records were prepared. Whatever it is, I wish to depend upon the data given. Even then these 500 tanneries, at the rate of 50 persons per tannery, they can easily get about 25,000 labourers employed.

The aim of the Second Five Year Plan is to give employment to a large

number of people, especially the poorer sections who are not employed. So far as business is concerned, I say, it can easily provide work for about 25,000 persons.

To start with, this business was a great success in the production of both the finished goods as well as the raw materials. After the War, that is, after 1945, there has been a fall in this business, the reason being that this Government or the persons in charge of the small-scale industries have not given proper thought to this aspect of the industry.

From the data which I have got, this hides and skins industry, this vegetable tanning industry as it has been called in South India, can get about Rs 20 crores by way of exports. This can get an export market in the UK and USA and now in Japan, the USSR also. This is a very good foreign exchange earner and Government should give thought to it.

This industry can ordinarily produce about 40 million or 50 million pieces of hides and skins. So far as hides are concerned, it is 23 million and skins 26 million and both together it comes to round about 50 million pieces. This includes not only the well organised and village industries but also the village and vegetable tanneries. I am putting all these sectors together and say that about 50 million pieces could be produced.

The majority of these tanneries get materials not locally but from South Africa and other countries just like wattle bark extract, myrobalan extract and pungam oil. So far as oil is concerned, we can as well produce that, but, as regards other materials we have to get them from abroad. They take about 45 to 60 days for tanning and after fleshing, unhairing and glazing the leather, after all these processes are finished, it is just the raw material for others. But, so far as India is concerned they are the finished goods. When this basic raw material is exported, unfortunately they are auctioned in foreign countries and we incur a loss because there is no control by Government in these

auctions. Therefore, I would suggest that this business which earns a large amount of foreign exchange has to be attended to with a certain amount of care and caution just as we do with regard to other industries.

So far as small-scale industries and village industries are concerned, large amounts of money are given to the State Governments and the State Governments, in turn, give or distribute the money to the small-scale industries. But I do not know how far this industry has really been benefited by the Central assistance. Some time back, in answer to an unstarred question, it was said that no assistance has been given. But from the data I find that a large amount is allocated to every State and every State has to submit its schemes and dole out money according to the pattern that is prescribed by the Central Government. The State Governments have got their own legislation for the distribution of these aids. They have their own State Aid to Industries Acts and there is no machinery to check up how this money is being distributed.

Barring this large amount which they allocate from year to year to all the various States, they also grant lump sum loans to the State Governments to distribute to several industries over which the Central Government has no control. Whatever might be the figure, big or small, this Government should have some control. From that amount or from any other allocation which the Central Government has set apart, no amount has so far been given to this industry which is very much in need of help. So many industries are closed because they cannot work for want of working capital and given for investment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member has two minutes more.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Sir, I have more points.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member can pass on some of the points to his friends.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: I would only suggest a few things because my time is up. Now, the OGL has been abolished altogether. We have been getting large amounts of hides and skins from other countries with a view to help this industry. The policy of the Central Government and the State Governments has been to ban cow slaughter and there will be no business unless the OGL is somewhat relaxed with a view to get more raw hides and skins from neighbouring countries.

With a view to see that this industry is given a fillip, we must have a Corporation for this industry. The State Trading Corporation does not deal with this particular business. It deals with the monopolistic organisations etc relating to costly goods and others. If we want to encourage this business we should pay special attention. This industry as a special case also be taken into consideration. If that is not possible, a corporation may be set up with a view to see that auction is held here and the prices are fixed for the raw hides. Even prior to 1941 and 42 when the foreigners ruled the country, they have fixed the price for the raw hides at Calcutta and other areas. At certain other places, the work is done in factories by the Chinese community with the help of power or even without power. But here this is being done with manual labour. So, we must get a proper price and if we fix a proper price for raw hides and for finished products also, they will be able to get some profits. Otherwise, they will have to be at the mercy of the foreigners.

If it is not possible to have a corporation, we can have a committee modelled somewhat on the textile committee to go into the question of the structure and organisation of this industry in several sectors. They can give some thought to the development of this particular industry. Otherwise, it is not possible to see that this industry is improved.

There is one other industry—wool processing industry—which can pre-

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ferably be located in North Arcot, around Walajah. There are about 150 tanneries. The glue industry also can be had. These are auxiliary industries to the main hides and skin industry. So, the Ministry should give some attention to this either by the establishment of a corporation or by appointing a committee to go into the structure of the large-scale organised industries and the vegetable tanneries and the village tanneries spread all over the country. If that committee is appointed, it should go into the whole structure and make such recommendations as it thinks necessary to improve this industry, otherwise it will go to ruin. In twenty years or even earlier, there will be no industry of this type. It is the Scheduled Castes numbering about 50,000 who are engaged in this and they depend upon this industry. No other persons come in for this industry. If this industry goes to rums, we may have to import all the hides from Pakistan and other countries.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri N R Munisamy: I am finishing. What we need is technical efficiency in the manufacture of skin. We have to give technical assistance to these people though the laboratory is there at Madras, it has been mainly rendering assistance not to these small scale workers in this industry. They have not been able to go to the village tanneries and give them help and improve their efficiency. There, all these things are done manually. So, it would be better if a committee is appointed to go into this question.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr Speaker, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the hon Minister for Commerce and Industry for the excellent performance of the Ministry under his control and for bringing about a continuously steady rise in industrial production. As we all know, this Ministry controls almost the entire functioning of the private sector. As a result of the re-organisa-

tion scheme, the Ministry has at present certain important units in the public sector. Thus this Ministry has an important and vital role to play in the process of economic development of our country. It is, therefore, gratifying to see that various effective measures have been taken by the Ministry from time to time which have resulted in an appreciable rise in production in the industrial field from year to year. As the review of the First Plan shows we have got an almost eight per cent rise in industrial production from year to year which, I think, compares favourably with the industrial development of the various advanced countries of the world. For lack of time I do not want to go into the figures of increased production in various industries with which the private sector is connected. It is sufficient for my purpose to emphasise that it has been able not only to fulfil but even to exceed, the target that were set out for it in the First Plan. From the report of the Ministry, we also find that the Ministry has been able to issue effective licences for almost the full targets laid down in the Second Plan. It has also been possible to rise the targets of certain essential industries from the original targets laid down in the Second Plan. For instance, the target of 12 million tons of cement has been increased to 18 million tons. The figures of imports of capital goods for the last year—about Rs 154 crores—are almost an all time high figure which shows the pace of increase in the industrial development of the private sector.

Here I have no intention of entering into the controversy of public and private sectors. But, my sole purpose in drawing your attention to the advance of the private sector is to emphasise vital role which this sector plays in our country. While the performance so far as the industrial production is one on which satisfaction can be expressed, I wish I could say the same thing so far as the future prospects are concerned. There are certain disquieting features at present which cause us serious concern if we want to ensure that this tempo of increasing produc-

tion is not in any way to be adversely affected. The figures for import licences issued during the first half year period of the current year show an appreciable fall inasmuch as only about Rs 50 crores worth capital goods have been licensed from January to June. It compares very unfavourably with the total amount of capital goods that we imported during the last year. This situation requires the very serious attention on the part of the Ministry and effective measures should be taken for the tempo of increase in the industrial production to go on unchecked.

I am aware of our foreign exchange difficulties. But, it is very surprising to find one feature. Not long ago, the Ministry used to allow one hundred per cent payment for the import of capital goods. But, it has now become difficult for the Ministry even to entertain applications for the import of capital goods on the basis of initial payment of 10-20 per cent. This is really a very alarming state of affairs. If we cannot afford to allow the import of capital goods even on the basis of deferred payments paying ten or 20 per cent in the initial period, there is something which is the serious concern of the Ministry. The Ministry should see that such things do not happen as it will retard the development in our industries.

Now so far as this aspect is concerned, much could be said regarding the measures that can be taken to eliminate imports and to promote exports. I am not here to go into the past history about the liberal policy of the Ministry in allowing imports. But even now a close analysis has shown that the Ministry could have been more vigilant in eliminating imports still further, and in taking some more positive measures to promote exports.

I know that the various measures that this Ministry has been taking consistently to promote exports have been very helpful, and that shows the vigilance of the Ministry to do everything possible to promote exports. But even then there are a series of measures which have been recom-

mended from time to time by various committees still left unimplemented.

What I mean to say is, at a time when we are faced with a very serious critical situation so far as the foreign exchange position goes, this aspect of taking all the measures which could possibly be taken to promote exports should not go unattended.

Here, of course, is also the question of attracting foreign capital for investment in this country. So far as either the internal resources for industrial development or this important matter of attracting foreign capital for investment in this country is concerned, it is mainly linked with the taxation policy of the country, and since that policy does not fall within the strict purview of this Ministry I would like to reserve my remarks so far as that is concerned till the Finance Bill is taken into consideration. But the fact remains that this Ministry has a direct responsibility to promote the industrial development in the country both so far as the indigenous industries are concerned and also to take measures to attract foreign capital into industrial channels, in this country. From that point of view, I submit that this Ministry should examine the repercussions of the present policy on the investment of foreign capital. In that connection, I think much more will have to be done than what the Government have done so far, if really we are to be able to attract foreign capital for investment in this country.

Coming, Sir, in this context of the future disquieting features that are appearing on the horizon, I would like to say a few words about the condition of the textile industry, which is the premier industry of this country. The other day, the hon. Minister while replying to a question said that there has been a fall of 5 per cent in the prices of textiles and that the stocks are almost normal. This, to me, seems to be a complete lack of appreciation of the real situation as it is prevailing in the textile industry.

I have got here figures, with me that were collected by the Bombay

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Milowners' Association, which show that at the end of July the Bombay textile mills were holding a stock of 2,28,000 bales in their godowns. This is, I submit, an all-time record figure so far as the Bombay textile mills are concerned. This lack of appreciation on the part of the Ministry regarding the abnormal stock situation of the textile goods, I submit, may lead to certain consequences which must be avoided at all costs.

What is a little more surprising is that the hon. Minister said that there has not been an appreciable fall in the prices of textile goods. What further fall does he expect? What is the economic price which the textile industry is expected to charge? He has himself admitted that there has been a fall of 5 per cent compared to the prices that were ruling in September. In September, as we all know, an additional excise duty to bring about something like Rs. 35 crores more from the cloth excise was imposed on the textile industry. The hon. Minister has admitted that the entire incidence of the additional impost has fallen on the industry and, not only that, there has been a further 5 per cent fall from the prices that were ruling in September.

This is not the end of the whole story. There has been an appreciable rise in the price of cotton, because due to weather and other conditions the crop in the last season has been much less. That means that the mills at present are forced to pay ceiling prices for all varieties of cotton, and even then it is somewhat difficult to secure proper quality of cotton. Over and above that, there has been an appreciable rise in the cost of living of the working class in that sphere. Against an index of 350.6 the latest index figure in July in Bombay for textile workers was 370, which means that there has been a 10 per cent increase in the amount of dearness allowances payable to workers during the last six months.

Against this background of the steep rise in the price of cotton and

labour cost, this impost of about Rs. 35 crores on the excise duty and this fall of 5 per cent in the prices compared to the prices that were ruling in September, it shows a complete lack of appreciation of the difficulties of the industry when the hon. Minister says that the decline in the prices is not appreciable and the stocks are not abnormal. How long can any industry be expected to work in that way? I would respectfully ask the hon. Minister to indicate to the country what are the economic prices as laid down by the Tariff Board Formula.

As the hon. Minister is aware, the industry is not satisfied even with the Tariff Board Formula because of certain essential items not being properly included in that formula. Even if the prices are being based on the Tariff Board Formula, it will be quite obvious that the prices that are being at present available to the industry are much less than the economic prices as laid down by the Tariff Board Formula.

I am surprised to find how any responsible Ministry could be ignorant, or could show such lack of appreciation of the difficulties of a major industry in the matter of stocks and economic prices. Certain small units have already closed down. The other day we heard that two big mills in Sholapur have closed down or are about to close down. It may be said that the increased production of textiles has not been affected. That only shows the determination of the units to simply go on struggling by utilising every ounce of their installed capacity somehow to keep on going. Such state of affairs cannot continue for a long time, and if serious repercussions have to be avoided it is time that the Ministry took a realistic picture of things as are present in the textile industry, and came out with a statement that the prices ruling at present are far below the prices laid down by the Tariff Board Formula and not encourage an impression in the country as though the prices have not fallen appreciably.

While talking about the textile industry, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the question of automatic looms. We are short of foreign exchange. We want to go ahead with schemes to promote export. What is the position there? This scheme was sanctioned, I think, more than 15 months ago. But, so far as I know, no progress whatsoever has been made. So far as the installation of these automatic looms go, the Ministry imposed very stringent and un-realistic conditions on this scheme. Over and above that, the financial difficulties that have arisen due to the present un-economic working of this industry. Therefore, it is high time that the Ministry took a realistic view of the conditions prevailing in the textile industry, and took some positive measures to ensure this scheme of installation of the automatic looms to promote exports in as short a time as is possible, and as was envisaged when the original policy was announced more than 15 months ago.

Shri Jadhav What will be the fate of Ambar Charkha?

Shri Somani Ambar Charkha will not, of course, be at all affected by automatic looms, inasmuch as the entire production has to be exported out of the country. Therefore, my friend need not be afraid of any adverse repercussions either on the hand looms or on Ambar Charkha so far as the installation of automatic looms is concerned.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore) What about the high prices for yarn that is supplied to the handloom industry?

Shri Somani So far as the price of yarn is concerned, I may inform the hon Member that certain yarn spinning mills have closed down simply due to the fact that the prices are uneconomic, and if the hon Member is under the impression that the prices of yarn are high, I should like to submit that that impression is not correct.

In this connection, I may like to refer to the very welcome move that

has been made by the hon Minister, in co-operation with the various industries concerned, to hold the prices under check. This move is very welcome and, so far as I know, all the industries have responded favourably to the move made by the hon Minister, that there should be a voluntary effort on the part of the industries to keep the prices under reasonable check.

But here again, I would like to emphasise that there are certain actions of the Government themselves which tend to increase the cost of manufacture in the various industries and from that point of view, it is very essential for the Government themselves not to resort to such measures which go directly to affect the cost of production. In this connection, I may refer to the enormous increase in the excise duties on steel and cement. Though that is a matter not directly within the purview of the Ministry, that shows how the capital cost of the new units is going up and that certainly is reflected in the cost of manufacture. I referred to the increase in the cost of living in respect of the labour. The index is going up. Then there is the increase in railway freights. The price of coal has been increased. So many factors are arising which create a very difficult situation for the industry and when we expect a favourable response from the various industrialists in keeping the prices under check, I hope the Minister will also realise the extent of increase in the cost of manufacture due to the actions taken by the various Ministries of the Government themselves.

I next come to the State Trading Corporation. Here again there are some suggestions to be made. Of course, I must say it to the credit of the organisation that the Corporation has really functioned in a commercial way and the results have shown that they did something which were even beyond the expectations of the commercial community. Indeed, many sections of the commercial community felt that after the Corporation begins to function there would be

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complete mess. Government themselves would have known that, because we know that Japanese cloth was imported by them at a time when the cloth prices were soaring high and the deal resulted in a huge loss. But let it be said to the credit of this Corporation that somehow it has managed to function very well and when the hon. Members give them this advice of expanding its activities, then, the Government should keep this in mind, namely, if the Corporation goes too far and takes responsibilities which it would not be in a position to discharge, then, it would be creating the same conditions about which we have been afraid.

There is one point about the State Trading Corporation, which troubles me, is about the cement prices. These prices were fixed at a time when the Government had a very big programme of importing cement and in order to enable the prices to be adjusted to the price imported, they fixed a certain price which was out of all proportion to the prices that are paid to indigenous manufacturers. Then cement imports almost stopped, but still, the prices have continued to be charged at the same level and we have had high increases in excise duties. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that in the context of the increase in excise duties, they might consider the question of reducing the incidence of cement prices to the consumer. There is no justification to continue the prices which are based on something which has not materialised, namely, the imports in adequate quantity which at present are not being contemplated.

I would also like to take this opportunity of suggesting to the Ministry that all the surplus funds which the Corporation has been able to build up should be utilised for the development of the cement industry. We have had a very ambitious target fixed for this industry and due to the conditions that have been created by the taxation policy of the Government, I am very doubtful if all these

licences for which so much has been done will be implemented in case the Government do not come forward with adequate financial resources for this industry. Inasmuch as these resources have been made available by the working of the industry, I suggest that the Government should come forward to assist the industry by asking the State Trading Corporation either to give loans on liberal terms or even to participate in the preference capital or to take debentures and thereby be of positive help to the various units of the cement industry which are now short of the adequate resources.

Before I come to my State, I would like to emphasise that here is a period and the opportunity when the private sector is in a position to deliver the goods and to deliver the goods to an extent which is beyond even the expectations of the planners. Therefore, everything possible should be done to promote this development in the private sector. My point is, whatever may be the difficulties, defects or the shortcomings or weakness of the private sector—of course I admit that there are many—you have to measure in the balance and weigh the benefits and the advantages which the industrial production controlled by the private sector makes to the national economy and see whether or not it far outweighs any defect or weakness to which the private sector is subject. My whole point is that when we hear all sorts of insinuations against the private sector, the positive side of the picture is almost ignored. Here is something, at a time when we are short of foreign exchange, when we want to create employment, then we can encourage production which will be a solution of all our problems.

I agree with the hon. Minister in the address which he made recently to the Central Advisory Council when he emphasised the point that the policy of slowing down is not in the interests of the country, though in certain quarters this suggestion was made. He emphasised that the pace

of production should not be slowed down I am glad the hon Minister did point out that such a policy—policy of go-slow—would not be in the interests of the country and that we should go ahead as fast as possible to accelerate the pace of industrial development If that is the policy which the Government propose to follow, then, naturally there are various difficulties, and it is not possible for me nor it is my intention at present to give a list of those difficulties and handicaps under which the private sector is functioning But my point is that this is a time when a little more push on the part of the Ministry and a little more positive, helpful action on the part of the Ministry could be useful We can revolutionise the entire industrial sector of the country during the next five years I say that it could be done **even earlier** We can solve this difficult problem of foreign exchange inasmuch as the private sector is capable of increasing the production to an extent which will achieve this objective

Lastly, I come to my State of Rajasthan Here, I have got a very serious complaint to make to the Ministry inasmuch as the claims of this wide, backward State have been consistently ignored I am glad that various industries under the then Ministry of Production have now come under the control of this Ministry As my hon friend, Shri Satish Chandra knows, great efforts were made with the Ministry of Production at a time when he was the colleague of Shri K C Reddy regarding the claims for a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan There was a clear assurance from the hon Minister of Production at that time that whenever there would be any case for the establishment of more fertiliser plants, first chance would be given to Rajasthan Indeed, so far as the report of the Fertiliser Production Committee is concerned, it has been established without any doubt that the cost of manufacturing fertilisers in Rajasthan would be the lowest, compared even to the cost of the Sindri fertilisers.

That question has been thoroughly gone into, and it is a matter of very serious disappointment to us to find that even this legitimate claim of Rajasthan, namely, to have a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan, is being consistently ignored, and nothing definite is still forthcoming from the Minister as regards any step for the establishment of this vital project which will assist the agricultural production on the one hand and to some extent the general standards on the other hand, in Rajasthan

There are various factories in the public sector which are given to various States In Rajasthan, there are vast deposits of copper, lead, zinc and various other minerals They are lying absolutely unexploited, but no action has yet been taken by the Ministry to explore them and exploit their possibilities, and there is yet no important project in the public sector in the State of Rajasthan

Even from the point of view of the private sector, I would like to make a few submissions The people of Rajasthan and the industrialists of Rajasthan are second to none so far as their enterprise goes They are throughout the country, making their humble contribution in the industrial development of the country But it is really unfortunate that the private sector also is unable to play its part in the industrial development of Rajasthan because of the lack of certain essential amenities or facilities on the basis of which alone any industrial project could come up

Shri Y. P. Nayar (Qulon) The private sector has many, many representatives from the State of Rajasthan They have started industries in other States How is it that it has not been possible for them to start any industry in Rajasthan?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Start the fertiliser factory

Shri Somani: That is a point which I myself wanted to place here While the industrialists of Rajasthan have spread throughout the country, how

(Shri Somani)

is it that they are not taking any initiative in their own home State? I just want to illustrate the difficulties under which they are labouring. The difficulties are lack of communications, water and power. It is not possible at present due to the high capital cost for any private industrialist to be able to generate his own power economically. There are certain schemes in Rajasthan, like Chambal and Bhakra, which in due course will make power available, but the point is how long are we to wait? So far as the availability of power is concerned I think it is the direct responsibility of the Central Government. They have to come out with adequate assistance to the Rajasthan Government. Then they would be able to supply power at cheap rates to the various industries. Unless power is available at economic rates, certainly no industrialist at present can think of establishing big projects at such high capital cost, unless supply of power is assured. We hear about the Chambal project. Various difficulties have arisen and we are told that the power which was to be available next year would again be delayed by two years. There may be many schemes, but my point is that the industrialists are not able to develop industries in Rajasthan because of lack of water, communications and power. If the Central Government would come to the assistance of the Rajasthan Government in making these facilities available, I have no doubt that the tempo of private industrial enterprise in Rajasthan will certainly increase.

I may also refer to the few textile units operating in Rajasthan. They are simply struggling for existence and some of them have closed down. They are uneconomic small units and applications for a few thousand spindles and some additional capacity by some relaxation of controls and restrictions are not immediately disposed of by the Ministry. They are following a uniform policy for Bombay and other progressive States and the State of Rajasthan. My submission is, if

these small units are to exist and develop, the Ministry has got to come forward in the initial period with some special assistance, so that these units will be able to work economically.

I may also say a word about the development of small-scale industries. I know the Ministry is doing a lot of useful work, so far as the development of small-scale industries is concerned. I find from the report that a meagre sum of Rs 12 lakhs has been allotted to Rajasthan for the development of small-scale industries throughout the length and breadth of the State of Rajasthan.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): If I may interrupt, the amount allotted is Rs 5 crores in the second Five Year Plan.

Shri Somani: I have just seen whatever is there in the report. Anyhow, I am glad that Rs 5 crores are there. There is plenty of scope for the development of small-scale industries in Rajasthan and if really the Ministry would take some special interest in the development of backward areas, they would be able to go ahead and it will solve their difficulties.

In conclusion I appeal to the hon. Minister to get the case of Rajasthan examined on a special basis, both for the development of industries in the public sector as well as the difficulties coming in the way of the development of the private sector and also the difficulties in the way of promotion of industries in the small-scale sector. I would like a special survey to be made as early as possible to ensure effective methods being taken to achieve the industrialisation of this backward State.

Shri Yajnik: At the outset, I may state that the report of the Commerce and Industries department that has been given to us shows really a creditable performance. We see industries growing up in all parts of the country. New industries are being

set up and old industries are expanded We are glad to see that the State Trading Corporation is established and is now placed on a sound footing I may say at the very outset that I am all for the public sector; I am all for the expansion of the State Trading Corporation If we are aiming at the establishment of a socialist society, surely we should have more and more key industries started and developed in the public sector and we should see that the grip of foreign monopolists on our industry and commerce is reduced as soon as possible

Having said this, I must say that if you read the report, you find that the viewpoints of the Ministry are lopsided They look at the industry, they look at the finance that they are ploughing and investing in the industry, they look at the exports and imports They are all for more foreign exchange and they are for developing industries But what are all these industries for? We find that apparently at the top, big industrialists and Ministers are seated Below them there are the civil services But I find hardly any reference to the workers who are really the architects of all industries They are the hands and feet and I see very little reference to the development of the industries with the full, better and progressive co-operation of the workers and technicians, who really are the blood and bone of industrial development and whose co-operation would go very far in the speedy expansion of our industrial development

Then, I also see a sort of apathy towards all economists You scan all the lists of the big wigs who are placed in the different committees and conferences and you hardly see any economists at all Some trade unionists are placed in some of the committees and corporations, but economists are conspicuous by their absence I do not know why the Ministry has a linn-eyed view towards the economists.

The big thing today is the foreign exchange and we find this report lamenting over the gap in foreign exchange, which is difficult to fill Which are the biggest earners of foreign exchange? They are tea, textiles and jute If you survey all the three industries, you find that what I have said about the one-sided attitude of the Ministry is true Take tea, for instance Here again the Plantation Enquiry Commission submitted its report, I believe, one year ago and yet the Ministry is sitting tight over it It is still considering the report and is not able to come to any precise conclusions It is not able to implement all the recommendations that have been made for the benefit of the workers, who have been the hewers of wood and drawers of water in this industry and who have really made millions for the planters, who in fact have earned the foreign exchange which is really very necessary for our development.

Then again, there is the question of consumption If you look at the tea that is in the Indian market, you find that it is of the most inferior quality. The best things go abroad for foreign exchange At the same time, if we are producing large quantities of tea—we are the biggest producers of tea—then, it is necessary that good quality tea should be available at reasonable prices for the vast majority of our people If we produce tea let us also have the benefit of it. Here again, as I said, the Ministry is neither looking at the plantation workers nor looking at the consumers

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Take textiles for instance Here as an old-timer I am reminded of what Gandhiji always used to say on the sixty crores of rupees that used to be exported to make up our deficit in the cloth production Today we are not importing cloth, we are exporting cloth That is very good But at the same time why is not the Ministry looking at the necessity of increasing the supply of suitable cloth at suit-

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able prices to the Indian consumer? The Ministry, I thought, would have shown from their figures, as it is easily possible for them to show, the increasing availability of cloth per person in India. I would be very glad if it was made available at reasonable prices. But here again, the Ministry is not concerned so much with the availability of cloth per person in India. They are just looking at the foreign exchange and no mention is made of the targets of more and more availability for the people of India from the vast quantities that we are producing every year.

Then there is the case of jute. An hon. Member today asked a question about the disparity in the price of raw jute and the price of the manufactured jute articles. The disparity is very great. It is all right to say that jute is not easily turned into a finished product merely by chanting mantras. You have to spend money on it, have machinery for it. The management has to be paid; labour has to be paid; and the marketing has to be done. All that is true. But is there not something wrong with the whole of the jute industry?

We must here remember that the jute industry, due to historical reasons has been in the grip of foreign interests, largely British interests. They have dug themselves into the soil of Bengal and Calcutta. They have earned their original investment many times over. And if sometimes they produce more and sometimes less, seal off some looms, unseal them and again seal them, and then say that their export is not up to expectations, I think there is something wrong and fishy about the whole business. I think it is due to the enormous avarice of the foreign monopolists for bumper profits that comes in the way of greater production of jute and greater export of jute. Never mind if it is sold at a lesser profit, but we can export more and earn more foreign exchange and we can have at least more jute pro-

ducts in India at a more reasonable rate.

So I think it is necessary to look into the whole question of the disparity between the prices of the raw produce and the finished jute produce and hit out at the bumper profits on which the foreign monopolists' minds are set. I think their grip must be loosened. They must be made to feel that they must adjust themselves and not be allowed to seal their looms. All seals must be broken; production must be speeded up. Never mind if the jute has to be sold at a lesser rate, but it must be sold and it must be exported. If the monopolists would not care to export it, let the State Trading Corporation take it up at fixed prices from the jute mill-owners and sell it to the foreign countries. I think it is necessary to look very closely into the operations of the jute industry, to break all bottlenecks and to see that more jute products flow into the market and more is exported in order to earn better foreign exchange.

That brings me, Sir, to the whole question of grip of the foreign interests on our industry, not only on our industry but also on our commerce. It is all right to have foreign investments in India; it is all right to have their technical assistance. But let us not forget the position that we are gradually creating for ourselves. Due to historical reasons, as I said before, our commerce is also in the grips of foreign interests who are today the biggest exporters and importers. These foreigners have a complete grip over our exports and imports. It is a disastrous situation for our country to face. The foreign exchange banks, the foreign insurance companies, the foreign maritime insurance companies, and the Rallies and Volkarts have a strangling grip on the economy of India. The sooner this grip is broken, the better it is for us.

Just now an hon. Member, an industrialist, was speaking about the performance of the private sector.

Why have they not come forward to break the grip of foreign monopolists? Why are they still continuing as the agents of these foreign monopolists in trade and industry? Especially in trade, why don't they take courage in both hands? The shipping and insurance companies, the banks and also big export and import houses are foreign. Our industries are also getting more and more into the hands of these foreigners.

The jute industry is there. The huge refineries—they may not be in the purview of this Ministry—but let us not forget that the Burmah-Shell, the Standard Vacuum and the Caltex are not here for your benefit. They have established Centres in India not only to sell oil to India but also to the whole of the South East Asia. They are Centres of these monopolist interests. If all these interests, the banks, the industries, the refineries, the Lever Brothers who have got an terrible grip over our soap industry join together, it will not board good for the country. It may be that a crisis in foreign exchange is created, or when we find ourselves at a loose end, they might show their teeth and their claws and then it may be too late to undo the wrong. I think that it is very necessary for our Ministry to look in this direction and to do everything in our power to break the stranglehold of the foreign monopolists over our industry and commerce as soon as possible.

Sir, I am sorry to say that Bombay and especially Gujarat do not fare well in this report that is submitted to us. I find a number of industrial estates. There is only one estate that I see in the report which is going to be established at Rajkot. I am glad that anyhow the industrial estate is being set up in Rajkot. But I heard and I read reports of a very big industrial estate which was being set up on the outskirts of Surat and that was during election time. I hear reports even now of that estate being set up. But, in the report that I have, I do not see any mention of the Udhna estate at all. I am speaking subject to correction and my hon.

friend will please correct me if I am wrong. So far as the report is concerned, it is absolutely silent about Udhna near Surat. It speaks only about one industrial estate that is being set up in Rajkot.

A few months ago, we heard of a lot of industries that were to be developed in Bhavnagar—a cement factory, a bicycle factory and even a refinery being set up. Of course, a great prospect was held out to the people. So also, the prospect of the Bhavnagar-Tarapur railway line. But, nothing appears about these in the picture anywhere. I think the development of Gujarat in respect of industry has been lost sight of to a certain extent. The textile industry is in Ahmedabad. But, many other industries are lacking. More industrial estates, whether in Gujarat or Maharashtra, should be established as also more small industrial centres.

My real grievance is, I am now coming to that, about rural India. One clear thing is, in this report which is a fairly elaborate one, only in one place I read about rural India and that is where the new small industry products are to be sold in the countryside. The curious thing is that mobile vans have to be engaged in order to carry these precious goods to the countryside, to get their money, for products which the cities may not take, but the village people may be duped into buying. I do not understand the logic of sending out vans into villages for selling new products with which the people are not very familiar. If they are good products, the village people do not require any vans to take these products to them. They go miles and miles to the fairs, to the taluk and district towns to get what they want. If they think that something, even if it is new, is good, they will go far to buy it at a reasonable price. You do not require vans to take these goods before their cottages. That is the only mention about rural India in the whole of the report.

While you are wanting to send to the villages such doubtful industrial experimental goods, that are turned

[Shri Yajnik]

out by the new industrial estates, you are absolutely silent about what they want. What they want are two things. First of all, they want reasonable prices for their products and secondly they want their requirements to be supplied to them for producing more food and more industrial crops at a reasonable price. There, again, what do we find? Cotton grows in many parts of India, Gujarat, Bombay, etc. American cotton seeds were sold to the people everywhere: They were told that a new era of prosperity is before us because we will be able to grow and sell American varieties of cotton and get a bumper earning. But, the curious thing was, the American crop was sown, and yielded a good return, but when it went to the market, there was no demand, there was no price.

The Government popularised the American variety of cotton. It was only through the Agriculture Department that we saw the seeds. But, when the produce was harvested in the field and taken to the ginneries, there was no demand. People lost heavily on this new American type of cotton probably because Government had, by that time, imported vast quantities of real American cotton, with the result that prices fell and the expected prices were not realised. The point is, today, the peasant has got thoroughly pessimistic so far as the new variety of cotton is concerned. They shun American cotton like plague. They think that they will be bogged down into very serious loss and they will be producing something for which there will be no market. We cry for long staple cotton. But, if it is produced on our soil and in new places, there is no demand for that.

The last point is about their requirements. While it is good to have more iron and steel production in the country, the Commerce and Industry Ministry should see that better iron goods and better fertilisers are available at the door of the peasant in the rural areas at reasonable prices. What

do we find? Fertilisers are being produced at Sindri. We are told that there are bottle-necks, teething troubles and an unexpected fall in production. Today, as I find it in my countryside, I have to buy imported chemical fertilisers at a very prohibitive price. There is nothing else available in the market. I am told that when the Imperial Chemicals, again a foreign concern, used to distribute these fertilisers, it was done in a reasonable manner. Today, the Government has taken the whole monopoly, with the result that people have to buy them at the opportune moment, at whatever price they can get, whatever is available. Because, farming operations do not wait for the vagaries of the market or the vagaries of the Ministry. While it is a good to have more fertiliser factories and more production of fertilisers,—we are very glad to read about it—what is at the doorstep of the farmer? He does not get the fertiliser that he wants at a reasonable price. He wants Indian fertilisers. No doubt, he will be prepared to pay a little more. But, it is not available.

So also with regard to iron and steel. More production is good. But, what about the farmer? The farmer is not a negligible person in this country. He represents 80 per cent of the people. You rely upon him to produce more foodgrains and more raw materials for industries. Give him some hope, some chance, some enthusiasm. Give him a square deal. Give him what he wants at a reasonable price. He is prepared to go to the Taluk market. Fertilisers need not go to him in motor vans. He does not care for that. He is prepared to spend a day and some rupees in order to get it. But, the trouble is, as I said before, this Ministry has been looking after production, just production and not thinking about making things available at the proper price to the people who need them most. That is the trouble with regard to the iron implements. They want the

plough, the harrow and other things. As I said, fertiliser is the real cry of the moment because, without a greater use of fertilisers, agriculture in India cannot take the strides that it is expected to take.

Lastly, cement. We are very glad to see in the report that more cement is available. But, where is it in the country? I go to Ahmedabad and the cement dealer says, there is no cement. You have to wait and wait. Thus is even for agricultural purposes, not to speak about any bath room or any house. That is out of the question. Nothing is given at all for the villages. May be, plenty of cement is available in Ahmedabad for even small bungalows. So far as the villager is concerned, he does not get it. Cement may be produced more; but rural India may well do without it. That is the whole system, that is the whole structure of Government today. Therefore, I say, while we are taking strides towards a socialistic economy, —we are glad about it—let us also remember that society means a combination of human beings and it is the human beings that count. Let the millions of India feel that they get more cement, more fertilisers and more iron for their use. Otherwise, we will have to say with Goldsmith:

"Ill fares the land to hastening
ills a prey

Where wealth accumulates and
men decay."

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramji Verma
After him I shall call Shri Ramsing-
bhai Varma and Shri Ramakrishnan.

श्री रामजी वर्मा (देवरिया) माननीय
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान
खास तौर से काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ
आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

गांधी जी ने ग्रामोद्योग पर इमो खास
तौर से जोर दिया था कि स्वर्गज्य प्राप्त
होने के बाद इन के द्वारा लोगों को रोज़ी
पैटी मिलेगी। लेकिन आज की सरकार
का अधिक ध्यान बड़े बड़े व्यवसायों और उद्योगों
की ओर है। जहाँ भरबी रुपया बड़े बड़े

प्लांट्स और इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए लगाया जा
रहा है वहाँ ग्रामोद्योग के लिए सिर्फ़ करोड़ों
में बजट समान्त हो जाता है। नौग बंकार
है। हिन्दुस्तान की जन शक्ति बंकार हो
रही है। उसका आज कोई उपयोग नहीं
है। आपसे आशा थी कि आप उनको
काम देंगे। इतिहास बतलाना है कि जब
यहाँ विदेशियों की सरकार थी तो यहाँ
के व्यवसायियों के हाथ बाटे गये थे। अपनी
सरकार होने के बाद सब लोगों को आशा थी
कि लोगों का नया नया धर्म मिलेगा, लेकिन
मैं आपसे कहूँ कि यदि आज भी आप लोगों
की राजी रोटी काट रहे हैं और उनका पेट
भरने के लिए कोई व्यवसाय नहीं दे रहे हैं,
तो शादर वही नाम आप भी कर रहे हैं जो
विदेशी सरकार न किया था। आपसे
आशा था और है कि आप गृह उद्योगों
को बढ़ायेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान खतिहर मुल्क
है। खेती का उद्योग घन्वा यहाँ है।
लेकिन हममें खेतिहर कितने बंकार रहते
हैं। और जब तक आप उनका कोई सहायक
घन्वा नहीं देंगे तब तक वे पनप नहीं सकते।
सारे हिन्दुस्तान की यह बात है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ और
उसमें भी उमके पूर्वी जिलों का। मैं उस
क्षेत्र की तरफ़ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना
चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी नदियों
का भ्रत उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में होता
है। वहाँ पर बाढ़ की समस्या हर साल पैदा
होती है और उमसे लोगों की तबाही होती
है। खेती का जो वहाँ के लोगों का घन्वा
है उसे हर साल बाढ़ बहा ले जाती है
और वहाँ बाहि बाहि की पुकार होती है।
जब राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता और सामाजिक
कार्यकर्ता सरकार से मदद के लिए दौड़ते
हैं तो सरकार भी नाबों पर कुछ चना,
मिट्टी का तेल, कुछ बोरे नमक और दिया
मलाई भेज कर अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री
समझ लेती है। हर साल की यह परेशानी
है। सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया
गया कि कोई उद्योग घन्वा दीजिये कि जिससे

श्री गमती वर्मा]

बाढ़ में भी हमारी परेगानी दूर है। और हम प्रपन लिए राजी और गोटी का भी कोई रास्ता निशाल मके। प्रदेश की सरकार न बहुत खूब होकर गारी जी का चरपा दिया। और कहा कि यह गावा जा का मत्र है इसे तुम जपा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों न चरख का बड़े प्रेम में जाना, कामतीर से बाढ़ पीड़ित भक्तों में। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में लोगों ने शरीर में यह बना हुआ सूत मनी पडा हुआ है और उमका कोई खरीदार नहीं है। आपकी दृष्टि एक तरफ बड़ बड़ उद्योगों की तरफ है, लेकिन अगर आप इस मुल्क का सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं, तो आपका ध्यान के लिए राजा राठी खाजगी चाहिए। पर आप उनका गावी जी का चरपा दे रहे हैं और उनके धन का खराबन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। किस तरह मैं आप मुल्क का आगे बढ़ाया। इस तरह में तो गाइद प्राय मुल्क का नहीं बढ़ा सका। यह प्रश्न अकेली आपकी सरकार के ही मानन नडा है बल्कि यह तो हर सरकार के मानन प्रायगा। चाहे आपकी सरकार रहे या दूसरी सरकार या जाये हर सरकार का इन प्रश्न का काम करना पडगा। बुनियाद प्रश्न काफी है राजी राटा देने का है। इसकी तरफ न अगर यह सरकार आच माडगा है तो किम मुनाया जाये। प्रदेश की सरकार नहीं देखती यह बात नहा है। वह देखती भी है, और सुनती भी है, गिन देवन और सुनन के बाद भी इस पर ध्यान नहा देती। मानना मंत्री जे म एक राज हम राय मि : तो उन्होंने कहा कि छ्वाटे माट बर ता बहुत कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमट के हाथ में है, उममें कहा। लेकिन हम ता पीडित हैं। प्रदेश का सरकार से कहते हैं, आपसे कहते हैं, गिन जब कही पर सुनवाई नहीं हाती तो हम क्या करे। पूर्वी जिलों में आज भूखमरी फैली हुई है और लोग दाने दाने के लिए परेशान हैं। इस कारण प्रजा समाजवादी दल ने तो मत्याग्रह

तक का ऐगान किया। कन पन्त जी न कहा कि टिमाकेटिक राज में भी लोग मत्याग्रह की बात माचते हैं। हम नहीं सोचते। गिन जब देखने हैं कि अपना राज हान पर स्वराज्य होने पर भी, अपने नतामों का राज हाने पर भी यह हालत है कि बर देखकर भा नहीं देखते हैं और सुनकर भी नहा सुनना चाहते हैं तो किम नोद में वे पडे हुए हैं उममें उनकी जगाने के लिए हमारे पास और रास्ता ही क्या है। हम उनका बम में पिन्ना में था बन्द म नहीं जगायग। हमारे पास ता वह रास्ता है किम रास्त में मल का गाथी जी ने जगाया था। उया गवर्नर हम सरकार का जाना चाहते हैं या चाहते हैं कि बर हमारी तरफ ध्यान दे। गिन पर गंगा यका बान है इन पूर्वी जिलों का आर उन् प्रदेश की सरकार खफा रहता है और प्रदेश सरकार भा उनका उपशा रनी है। उन् पर मने पत्रा जिनो म बहुत मत्र पर राग है जो कि कुल गारी का नाम भय है। नें आपण वृद्धा चाहता है कि आप मका म नर कृता बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के कौन कौने में हमारे यहा के लोग कुलीगरी का काम करने हैं। एथीकल्चुरिस्ट मुल्क में लोगों की यही हालत होती है। यर हालत दूसरे राज्यों में भी हागा, पर उस समय तो मैं अपनी ही बान कह रहा हूँ। शायद सरकार आमाम के चाय के बागानों में कुली भेजने की दृष्टि से हमारे पूर्वी जिलों को कोई उद्योग धन्या नहीं देना चाहती। हावडा और स्यालदाह के स्टेशनो पर सस्ते में कुली मिलते रहे शायद इस स्थान में उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को कोई उद्योग धन्या नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बम्बई की गलियो में भी, जहा हमारे क मर्स और इडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं, केला और दूध पहुंचाने वाले सस्ते हाकर भी हमारे जिलों के लोग हैं। तो क्या हमको चाय बागानों के कुली और हावडा और स्यालदाह जैसे

बड़े स्टेशनो के कुली और बम्बई और कानपुर और दूसरे बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल शहरो में सस्ते कुल बनाये रखने के लिए हमको कोई उद्योग धन्धा नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर राज्य सरकार इस और ध्यान नहीं देती है तो आप इस और ध्यान दें। और अगर आप ध्यान नहीं देगे तो मुल्क आपके हाथ में से निकल जायेगा। लोगो को भूखो रख कर और उनके रोटी और रोजी के सवाल को हल न करके पर यूरोप के मुकाबले के बड़े बड़े उद्योग धन्धे यहाँ आम करके आप मुल्क को जिन्दा नहीं रख सकते।

मैं कुछ उद्योग धन्धो की तरफ सकेन भी करना चाहना हूँ। हमारे जिलो में गन्ने की पैदावार बहुत होती है। वहाँ पर कुछ चीनी मिलें भी हैं। उनके वगास से और मोलासज से नये नये उद्योग धन्धे कायम किये जा सकते हैं।

13 29 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह बात तो हम बहुत दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक इस और कुछ किया नहीं गया है। वहाँ पर बेत का काम और काच का काम चलाया जा सकता है। नेपाली घास से कागज बनाने का उद्योग वहाँ पर चल सकता है। लेकिन जिन लोगो के जिम्मे यह काम है पता नहीं उन लोगो ने अब तक क्यो गुरेज कर रखा है और उस तरफ इन उद्योग धन्धो को नहीं पनपाया जा रहा है। तराई का इलाका होन के कारण यहाँ पर साखू सागौन और शीशम की लकड़ी बहुत प्राप्त हो सकती है। लेकिन रेलवे काँचेज बनाने के कारखाने दूसरी जगहो पर खोले जा रहे हैं, ऐसी जगहो पर नहीं खोले जाते जहाँ लकड़ी बहुत पैदा होती है। इस तरह से ये जिले उपेक्षित हैं। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ तक किसानो का सम्बन्ध है वे भी उसी तरह से उपेक्षित हैं जिस तरह से कि हम उपेक्षित हैं। इस और

आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इन समस्याओं का कोई हल ढूँढें और इनको हम इग्नोर न करें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही प्रार्थना करके अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहना हूँ कि रोटी और रोजी के नाम पर आप हमको चर्खा दें, आप हमको अम्बर चर्खा दें। हम आपसे बड़ी बड़ी इडस्ट्रीज नहीं मागतें, हम उनके भूखे नहीं हैं, हम तो छोटी इडस्ट्रीज ही मागतें हैं जिन्हें आप अवश्य हमें दीजिये। यह काम यदि प्रान्तीय सरकार अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती है तो हमें आप ही अपने हाथ में ले और हमें आप भूखो न रखिये। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह है कि आप हमें भ्रमबूर करना चाहते हैं कि हम सत्याग्रह करके या किसी और तरीके से आपकी जगावे और यदि हमें यह रास्ता अखत्यार करना पडा तो यह लाचारी में करना पडेगा और मूल आशा है कि हमें ऐसा करने के लिये यदि शिक्का होना पडा तो आप हमें क्षमा करेंगे।

श्री २१० नं० दर्मा (निमाड) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस मन्त्रालय की खर्च की मांगों पर भी जो बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है, उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मेरा उद्योग विभाग में और खास तौर से उन इंडस्ट्रीस से जो कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं, शुरू से ही घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध रहा है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे किताबी ज्ञान बहुत अधिक नहीं है लेकिन यह कहे बगैर भी मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि प्रैक्टिकल नालिज प्राप्त करने का मेरा रा प्रयत्न रहा है। चीजों की पैदावार से लेकर उनके बेचने तथा खरीदने का जो तरीका है, उसका भी मैं प्रैक्टिकल दृष्टि से अध्ययन करता रहा हूँ और कर रहा हूँ। मुझे इस विभाग में काफी देखने को मिला है और उस पर मैंने काफी विचार भी किया है।

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

लेकिन जिस तरह से मैं इस सबष में सोचता था और जो कुछ मैं देखना चाहता था, वैसा न देख कर मैं हताश हो कर रह जाता हूँ। मुझे यह कहने में भी कोई सकोच नहीं है कि हमारे शासन ने प्लानिंग के बारे में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर तथा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जो औद्योगिक पालिसी रखी है, दरअसल मैं वह एक बहुत अच्छी और कल्याणकारी है और यह मानी हुई बात है कि यदि हम देश को ऊँचा उठाना है, यदि हमें तरक्की करनी है यदि हमें राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ानी है तो हमें औद्योगिक विकास की ओर ब्यास तौर से ध्यान देना होगा हमारे देश के अंदर सबसे पहले एग्रीकल्चर और दूसरे नंबर पर उद्योग ही हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय के आधार बन सकते हैं और हैं। इसलिए मैं यत्न निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो महत्व पब्लिक सेक्टर को दिया गया है तथा ग्रामोद्योग को दिया गया है, ठीक ही दिया गया है और दरअसल मैं इन दोनों को समाजवादी समाज की रचना में महत्वपूर्ण भाग भूदा करना है। लेकिन पिछले दिनों जो पालिसी हमारे उद्योग मंत्रालय की रही और उसके अन्दर जो पालिसी इम्पोर्ट और फारिन एक्सचेंज रिसोर्स के बारे में रही है, वह ऐसी है कि उससे हमें जिस लाभ की आशा थी और जो लाभ हमें होना चाहिए था, वह लाभ हमें नहीं हुआ है। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है और देखकर आनन्द भी होता है कि अब यह विभाग ऐसे व्यक्तियों के हाथ में आ गया है जिनके आइडियाज़ बिल्कुल क्लीयर कट हैं और जो इन चीजों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं, जानते हैं, इसका पूरा पूरा ज्ञान रखते हैं और जिनका मुल्यमात्रा दृष्टिकोण है। इसके लिए मैं मुरारजी भाई को तथा उनके सहयोगी श्री शाह को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिनके हाथ में आज इस विभाग की बागडोर है। आज दिन तक इस विभाग को किसी

के सुपुर्द करने के बारे में हमारी बड़ी डाँडा-डोल हालत रही है। अब मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसकी हालत सुधरेगी और इस विभाग को अपना सहयोग प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से ही मैं आपके सम्मुख चन्द एक सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ जिन पर आप विचार करे और विचार करने के बाद यदि आप उनको उपयोगी समझे तो उन पर आप अमन करें।

आज आपकी पालिसी यह है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए और इसको बढ़ाने के लिये आपको जनता का सहयोग चाहिये, प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सहयोग चाहिये और सब से बढ़कर के मजदूरों का सहयोग चाहिये। ये सब बातें सही हैं। यदि गवर्नमेंट को तथा पब्लिक सेक्टर को ग्राम जनता का, प्राइवेट सेक्टर का, मजदूरों का पूरा सहयोग नहीं मिलता है तो गवर्नमेंट यदि चाहे भी, तो भी उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं सकती है। मुझे यह देखकर खुशी तथा आनन्द हुआ है कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर आपने जो औद्योगिक टारगेट अपने सामने रखे थे उनको आपने ग्राम जनता के सहयोग से तथा मजदूरों के सहयोग से पूरा किया और पूरा ही नहीं किया अपितु उनको भी आप पार कर गए। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आप जो आशा लगाये हुए थे, उससे भी आगे हम निकल गए। मैं आपके सामने जिस इंडस्ट्री के साथ मेरा रोज़मर्रा का सम्बन्ध रहता है उसके बारे में कुछ आकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। यह इंडस्ट्री टेक्सटाइल क्यूी है। हमारे मित्र सोमानी जी ने कुछ आंकड़े पेश किये हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सन् १९४९ के आंकड़ों को आप लें और सन् १९५५ के आंकड़ों को लें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पर-वर्कर प्रोडक्शन टेक्सटाइल का सारे हिन्दुस्तान में २७ परसेंट के करीब बढ़ा है जबकि इंदौर में वह ५८ परसेंट बढ़ा है। लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि प्राइवेटिटी के बढ़ने

के साथ ही साथ, उत्पादन बढ़ने के साथ ही साथ, जो चीजों के भाव बे बे भी चार गुना ऊपर छलांग मार गये हैं जबकि इस अनुपात से मजदूरों के वेतन नहीं बढ़े हैं। इसके विपरीत कास्ट आफ लेबर के बारे में यदि हम १९४९ के आंकड़े लें और १९५५, १९५६ और आज जो मौजदा हालत है सन् १९५७ की, उसके आंकड़े लें, तो, इस इंडस्ट्री की जो हमारे माननीय मित्र सोमानी जी ने बहुत ज्यादा चर्चा की है, आपको पता चलेगा कि कास्ट आफ लेबर कम हुआ है जबकि प्राइसिस ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और प्रोडक्शन काफी बढ़ गया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इन बढ़ी हुई कीमतों का जो असर पड़ा है वह एक तरफ तो श्रमिकों के ऊपर पड़ा है और दूसरी तरफ आम जनता के ऊपर जिसको कि ज्यादा कीमतें देनी पड़ी हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि हम १९४९ के आंकड़े लें और साथ में १९५५ के आंकड़े लें तो यह साफ दिखाई पड़ेगा कि हमारे डिबिटेंड की जो दर है वह बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है। हमने इन प्राफिट्स को देखा है और इनको हम सन् १९५३ से देखते आ रहे हैं और इनको हमने १९५२ तक देखा है। वे दिनोंदिन छलांग मारते ही जाते हैं। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिले बन्द पड़ी हुई थीं उनको बिना पैसा लगाये, अपनी जेब से तथा जमीन से, उसी उद्योग के अन्दर से वे मिलें भी चालू कर दी गईं और ये १९५४ से १९५६ में चालू हुईं। एक एक मिल के आधार पर दूसरे कनसर्न इस तरह से बढ़ते गये जिस तरह से लंका जलाते वक्त हनुमान जी की पूछ बढ़ी थी। यह तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर का हाल रहा है।

अब मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर की ओर आता हूँ। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बात तो मैंने कर दी कि यह ऊपर ही जा रहा है और प्राफिट कमा रहा है। यह बात टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की ही नहीं है बाकी इंडस्ट्रीज की भी है। एक कामचै वाला

जो कि फुटपाथ पर बैठकर मुंगफली बेचता है वह भी दो पैसे दिन में कमा लेता है लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुये दुःख होता है कि हमारा जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है वह लास में जा रहा है। जब मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ नजर डीढ़ाता हूँ तो मेरे प्रदेश में जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जा रही हैं, उनकी ओर भी मेरा ध्यान चला जाता है और उनमें से एक भी इंडस्ट्री प्राफिट में नहीं चल रही है। तमाम की तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज एक साल से नहीं, दो साल से नहीं, तीन तीन और चार चार साल से नुकसान उठा रही हैं और यह उन इंडस्ट्रीज का हाल है जहाँ मजदूरों के लिये प्राविडेंट फंड की सुविधायें नहीं हैं, लेभाफ की सुविधा नहीं है और जहाँ बीमा योजना लागू नहीं है। जब हम इस सारी चीज की तह में आयेगे और पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर का मुकाबला करेगे तो हमें मालूम होगा कि दरअसल में जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है वह पब्लिक सेक्टर को दबाये हुये है और जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है वह इसके ऊपर छाया हुआ है और हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर को नाकामयाब बनाने की फिक्र में है। आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर देखते हैं तो मोबरहेड चार्ज कही ज्यादा है।

टेकनिशियंस की बाबत मेरा यह कहना है कि टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में हरेक मजदूर टेकनिशियन बना हुआ है, वह अपनी चीज को समझता है, हर एक आदमी अपनी अपनी चीज को समझता है और वह उसको बराबर कर रहा है लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर विदेशी टेकनिशियंस की इतनी भरमार है कि कोस्ट आफ लेबर से डबल विदेशी से बुलाये हुये टेकनिशियंस का दैनिक भत्ता ही हो जाता है, सैलरी तो भलग से मिलती है।

श्रीमान्, मैं आपके सामने पब्लिक सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्री और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्री के कुछ फीगर्स कम्पैरेटिव बेसिस पर रखना चाहूंगा। एक ही इंडस्ट्री है एक पब्लिक सेक्टर है और एक प्राइवेट सेक्टर है और दोनों में एक-

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

ही समय पर प्राइव्शन कार्य शुरू होता है और उन प्राकड़ों से आप को यह मालूम हो जायगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की क्या हालत है और पब्लिक सेक्टर की क्या हालत है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी श्री० जी० डी० स मानी ने गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद दिया और धन्यवाद इस बात के लिये दिया कि आपने कैपिटल गुड्स के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज का ख्याल न करते हुये अपनी इम्पोर्ट पालिसी ठहराई, तो उसके लिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इम्पोर्ट पालिसी हमने फारेन एक्सचेंज का ख्याल न करते हुये ठहराई, वह हमारे सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के लिये बड़ी घातक साबित हुई। आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान में कैपिटल गुड्स के लिये आपने जो रकम रक्खी हो और वह ५ वर्ष के लिये रक्खी हो और वह योजना के प्रथम एक माल में या छ महीने भर में ही हमारा प्राइवेट सेक्टर सारी की सारी कैपिटल गुड्स इम्पोर्ट में खत्म कर दे तो दूसरे के लिये हम फारेन एक्सचेंज कहा से लायगे, यह ध्यान देने की बात है और समझने की बात है और इससे सारा हमारा प्रोग्राम अपसट हो जाता है।

आज हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारी कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही है और हम कज्यूमम गुड्स अपने गहा तैयार कर रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमने खादी उद्योग और हेंडलूम इंडस्ट्री शुरू की और बेशक यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी इंडस्ट्री है और उसकी हम कद्र करनी चाहिये और उसको एनवरेजमेंट देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस तरह हमारे देश का पैसा हमारे देश में ही रहता है और वह बाहर नहीं जाता। इसी तरह हमारा चमड़ा उद्योग है। हमारे देश में चमड़ा है और उस चमड़े से हम अपने देश में बहुत अधिक चीजें बना सकते हैं और विदेशों से मंगाई गई चीजों की अपेक्षा वह हमें यहाँ बहुत सस्ती पड़ सकती है। रूस में

मैंने देखा कि एक जोड़ी जूता २५० रुपये से कम में नहीं आता जब कि हम यहाँ पर सवा रुपये में चप्पल पहन कर इधर उधर घूमते फिरते हैं। मैं इस सिलसिले में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में एक चमड़े का कारखाना है, उसकी जो कैपेसिटी है उसका ३३ परसेंट भी वह काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैं आपसे रेयन सिल्क की बात करना चाहता हूँ। रेयन सिल्क हमारे देश के लिये और हमारे लिये क्या उपयोगी है? आज सारा का सारा कच्चा माल उसे चलाने के लिये विदेशों से आ रहा है और वह चीज तैयार होती है जब कि खादी उससे कहीं अधिक टिकाऊ होती है। खादी जितनी गीली होती है, उसका जोरा उतना ही मजबूत होता है। हमारा दश गम देश है और थोड़ी देर में शरीर में पसीना आ जाता है, पसीना आने के बाद हमें खादी के कपड़े को धोना पड़ता है और उस धोने से हमारे सूती कपड़े के ऊपर या हमारे खदर या ट्रेडलूम के कपड़े के ऊपर कोई खराब असर नहीं होता लेकिन इसके विपरीत रेयन सिल्क के कपड़े को जितना ही पानी से धोवो, वह उतना ही कमजोर होता है। हमने सन् १९५५ में विदेशों से उसके लिये लगभग ९६ लाख का रा मैटिरियल मगाया था और सन् १९५६ में करीब ६ करोड़ का रा मैटिरियल हमने मगाया। अब आप देखिये कि वह हमारा सारा पैसा कड़ा गया और इस तरह रेयन सिल्क की इंडस्ट्री हमारे देश की उन्नति और बेहतरी के लिये न होकर नुकसानदेह साबित हुई है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा एक कारखाना नेपा का है जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का है और रेयन सिल्क का नागदा का कारखाना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। नेपा के न्यूक्लियर कारखाने को शासकीय सहायता से शुरू किया जाता है। आज हाउस में उसके सबंध में प्रश्नोत्तर काल में काफी चर्चा हुई। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता

हूँ कि नेपा कारखाना खोल कर मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो यह तय किया कि उस कारखाने को मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट और केन्द्रीय शासन दोनों मिल कर अच्छे तरीके से चलायेंगे, ठीक तय किया और यह जरूरी है कि वह ठीक से चले। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर जो भी खर्च किया जाय करना चाहिये ताकि जो पैसा हमारा विदेशों के भन्दर जाता है वह बच जाय और न्यूज़-प्रिंट हमारे देश के भन्दर ही तैयार होने लगे। लेकिन श्रीमान् उस नेपा की क्या हालत है। उस कारखाने की मशीनरी और बिल्डिंग लगभग साठे ६ करोड़ की है लेकिन उसका वॉयजर कॅम्प्ले लगभग १ करोड़ २६ लाख है। ५ करोड़ की रकम मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने लोन पर दी है जब कि उसके लिये हजारों, लाखों ही नहीं बल्कि कई करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। उस नेपा के कारखाने को प्रति-दिन १०० टन न्यूज़प्रिंट तैयार करना है लेकिन सन् १९५५-५६ की बैलेस शीट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि उसका कुल उत्पादन २६ लाख १० हजार टन का ही हुआ और उसके ऊपर जो खर्च आता है वह ४५ लाख रुपये से ऊपर आता है, जब कि २६ लाख का उसका वेचान होता है। उस खर्च के भन्दर जो मजदूर और श्रमिक लोग काम करते हैं उनकी वेजेज का हिसाब करीब १ लाख ६८ हजार आता है, दूसरी तरफ सैलरीज का हिसाब ४ लाख ९८ हजार ३८२ रुपये आता है। वेजेज से सैलरीज पांच गुना ज्यादा है। विदेश से जो टेकनिशियंस बुलाये गये हैं और उस कारखाने में काम कर रहे हैं, उनको भत्ता दिया जाता है जैसे कि हम लोगों को २१ रुपये रोज दैनिक भत्ता दिया जाता है, इसी प्रकार का उनका भत्ता है, मैं उनकी सैलरीज की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, जो हजारों रुपये और न मालूम कितनी कितनी मिलती होगी। उन विदेशी टेकनिशियंस का दैनिक भत्ता २ लाख ३० हजार २३४ रुपये हो जाता है और श्रीमान् उसके अनुसार हिसाब लगाने पर मालूम

पड़ेगा कि प्रति टन न्यूज़प्रिंट के उत्पादन पर १३०३ रुपये खर्च आता है और बाजार में जब हम उसका बेचते हैं तो हमें प्रति टन न्यूज़-प्रिंट के लिये केवल ७५४ रुपये ही मिलते हैं और इस तरह एक प्रति टन के ऊपर हमारे नेपा के कारखाने को ५४९ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है।

मेरी लेबरर्स में दिलचस्पी है। हमारो वहाँ पर यनियन है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर हो यह रहा है कि नीचे वालों का कुछ ख्याल नहीं किया जाता है और ऊपर वालों का ही ख्याल किया जाता है। वहाँ मेहनत करने वालों की जरूरतें नहीं हैं, जरूरत है आराम करने वालों की। उन के रहने के मकान देखिये, गेस्ट हाउस देखिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे केन्द्रीय मिनिस्टर तो इतनी कजूसी से रहते हैं कि जहाँ तक मसौ मालूम है उनके यहाँ एअर कंडिशनिंग भी नहीं है। मैंने तो उनके यहाँ महामानो को एक गिलास शर्बत भी पिलाने नहीं देखा। लेकिन वहाँ नया म आराम से रहने के लिये बडिया गेस्ट हाउस बनने लिये हैं जिनमें खूब स्नानपान होता है। यह तो पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत है। जहाँ तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर की हालत है, उस में मैं अब ज्यादा नहीं जना चाहता। उस को तो मैं इमनिंगे देखना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ हो रहा है वह हमारे मंत्री नहीं कर रहे हैं, उनके नीचे ३५ हज़ा जो नोग है वह कर रहे हैं।

उपस्थित महोदय : आप का समय अब खत्म हो गया।

श्री रा० क० वर्मा : यह मेरा विशेष विषय है, इस पर मैं अभी बहुत कम बोला हूँ।

उपस्थित महोदय : जानता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी बातें हैं। लेकिन अगर आप को बकाया दिया जाय तो आप इस पर चारों घंटे तक बोल सकते हैं।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : मैं थोड़ा बहुत काटेज इंडस्ट्री के लिये कहूंगा, खास कर खादी के लिये ।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय चर्खा काते बिना खाना भी नहीं खाते । मैं उनकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ । मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि वह गांधी जी के विचारों के पक्के समर्थक हैं । वे जीवन में उसी को लेकर चले हैं और दुनिया की कोई शक्ति नहीं है जो उन्हें उससे विचलित कर सके । इस काम से मेरा भी कुछ ताल्लुक है । अपने मजदूरो में मैं कम से कम ५ या ७ हजार रु० की खादी बेचता हूँ, और मैंने ऐसा कर रक्खा है कि मेरे मजदूर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खादी पहने । वे लोग हर साल खादी खरीदते हैं और पहनते हैं । लेकिन मझ यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि जब मैं खादी बेचने की कोशिश करता हूँ तो वहाँ खादी नहीं मिलती यह डिपार्टमेंट अजीब आधार पर चलता है । आपने यह उद्योग इस लिये चलाया कि अधिक से अधिक श्रमिकों को जाम मिले, हमारी अपनी चीजों का उपयोग हो, उन को सहायता हो । लेकिन यह आज कहा चलता है ? शहरो में । जहाँ बड़े-बड़े कारखाने हैं, जहाँ रोजी रोटी के साधन हैं, उन शहरो में ही खादी का काम चलता है और जगहों पर जैसेनोमाड बगैरा खादी का काम पूरी तरह नहीं कराया जाता । आदिवासी एरिया हैं, हरिजन एरिया हैं, ऐसी एरियाज में अम्बर चर्खा शुरू नहीं किया गया छपाई रगई का कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया । जहाँ पर खादी उद्योग शुरू होना चाहिये था वहाँ क्या शुरू किया गया ? भूर्गी पालन । अब भूर्गी पालन भी कैसे करे । भूर्गी पालन के साथ कहीं कहीं यह भील मिलाडे भूर्गी ही खा न जाय देख रेख पर भारी खर्चा करते हैं और जब आप ने भड़े बेचे । लेकिन देख रेख का खर्च इतना पड़ गया कि एक भड़े की कीमत २ रु० २ आ० आई । इसी तरह से मैं खादी की बात कह रहा हूँ ।

हमारी मध्य भारत गवर्नमेंट ने एक रिपोर्ट निकाली । उस में बताया गया कि १९५३-५४ के अन्दर खादी उद्योग में ५६४ आदमियों को काम दिया गया । १९५४-५५ के अन्दर ७६३ आदमियों को काम दिया गया और १९५५-५६ में १४४० आदमियों को काम दिया गया । यह ठीक है कि जहाँ तक एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ने का सवाल है वह बराबर बढ़ता गया है । जब १९५३-५४ में ५६४ आदमियों को काम मिला था वहाँ १९५५-५६ में १४४० आदमियों को मिला है । लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मजदूरी कितनी दी ? सन् १९५३-५४ में ५६४ आदमियों को १७३२० रु०, १९५४-५५ में ७६३ आदमियों को २३३७७ रु०, १९५५-५६ में १४४० आदमियों को ३४८२६ रु० दिया गया । अब देखिये कि उत्पादन कितना हुआ । १९५३-५४ में २८०८८ वर्ग गज कपड़ा, १९५४-५५ में २८५३ वर्ग गज कपड़ा । यानी १९५३-५४ में १९५४-५५ में उत्पादन कम और मजदूरी ज्यादा । आदमियों की मर्यादा भी ज्यादा । इसके साथ साथ १९५५-५६ में हमारे यहाँ ४०३३६ वर्ग गज कपड़ा पैदा होता है । अब अगर इस तादाद को डिवाइड करे तो १९५३-५४ में ९ आ० प्रति वर्ग गज खादी की मजदूरी हाती है । इसके बाद जब हम १९५४-५५ में चलते हैं तो १३ आ० २ पाई प्रति वर्ग गज होती है और १९५५-५६ में चलते हैं तो १३ आ० १० पाई होती है । यानी १९५३-५४ में १९५४-५५ में ३ आ५ पाई वर्ग गज मजदूरी ज्यादा होती है और १९५५-५६ में १९५३-५४ में ४ आ० १ पाई ज्यादा होती है । मजदूर को क्या मिलता है, यह भी देखन को जरूरत है । हम देखते हैं कि प्रति मजदूर १९५३-५४ में ३० रु० १२ आ० वार्षिक मिलता है जो कि २ रु० ९ आ० प्रति माह होगा, १९५४-५५ में ३० रु० ८ आ० मिलता है जो कि २ रु० ८ आ० प्रति माह होता है और १९५५-५६ में वार्षिक मजदूरी २४ रु० ३ आ० मिलती है जो कि केवल २ रु० मासिक

होती है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमें इस चीज को सोचना चाहिये कि हम दरअसल कितनी मजदूरी एक घादमी को मासिक देना चाहते हैं। जिसके बाल बच्चे हैं, जिस की बीबी है, जिस के घर के घादमी एक घादमी की घामदनी पर निर्भर करते हैं उस को २ ६० मासिक में क्या होता है। इस दिल्ली जैसे शहर में लोग स्टीम एंजिन की तरह २ ६० की सिगरेट का धुआ उड़ा देते हैं।

भाज इन सब चीजों को देखने की जरूरत है। मझे पूरी भाशा है कि हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी और उनके साथ इन बातों के ऊपर काफी ध्यान देंगे, और सब जनता की भांति भारतीय मजदूर तक स्वतंत्रता का पूरा लाभ उठावेंगे।

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I see from a perusal of the reports that there has been a perceptible progress in the productivity as well as production in the country. That is a thing on which I join with my other hon friends in congratulating the Ministry.

During the First Five Year Plan, I found that one of the lacunae was that they took very little note of the need to see that the imbalance that there was in the country between agriculture and industries was set right. That was one of the criticisms which I levelled on certain occasions. I am glad, however, that during the consideration of the Second Plan, this great gap has been sought to be made up and to a very considerable extent. So, I think, now the way to progress and prosperity is fairly clear and it is gaining momentum and it will not be possible for anybody to prevent the rapid economic progress of the country.

There has been a general awakening among the people and a desire for developing industries in almost every sector. And, I think, the Ministry is maintaining a fair balance between the various sectors, whether it is

heavy industries, whether it is the nationalised sector, or the private sector, or the small-scale, medium or cottage industries.

I am anxious that the moneys that are being spent—and I should say in a very generous way, relatively speaking, compared to what we have been accustomed during the past many many years—should be well utilised and fully utilised and nothing should be done which will hamper this even progress to which I referred.

I must say that my hon. friends expressed their apprehensions as to whether the tempo has not been a little too much for our finances to bear and whether we will be able to push through the schemes to their completion in the years to come, at any rate, during the Second Five Year Plan. Therefore, let me deal with the question of foreign trade in the first instance.

Shri V. P. Nayar launched, what I consider, a very severe attack on the way in which we dealt with this question of imports and said that we had not been sufficiently careful in planning these imports. If we see the nature of the imports, it will be amply clear that it is because of our increased tempo of industrialisation that we had to import more and more plant and machinery; it is this which had contributed to this large increase in imports and the consequent large gap between our import and export. In 1954, our deficit was about 55 crores and in 1955, it was about Rs. 56 crores. In 1956, it is about Rs. 200 crores. This large gap is accounted for by the heavy imports of plant and machinery.

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I must say that there is something in Shri Nayar's criticism. Having known what our Plans were like, we should have been infinitely more judicious in our import of consumer goods. Have we done that? It is stated here in this report that so far as consumer goods are concerned, they have remained stationary. May I

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ask, whether in view of the increased internal production it was right that it should have remained stationary and secondly, in view of the anticipated heavy imports required for our development programme, it was at all right to keep them at the levels obtaining in the previous years? From 1953 onwards, the consumer goods' imports remained somewhere about 100—150 crores of rupees, annually. When compared to the heavy imports, the percentage has come down from 33 to 25 per cent of the total imports. We should had adopted a more austere policy than we have done I do not know why they have adopted a system of liberalising licences and so on Why was this liberalisation resorted to by the Ministry? Perhaps the answer may be that the price of consumer goods must be kept at reasonable levels.

I have no sympathy with that approach or attitude. We should know something of the austerity and the economy programme in UK immediately after the war. I think I am not far wrong when I say that a couple of pegs of whisky would cost in England much more than the price of a bottle of whisky exported to America. They denied themselves these in order to save the foreign exchange. The people in England were having patches in their elbows when tweeds and such other clothings were exported—80 or 90 per cent of which were to America Even with regard to the various other consumer goods, they were denying themselves An adult would not get more than an egg once a week. The sugar cubicles were ridiculously small for a cup of tea But that economy brought them round again to their pre-war levels

We have had no such authority programme here. On the other hand, mspite of the fact that we have got this heavy expenditure ahead, we have liberalised our licences I am not here weeping over spilt milk. But, I think it is time that the

Ministry took note of this thing and reduced the imports of consumer goods considerably.

That brings me to the question of exports as well. Tea, for instance, is bringing us a lot of foreign exchange. Likewise there are other commodities—tobacco, cotton to some extent, coffee, etc. An hon. Member suggested that it should be available within the country—a fine variety of tea, called Orange Pekoe I do not think it is not available but the cost is prohibitive. I feel that we can very well get on with the tea we have got now Similarly, I see that the coffee exports have been considerably restricted in the last year or so. I really do not know why there should be such a shortfall in the export of coffee .

Shri Ranga (Tenali): We are drinking too much.

Shri Dasappa: I am glad to know that we are going to spend more money on coffee cultivation and so on.

I would now take up the question of nationalisation I am not very much enamoured about nationalising industries that do well already. I see no merit in that. At this part of our nation's history, when we want more industries, I would rather like to divert all these funds which we think of using for nationalisation towards building up of fresh industries, of which we have got any number. I do not want to dwell at length on this point I have so many other things to refer to. I am also of the opinion that there should be no such compartmentalisation as the public sector and the private sector What is the private sector unless it is going to do some service to the public. Therefore, there should be no such compartmentalisation. I have no objection if the private sector comes with sufficient enterprise to build practically all the industries which the Government are not contemplating to take over. All that we want is production. But, I think it is the duty of the Government to sponsor those

industries and projects which the private sector is unwilling to undertake possibly because of shortage of money. Later on, if necessary, they can be passed on to the private sector.

One of the greatest obstacles to building up industries is the difficulty of promoting industries either because of want of technical personnel or the means to gather all the material and build up those industries. Therefore, the Ministry should take up all these—I am glad that it is already performing that function very well—and build them up with the collaboration of private people. That in reality would be a mixed economy. That is to say, Government need not have all the capital investment in these concerns. They can very well attract private capital and I think it would be a desirable line of development because it has proved successful in other places.

I would like to say a word or two about the textiles. With regard to the textile policy I do not want to say much, because certain hon. Members have already spoken about it. I am very happy that the handloom sector is being nursed very well during the last few years.

Shri Ranga: Are you sure?

Shri Dasappa: I am sure that lakhs of weavers are very grateful to the Ministry for the large amount of money that they are spending, the way in which they have developed the market and also aided co-operative societies.

The report of the Kanungo Textile Enquiry Committee has suggested conversion of handlooms to power looms to the tune of 35,000 power looms or so. The Ministry says that that can only be possible in case they form themselves into co-operative societies. My point is this: If you wait for the formulation of co-operative societies before you enable a weaver to convert his handloom into a power loom, it will take a long time. After all, why should we make that a condition

precedent? I do not think the Textile Enquiry Committee presided over by Shri Kanungo would insist upon that condition here. What I would suggest is, wherever a weaver is willing to come forward to have these power looms it would be good to allow him to have the conversion.

Then, with regard to the power loom sector—not the mill sector or the handloom sector—I find that they could now compound these excise duties by a certain method, by what are known as loomage charges. With regard to this there is a certain difficulty experienced by many of the power loom holders, in so far as a loom is not going to work all through the shifts and all through the month, and therefore there are many many days in the year when it is lying idle. I see that there is no attempt made to exempt them the looms, for the days when they idle because of overhauling, reconditioning and so on. I think that is a matter which the Ministry can very easily attend to.

I would like to say a few more words getting nearer my own State. The silk industry has already been referred to. I am very glad that a great deal is being sought to be done with regard to the silk industry. All that I am sorry to note is that each year they sanction large amounts of funds which are never spent.

Shri Ranga: They do not lapse.

Shri Dasappa: I really do not know why they budget and even sanction so much more than what they are able to spend during the year. I do not want to quote any figures, but sometimes they may sanction Rs. 40 lakhs whereas not even Rs. 20 lakhs is spent. I think it is better that these schemes are well considered before these amounts are sanctioned.

Then, electricity is developing very rapidly in the land. We want more and more transformers, and heavier transformers. I was very glad to see the other day that in Bangalore the

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hon. Minister inaugurated an expansion wing of a private transformer factory. We have a Government electric factory which is very much older than that, and which has been doing very successfully. So far as the small transformers are concerned, I believe there is a scheme for expansion, and they are having a project for the manufacture of higher-powered transformers I would be very grateful to the hon. Minister if he can treat this scheme equally sympathetically.

Coming to the cottage industries, one of the dollar earning industries is the drugget industry These are used as summer floor coverings in America, and they have a very good market Unfortunately, because of want of organisation the industry is at a very low ebb today After about six or seven years I find that there will be a processing plant nearer Madras I am very glad to see that. I only hope that this Ministry will take a parental care of these various small industries They are probably absolve themselves of their responsibility by saying that these are all matters which should be left to the State I quite appreciate that stand The responsibility may be of the State But, why are we discussing the development of the entire economy of the country, unless we take upon ourselves a certain amount of responsibility for due implementation and execution of these things for which monies flow from the Consolidated Fund of India? Therefore, my suggestion holds good to all the schemes wherever the Centre makes over grants to the State I do not say that they should interfere unnecessarily, but they should keep a very watchful and vigilant eye over the right implementation of the various schemes.

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

Shri Dasappa: I have only one more point to make. I do not know whether it refers to this particular Minis-

try now; they have passed it on I think to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. I am referring to a very nice project which we had in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the scheme for manufacture of stainless steel. I was told that these huge schemes of Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the time is over another point should not be taken up. It would be better if he concludes here. When it does not really relate to this Ministry, why should that be taken up especially when there is no time?

Shri Dasappa: They will be able to influence the course of events, I am positive about that; otherwise I would not have made a reference to that.

In any case, Sir, I am very happy to see that we are on right lines and, as I said, the road to progress is clear.

Shri Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the problem of industrialising India is the problem of industrialising an under-developed country The problem has two aspects The first aspect concerns itself with increase of internal production With the accelerated economic development which we are contemplating, there is a gap between demand for consumption and production The hon Minister in the Advisory Council made very great stress for the need for increased production and bridging this gap effectively The Government has taken, I am sure, effective measures to see that the internal production of the country is increased and, as records show, there has been an appreciable increase in the production.

There is another aspect which is equally important. This aspect concerns with increasing of exports. Recently, there has been heavy demands on our sterling balances. The hon Minister himself has pointed out that in 17 months there has been a fall of Rs. 269 crores in our sterling balances. For the economic stability

of the country, it is necessary to bridge this gap also, and this gap can be bridged by increasing our exports and restricting our imports to essential products.

Our resources in both men and material are vast. In the phased development programme of our country, priorities should be given to those industries that will either save or earn foreign exchange. By a proper allocation of priorities it should be possible to limit our requirements considerably and still progress at a pre-determined pace towards successful completion of our Second Five Year Plan.

I feel confident there is a great possibility of increasing our export trade. I think this calls for a psychological change in the attitude regarding our export policy and also constant revision of the policy from time to time. There is a feeling that we should export only finished product, or at least semi-finished products. We should ban all exports of raw materials. I feel that at least as a short term measure we should seriously consider the export of raw materials which would earn us foreign exchange. Of course, I am conscious that this export policy should be consistent with internal prices and also with internal demands. I would suggest for the consideration of the House and the Government a complete survey of our present production which is not being fully utilised in the country and which might earn foreign exchange. I cite oilseeds as an example.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not give the impression that he is reading

Shri Ramakrishnan: Cotton-seed actually produces three important raw materials. One of them is linters. The other is oil, and the third is cake. Now, only five per cent of the cotton-seed that has been produced has been extracted for oil. Today, the figures show that in 1954-55, there has been

a production of 15 lakhs tons of cotton-seed. If this had been extracted for oil we would have had 60,000 tons of linters and also 1.8 lakhs tons of oil which would be valued at Rs. 25 crores and linters would have brought us another Rs. 8 crores by way of foreign exchange.

This is also the case with ground-nut cake which is being utilised as fertiliser. 80 per cent of our ground-nut cake is being utilised as fertiliser. There is six to eight per cent of oil in ground-nut cake. This also could be extracted by solvent extraction which, according to the present figures, yields 35,000 tons of oil which would be valued to the extent of Rs 5 crores. If the cotton-seed oil is used for hydrogenation instead of the ground-nut oil that is being used today, we would earn another Rs. 2 crores by way of foreign exchange. I suggest for the consideration of the Government that immediately cotton-seed oil be utilised for the hydrogenation purposes and the ground-nut oil that would be released as a consequence be exported for earning foreign exchange.

Castor seed is another important exportable item which would get us a lot of foreign exchange. Castor seed oil is being used today exclusively as a lubricant for aircraft industry, and it is in great demand. Castor seed oil also is a very great industrial raw material which is being used for a new synthetic fibre. There are other importable items like cotton, the imports of which are in increasing demand. We can also limit the import of long staple cotton by expanding our staple fibre—the viscose rayon—industry. I think Government should give enough encouragement for the development of this industry and also limit our import of long staple cotton.

Today, industrial raw materials form a large portion of our imports. With the development of basic industries, this situation might radically change. The manufacture of capital

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goods also has formed a great part of our imported goods. I think that with the encouragement that the Government has given for the development of capital goods industry, we will be able to produce much more in the coming years. Still, I feel there has not been appreciable development in the capital goods industry. I am referring to the manufacture of chemical plants. I feel that there has been some difficulty in the development of whole chemical plants as such, because it is a very vast industry with complicated and different type of equipment. I suggest that for the immediate implementation and development of this sector, the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry take up the design of this chemical equipment and they can farm out for manufacture to different establishments that are already in existence. I think we can easily bring about this thing and also earn a lot of foreign exchange by that means.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there has been a retarded growth in certain major industries. I am referring to the electronic industry which has played a very great part during the last war. This industry has come to occupy a very prominent part in the industrial set up of many nations. As a matter of fact, during war time, whichever nation has led in the development and application of electronics has led in the war. There was a race in the earlier part of the war for the rapid development of electronics. The electronic industry also has ushered in a new age of automation. I do hope that consideration will be given to the development of this industry.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to certain dangers and discrepancies in any major economic, industrial development that we have envisaged today. Monopolists, cartels and oligopolists have

been found to have adverse effects on the healthy growth. The imbalance in the regional economic and industrial development would also have not only political repercussions but also serious economic consequences. India is a very vast country. Many regions are far remote from the source of raw materials. The pressure of population in certain areas and regions has been much greater than in others. There are many difficulties in the mobility of population from one region to the other. In the light of all these difficulties, I suggest to the hon. Minister that consideration should be given to set right this imbalance. I beg to place before him some suggestions for his consideration.

The major portion of medium and small-scale industries should be exclusively reserved for those areas and also industries which require great skill could be thought of being put up in those regions. There are also many industries which do not exclusively depend on location. They are not location dependent. Such industries can be thought of for location in those regions.

I think priorities should be given for labour intensive industries where the population pressure on land has been great. I also place for the consideration of the House that a substantial portion of our defence industry should be located in the southern region as a matter of strategy.

I would like to lay great stress on industrial research which is being neglected today. I think our industrial research should form the backbone of our industrial economy. How it should be promoted, I leave it to the hon. Minister. Innovation should be a first base. Healthy competition would be a spur to efficiency, innovation and continued development of industry. I would also like to see the public sector competing with the private sector and maintaining a healthy economy.

In conclusion, I would like to add that the country has the comfortable and confident feeling that we have able leadership in the hon. Minister and his colleagues in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

श्री: आत्तर (रत्नागिरि) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाणिज्य और उद्योग के बारे में सरकार की जो नीति आज चल रही है उससे देश का भला होने की कोई सम्भावना दिखाई नहीं देती क्योंकि उसकी नीति बिल्कुल अनिश्चित है। निश्चित रूप से कोई योजना रख कर सरकार का आगे चलना आवश्यक होता है। आज सरकार अपने हाथ में मत्ता रखने के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर को बहुत महत्व दे रही है, लेकिन जब हम पब्लिक सेक्टर का विचार करते हैं तो यही देखने को मिलता है कि वह सक्ससफुल नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि आज जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले हैं उनके अन्दर यह भावना नहीं है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के धन्ये उनके अपने हैं और उनको बढ़ाने के लिए उनको प्रयत्न करना है। इस भावना के न होने के कारण परिस्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि हम हम जगह पब्लिक सेक्टर में कम्प्लेन देखते हैं। आज हमारे सामने जापान का उदाहरण है। वह एक छोटा राष्ट्र है, लेकिन छोटा राष्ट्र होत हुए भी, गत महायुद्ध में खत्म हो जाने के बाद भी, वहाँ के लोगों ने देश भक्ति होने के कारण और स्वयम् उनके प्रयत्न करने के कारण, वह आगे बढ़ रहा है। जिन कुटीर उद्योगों को हम स्थान देना चाहते हैं, जिन छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को हम स्थान देना चाहते हैं, उन्हीं सब छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ा कर आज जापान ने इतनी प्रगति की है। अगर हम उनकी पद्धति और उनके आदर्श को सामने रखते हुए छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करें तो हम निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

आज हमारे देश में इमली का बीज बहुत होता है। लेकिन इस बीज के एक्सपोर्ट करने के बारे में और उपयोग करने

के बारे में हमें जितनी सोच करने की और जितने प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है, उसके न होने के कारण, उसका बहुत सा हिस्सा बेकार जाता है। सरकारी रिपोर्ट यह है कि हमारे देश में १३ लाख बैग बीज तैयार होता है। उममें जो ८ लाख बैग पधु नाम का पदार्थ तैयार होता है, उसका उपयोग हमारे देश के अन्दर एक मास के अन्दर केवल १२ हजार बैग होता है। आज सरकार को चाहिए कि जो पधु यहाँ तैयार होता है, उसका पूरा उपयोग करने के लिए यह प्रयत्न करे कि क्लायमिन्स में या जहा पर उमका उपयोग हो सकता है वहाँ पर निश्चित रूप से उसका उपयोग किया जाए। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाए तो मुझे निश्चय है कि देश में कम से कम ३० हजार बैग की मामिक खपत हो सकती है।

जब हम काटेज इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर विचार करते हैं तो देखने है कि हमारे यहाँ का बहुत सा माल बेकार जाता है, उमका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। उसका उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में बहुत काफी मेज होती है अपने पास स्टॉलिंग और डालर न होने के कारण हम इस वक्त बहुत चिन्तित है, लेकिन हमारी मिले अपने काम के लिए परदेश से मक्का मगती है और उमका पधु बनाती है। हमारे देश में जितना इमली का बीज होता है वह लोग उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। उनको अपने काम के लिए मेज बाहर में मगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। साथ ही इमली का बीज मिलों में इस्तेमाल हो सके तो जो मेज अर्थात् मक्का हमारे यहाँ होती है, उसका उपयोग अन्य कामों में हो सकता है। वह खाने के काम में आ सकती है और अनाज की समस्या कुछ ठीक हो सकती है। आज मक्का का बाहर से मगाना बन्द होना

[श्री भास्कर]

आवश्यक है। इससे डालर की भी बचत होगी। इमली के पाउडर का हम निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं और डालर की आमदनी बढ़ा सकते हैं।

इसके बाद मैं नौसादर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ मराठी में तो नौसादर कहते हैं, पता नहीं यहाँ पर उसको क्या कहते हैं। जो नौसादर हमारे देश में बाहर से आयात होता है, वह किम के लिए किया जाता है? इस चीज का आयात हमारे यहाँ १९४९ में कम था, पर आज वह काफी बढ़ गया है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बढ़ने का क्या कारण है? इन मान मालों में यानी १९४९ से लेकर १९५६ तक हमारे देश में क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है जिसके कारण इस मान को ज्यादा मगाना पड़ रहा है? आज हमारी सरकार इस तरफ नहीं देख रही है। इसका एक ही कारण जान पड़ता है। जहाँ और छांट और कुटीर उद्योग चल रहे हैं वहाँ बम्बई स्टेट के अन्दर एक और बहुत बड़ा कुटीर उद्योग चल रहा है। जहाँ पर प्रोहिबिशन है, वहाँ दारू के कारखाने घर घर चल रहे हैं। उन सब कारखानों में नौसादर का उपयोग किया जाता है। पर नौसादर का यह उपयोग हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए कितना खतरनाक है? हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति बाहर जाती है और साथ ही हमारे यहाँ के लोगो की तबियत भी खराब होती जाती है। मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस कुटीर उद्योग को बन्द करने का कितना भी प्रयत्न करने हो, वह चल ही रहा है और बढ़ता जाता है। सरकार प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में बहुत नारे लगाती है लेकिन उगमें सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। सरकार से मेरी एक ही विनती है कि नौसादर का जो आयात हो रहा है उसका

बन्द होना आवश्यक है। इससे लोगों को प्रभृति खतरनाक हो रही है। हमारे देश में इससे बचने का पूर्ण प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

छोटे उद्योगों के बारे में मुझे एक दो बातें पूछनी हैं। जब हम छोटे उद्योगों का विचार करते हैं तो दो चार उद्योग हमारे सामने आते हैं। बैल की घानी से तेल निकालना, छाटा पीसना, और अम्बर चर्खों से सूत निकालना और इसी तरह के दो तीन धंधे और हैं, जिनकी तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे रत्नागिरी जिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर आम बहुत होता है, अन्य प्रदेशों में भी वह बहुत होता है, लेकिन इसको बाहर भेजने के लिए जो प्रचार और प्रयत्न होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। जिनको कुटीर उद्योग कहते हैं, उन्हीं में अचार बनाने का भी काम है। हमारे यहाँ अचार बनाने का बहुत प्रयत्न हो रहा है। आज इंग्लैंड और अमरीका से अचार की माग बहुत आई है, और वहाँ के लोगो ने प्रयत्न भी किया, लेकिन सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती। अगर छोटे लोगो को इसमें सहायता दी जाए और तैयार माल को बाहर भेजने का प्रबन्ध हो जाए तो हर घर में यह उद्योग अच्छा चल सकता है। साथ ही हम बाहर से डालर और स्टैलिंग भी अपन यहाँ ला सकते हैं और हमारे यहाँ के छोटे-छोटे लोग, खेती करने वाले लोग खेती करते हुए इस धंधे पर निर्भर हो सकते हैं जिनको खेती में पूरी उपज नहीं मिलती।

जब हम छोटे उद्योगों और धंधों को सहायता देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं तब उनके रास्ते में अड़चने डाली जाती हैं। आयल मिल्स को ही ले लीजिए। पहले तो १२५ टन के प्राइकेशन पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई गई, उसके बाद १०० टन प्राइकेशन पर लगाई गई और आज ७५ टन पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

हम अकूरत तो छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की मानते हैं और उनको प्रोत्साहन देने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन एक्साइज ड्यूटी आदि लगाते जाते हैं। इसमें यह हुआ है कि छोटे लोगों के धंधे खत्म हो रहे हैं, उनकी मिले बन्द हो रही है। जब १२५ टन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई तो बहुत से लोगो ने इस धंधे को छोड़ दिया, और अब तो और लोग भी बन्द कहते जा रहे हैं। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जेस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

कई लोगो ने हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब से विनती की कि अम्बर नाथ वूनन मिल ह वह कई सानो में बन्द पडी है। उसको कार्पोरेशन को स्थापना कर सरकार ने चलाने वा प्रयत्न किया। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में जैसा हुआ करना है, वही स्थिति इसकी भी हुई। वह कार्पोरेशन बन्द हो गया क्योंकि उसमें घाटा आ गया। वहा के लोगो ने डिमांड की है कि वह अम्बर नाथ वूनन मिल को चलाना चाहते हैं। वह कांफ्रारेटिव बेसिस पर अपना चला सकते हैं। उन लोगो ने एक कांफ्रारेटिव सोसायटी में सम्बन्ध जाड़ कर, एक स्कीम भी पास की है लेकिन इस दारे में सरकार ने अब तक कार्ड फेसला नहीं किया है। जब हम अपने यहा धंधों का बढ़ाना आवश्यक समझते हैं ता मिले बन्द हो रही है। यह मिन सन् १९५४ में आज तक बन्द पडी है, उसको मैशीनरी खराब हो रही है, और उत्पादन भी रका पडा है। यह आज वहा के लोगो की डिमांड है, मजदूरों की डिमांड है कि वह कांफ्रारेटिव बेसिस पर इस धंधे को चलाना चाहते हैं। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ऐसी चीजों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही है। वह जो कंट्रोल चाहे रख ले, लेकिन इस धंधे को उसको चलाना चाहिए।

सेकेड फाइव इम्पर प्लान की बात हमारे सामने रखी गई है। कांफ्रारेटिव बेसिस के धंधों को चलाने के लिए आवश्यकता मानी गई है। जब हम चीज को माना जाता है ता यह ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि इसके लिए प्रयत्न भी किया जाए। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर सरकार परदेशी कम्पनियों को धंधे चलाने का काम दे रही है। उनको काफी संरक्षण दे रही है। मेरा कहना है कि बहुत से छोटे उद्योग हैं जो आज परदेशी कम्पनियों के हाथ में हैं। उनको संरक्षण दे कर सरकार बढान का प्रयत्न करती है। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या उन चीजों को त्याग करने वाले हमारे देश में नहीं हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन कामों में जो हमारे यहा लोग हैं उनको ही काम दिया जाए। परदेशियों को काम देने में हमारा यहा के लोगों के धंधे गिर जान हैं। स्वदेशी लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता और वह घाटा गं रहने हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्वदेश के आदिमियों को इन कामों में लाने वा प्रयत्न किया जाए।

हम राश्री के बार में नाग लगाते हैं लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पालिया-मेंट में और दूसरी दूसरी जगह परदेशी स्टेशनरी काम में लागी जाती है। हम कहते हैं कि हमको स्टलिंग का और डालर की घाटा हो रहा है लेकिन फिर भी हम अपना दफ्तरी में विदेशी स्टेशनरी काम में लाने हैं। हमको यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि मारी स्टेशनरी स्वदेशी हा।

अन्त में मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर की बहुत बात करते हैं। हमने अपनी सकिड फाइव इम्पर प्लान में भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर

[श्री शानर]

को स्थान दिया है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जिन कामों का प्राइवेट सेक्टर में होना चाहिए उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में रखा गया है। मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, जैसे टैकस्टाइल मिल्स है, आइल मिल्स है शूगर मिल्स है, पोरसिलेन फैक्टरी है, ब्रिक फैक्टरी है और काटन स्पिनिंग मिल्स है, इनको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देना चाहिए लेकिन इनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में कर दिया गया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में तो कबल इमेजियल चीजें ही आती हैं। दूसरे उदाहरणों का प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से हम देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेंगे और आज जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था खराब हो रही है उसका ठीक करके हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बहुत सा पैसा लगा सकेंगे और योजना यशस्वी कर सकेंगे।

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I did not originally intend to take up the time of the House, because, in a very large Ministry like ours, naturally, there are many hon. Members who wanted to speak and are willing to speak. However, I would like to clarify some of the aspects concerning this Ministry though my Senior Colleague will deal with all the aspects in his reply to the debate.

Several hon. Members have mentioned and made a pointed mention of the industrial policy of this country. The test of a national policy, I hope the House will agree, can be three-fold—firstly, how well that policy has been laid out and how well it is being implemented, secondly, how well co-ordinated and in step and in harmony are the different sections of the economy concerned—in this particular case, the industrial economy—moving with one another in a well integrated manner, and thirdly, how fast and how speedily the results of that policy are being

made available to the nation. Therefore, I would beseech the House to judge the industrial policy of this country from these three primary criteria.

I would place before the House some data and also some of the tangible results that this country has achieved during the last decade.

The House is aware, of the industrial policy statement made by the Prime Minister in 1948 and subsequently almost repeated without many major changes, except a few, in 1956. I cannot personally conceive of a better policy more well laid out than the one mentioned in that policy statement, in an under-developed country where poverty among plenty is almost visible. Plenty, because, this country has very vast industrial resources. In some cases, our resources are such which can be compared with any advanced country in the world. Let us see, for example, electrification. One of the very modest estimates made last year has shown that if all the rivers which are available for hydro-electric generation are harnessed, this country can easily produce 40 million kw energy. The installed capacity from hydro-electric sources can never be better in any country in the world.

By the same measure, in the agricultural economy of this country, the plan that we have launched upon will bring under direct irrigation 40 per cent of the land, that is 12 crores of acres out of 30 crores of cultivable lands in this country. Take, for instance, iron ore. I do not know of any country in the world which has known reserves of iron ore such as we are fortunate to possess. Almost on the present computation, we possess 30 to 35 per cent of the world's resources of iron ore, of a very high quality indeed and of easy availability. These details of the different economic resources can be mentioned at very

great length. But, I would not spend the time of the House in mentioning more factors because I have mentioned some of the basic elements of the industrial resources available here.

When these resources are available and when we have undeveloped man power, how fast and in what harmonious manner have we gone? Government decided that wherever necessary, where the industries cannot be promoted by the people, Government must move fast enough. There had been a great controversy between the public sector and the private sector. I am glad to see that in the hon. House today and in the last session, and in the country as well, there has been a great deal of reconciliation between these two points of view and the whole nation seems to have accepted the respective important roles that these two sectors of industrial economy have to perform in this country. The Government, therefore, are moving very fast in this direction.

I would only mention a very few details about industrial production to show in what manner progress has been achieved. Some time back, the hon. Minister Shri Morarji Desai mentioned them before the Industrial Advisory Council. But, many a time, these facts are being overlooked when we compare the industrial development of the country. I am mentioning this only to point out what some hon. Members have said.

Some hon. Members have mentioned that the rate of capital formation, the rate of investment, the rate of savings in this country, particularly directed towards industrial investment may not be considered to be adequate. I am wholly unable to agree with this view. I may give the example of a few industries. At the time of Partition, in textiles, the rate of production was 3760 million yards. After a decade, the figures have reached 5500 million yards, a rise of

almost over 50 per cent. In the vanaspati industry, 95,000 tons was the production at the time of the partition. The present production is 320,000 tons, an almost four-fold increase. In sugar, it was 10 lakh tons in 1947. Currently, in this year, it is 20.1 lakh tons, a two-fold increase. In the salt industry, the production in 1947 was 19 lakh tons which has now risen three-fold and it is now 57 lakh tons. This is regarding consumer goods which are very necessary in any country where the people are on the border of mal-nutrition or lack of proper nutritious food.

Coming to the chemical group of industries, which are very vital for producing producer goods or for producing such of the capital goods without which no country can further its industrial development, in sulphuric acid, the production at the time of the Partition was 60,000 tons. Currently, it is 165,000 tons, 2½ times production. In caustic soda, it was merely 3000 tons. Now, it is 43,000 tons, 14 times increase in production. In soda ash, it was 14,000 tons; today it is 93,000 tons, a seven-fold increase. Ammonium sulphate is a very important constituent for production of fertilisers. At the time of the Partition, 21,000 tons was available. Now, it has risen to 365,000 tons, 17 times increase in production. In superphosphate which was an almost negligible 5,000 tons, we have now a production of 125,000 tons, an increase of 25 times

Coming to what are called the engineering group of industries, which are really the most vital sector of economy for any advancing country which wants to industrialise itself at a very fast pace, the figures are still more staggering. There was practically a total absence, if I may say so, of the engineering group of industries in this country when India became independent. As a result of this well-formulated and well-implemented policy over a decade, the bicycle industry, from a mere 49,000 numbers of assembly in 1947 has progressed to the

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

current production of 6½ lakh numbers, almost 95 per cent of which is indigenously manufactured. A very small percentage, hardly five per cent, of the components is today being allowed to be imported. I can also assure the House that it is our endeavour to see that within a few years there shall be no foreign component in this important industry.

In the automobile industry, there was hardly any manufacture at all. Only the ckd packs were being assembled in this country, that too in very small numbers. Yesterday my hon friend Shri V P Nayar described this industry as something which is ramshackle, producing nothing, having no development.

Shri V. P. Nayar I never said

Shri Manubhai Shah I may for the information of the House mention here that from practically nil production, the current production is 35,000 units of automobiles this year, and in all of this about 50 to 60 per cent of the parts is indigenously manufactured. In some cases the components have also reached 65 per cent, in some cases it is about 35 to 40 per cent, but on an average 50 to 60 per cent of the components is indigenous. I have no doubt in my mind that within the next two years there will be almost 85 to 90 per cent of indigenous production in most of these automobile units.

In the sewing machine industry, the production was practically negligible. The country was flooded with different foreign manufactures of machines like the Singer Pfaff and all the well-known foreign makes. Today we are making in some cases much superior sewing machines, and from a mere assembly of 6,000 units in 1947 the current production is 1.68 lakh units of sewing machines which can surpass in quality any of the foreign manufactures.

In the diesel engines and power-driven pumps the advance is still more phenomenal, almost a romantic advance when you consider an engineering industry of that high precision. From a mere 700 engines and 6,000 pumps which were more or less assembled in this country in 1947, we are producing currently 18,000 numbers of diesel engines and 58,000 numbers of power-driven pumps, which is almost 27 times advance in one case and 10 times in the other.

In the case of electric motors, electric fans, electric lamps and transformers also the progress is heartening. In electric motors we were hardly manufacturing 38,000 HP in 1947. Currently we have reached 5 lakhs HP, that is almost 13 times advance, and I am quite sure that within one or 1½ years we will touch the million mark.

Transformers we were making only 33,000 KVA. In a decade we have increased it to 13 lakh KVA, an increase of almost 40 times in this very important industry. No country can electrify itself unless all these important ancillary generating and distributing machinery are made available.

Shri Ranga Can we have some information regarding the progress achieved during the past year?

Shri Manubhai Shah I am coming to that also a little later when I have finished this.

In the electric lamp industry, from 7.6 million numbers, we have come to 33 millions, an increase of almost 4½ times.

Coming now to what are called capital goods, i.e., essential industries without which there can be no producer goods and no industrial development is feasible, i.e., coal, steel, cement and machinery, I may say that coal production which was

30 million tons at the time of partition has now risen to a rate of production of 44 million tons annuals in 1957, that is a rise of about 50 per cent

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Where? In which year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This year I am giving all 1957 figures on the basis of the production of the first six months

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Does the hon Minister mean it will be so much at the end of 1957?

Shri Manubhai Shah: At the current level of production during the six months from January to June 1957 that is how it is taken. Last year it was 40 to 41 million tons

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was 39.4 million tons

Shri Manubhai Shah: He can say later whatever he wants to say

The production of coal was 30 million tons at the time of partition, and the current rate of production is 44 million tons. In steel it was 8.6 lakh tons and now it is 13.4 lakh tons an increase of 50 per cent. In cement the figures are almost staggering. It was 14 lakh tons at the time of partition, now it is 61 lakh tons, which is the current rate of production that is an increase of 4½ times over a decade. In machinery where we were practically manufacturing nothing at all in 1947, the current rate of production this year is Rs 35 crores worth of machinery.

I have taken so much time in mentioning these figures merely to indicate that the Government of the day has so well designed the national policy of industrial development that on the one hand we have maintained the priority and on the other hand, we have tried to see that all the sections of the economy covered by the national production in the industrial

sector have been properly promoted and given due assistance

Now I come to the second aspect—how and in what manner we are maintaining the balance between what are called large-scale industries and small-scale industries, between what are called the public sector and the private sector

As the House is aware, in the First Plan factories in the public sector were not provided for as much as in the Second Plan. As against the provision of only about Rs 233 crores on all accounts in the public sector in the First Plan for industrial development in the Second Plan the provision is Rs 890 crores, that is an increase of 3-¾ times over the First Plan. And that is rightly so because without the production of steel in Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Bokaro we cannot as a country continue to remain dependent on imports of steel and pig iron for a long time. As such a large chunk of money, almost Rs 460 to Rs 470 crores have been kept apart for the steel plants.

There are other important plants like the Hindustan Machine Tools, the heavy electrical plant, the National Coal Corporation, the aluminium plants, the basic drug industry and the basic fertiliser industries for which a very large provision has been made in the Second Plan.

An hon Member, speaking about the public sector, mentioned a factory which was perhaps the first of the public sector factories in this country namely the NEPA Mills. I submit to the House that we should not judge the entire public sector by the past performance of that one solitary factory. Even in the NEPA Mills we are confident that within the next six months the present troubles will be over. The boilers would be set right, we will be able to put the plant right. We will again reach the production of 60 to 65 tons per day which we had almost touched in March, and production will rise to 80

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to 80 tons by March next year. I have full confidence in that. We have gone into all the aspects of the mill and are providing for electrification, repairs and maintenance and boilers, expansion of boilers and proper utilisation of the entire machinery. I was coming to the entire public sector rather than merely concentrating on NEPA Mills.

Take for instance the Smdri factory. No country could have produced a better public sector project than the Smdri plant. After the early teething troubles were over, today it is producing 10 to 15 per cent more than the rated capacity of the plant which even the foreign designers never contemplated, and as I said in the Question Hour today, the cost of production of fertiliser in this country is Rs 60 to Rs 70 cheaper per ton than the imported fertiliser that comes to us.

Take for instance the Hindustan Machine Tools. There have been several debates in this House on this enterprise and a lot of anxiety has been rightly expressed by the hon. Members of the House. But the latest report, as the House is already aware, has already been laid on the Table of the House. A factory which was hardly expected to make any profit, or rather which was designed to make a loss of Rs 40 to Rs 50 lakhs has, during the past year, that is, 1956-57, made a nominal profit of Rs 5 lakhs. That profit is very much welcome, because it was never anticipated. It was a good working in the public sector, thanks to the technical staff, the managing director and the workmen in that factory who did devoted work, and the general superintendence and guidance of the Government of India, that we have been able to achieve it.

15 hrs

During the current year, the House is aware that the monthly production has reached almost 35 to 36 numbers

of machine-tools, that is, lathes, which it was never expected to do in 1956-57. And we are all hopeful that by the middle of next year, that is, by June next, the figure of production would reach up to 75 lathes, drilling machines, Radial drills and various types of utility products to which we are now rephrasing the Hindustan Machine-Tools.

About a factory like the Perambur factory or the Chittaranjan Locomotive, I need not plead before the House, because the House is fully aware of the position. This only goes to show that the public sector is forging ahead, and what further plants we are, therefore, encouraged to undertake are because of this early and very vital successes.

As the House is aware, we do not mean to remain at all dependent on foreign imports of heavy machinery any longer. That is why, with the help of the Russian and the British reports, and the two missions that came to this country, we have already launched and decided to launch on a programme of a heavy-machine-building plant in the State of Bihar. There are various other ancillary units attached to this machine-building plant. And when the whole plant goes into operation,—in the Second Five Year Plan, we shall spend about Rs 45 crores on that, resources permitting, we may spend a little more, and in the third Plan, when the whole project will be completed—it is expected to manufacture practically A-to-Z components of steel plants, of cement factories, of chemical plants etc. To it will be attached heavy-machine-tool plants and various other important chemical industries manufacturing units, and various types of industries manufacturing important equipments etc. which are today necessarily imported.

I mention this only because there was a general feeling in the House that the public sector is not making a good performance as it is expected to do. It is true that there is room for

considerable improvement Nobody can deny that In a country which is struggling to build a solid base of industrial development, these are all teething troubles, and I am glad that the House, with its generosity and forbearance, has considered the public sector a very vital thing

There was a little complaint that the public sector was perhaps encroaching too much on the private sector Of course, as I said earlier, there has been recently a great harmony in thinking in the whole country and in this House that these two sectors have both necessarily to co-exist, and they are both inter-dependent As a matter of fact, all our energies have been so directed that the public sector should be producing such goods as would try to make the progress of the private industries and the industrial development faster than what it is at present I have come across numerous occasions when I have told, and all of us in the Ministry have been telling, the industrialists to show to us one or two or three or four instances where any production undertaken by us has retarded the growth of the private industry I am glad to inform the House that at no time have we come across any instance in which we have retarded or stopped or not licenced a production in the private sector which they were capable of or which they were willing to undertake

When, of necessity of the great need of industrialising this country at a very fast rate, we have got to move into certain fields to bridge up the gaps between the demand and the supply, between the import and the export, necessarily, the tempo in the public sector has to be quickened up But I can assure the House that at no time was it adumbrated in the national Industrial Policy, nor in its implementation have we shown any particular preference or given any weightage which would retard the growth of either sector at the cost of the other

A mention was made that more attention should be paid to small in-

dustries and village industries. There were other hon Members who said the other way round, that we were wedded to some fads, either of the Ambar Charkha or some decentralised sector, and we were holding up the economy of the large-scale sector Here also, a dispassionate examination of the relevant features concerned of this economy, would convince the House that Government have maintained an even balance

At no time in the history of this country, particularly before 1947, was the handloom sector so well looked after As a matter of fact, I come from that part of the country where the Princes were the merchants, and all the yarn, which was, during the war, given on a quota basis to these Princes, for distribution to handloom weavers, never reached the handloom weaver, and was all more or less sold out by the persons concerned for earning a little profit Since Independence, the story is quite different From a mere 900 million yards, or a 1000 million yards in the handloom sector in 1947, we have now reached a production of 1700 or 1800 million yards, and I am quite hopeful that given the blessings of this House and the active co-operation of all the Members concerned, the total target of 2700 million yards, which we have reserved for the handloom sector in the Second Plan is not beyond the reach of that industry The weaver is a proud man He wants to be helped in his poverty, and if we make available to him all the information, all the assistance, all the techniques and all the spare parts and ancillaries that the Government of India and the State Governments are distributing, I have no doubt that a proper organisation in the co-operative sector of the handlooms will bring up the desired result

On the other hand, in spite of our keenness that both the Ambar Charkha sector and the handloom sector should be supported, we have not retarded the development of the textile industry As I have just now stated, at the time of Partition, the organised sector

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

had 3,700 million yards of production, which has now risen to 5,500 million yards. That is a very big chunk on a wide base of production, being about 50 per cent more.

Many hon Members are under the impression that we are not licensing new textile mills. I may tell them for their information that in the last four to five years, 114 new textile mills, both spinning and a few composite units, have been newly licensed. Currently, 3 million spindles are yet to be installed. This is not a small quantity. This is not a small production. When all that goes into operation, we can confidently hope that the production in the organised sector will also be very big.

It will be futile merely to talk on theory, and ask why Government are not yielding to higher targets where we can get 20 yards *per capita*, or 22 yards *per capita*. I was surprised when my hon friend Shri Ramji Verma .

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon) The target in the Second Five Year Plan for the organised sector, or the big sector, has been fixed at 5,000 million yards. How is it that you are going to give 3 million spindles or looms more for them? What about the Ambar Charkha then?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that in the Second Plan, a target of 5,200 million yards have been fixed for the big sector. But as the Prime Minister, and the Commerce and Industry Minister have been repeatedly saying, the targets of the Plan are the minima and not the maxima. Once these targets are reached, there is no reason why if the country can afford it, and if the resources are available with the industry or with the public sector, these targets should not go forward further. As a matter of fact, I mentioned only 5,500 million yards, but that was a conservative estimate. Actually, we reached 478 million yards in January of this year, which works out to 5,800 million yards for the

whole year. I have no doubt that next year, perhaps, we shall touch the 6,000 million mark in the organised sector.

What I have been trying to explain and clarify is that the industrial policy is so designed that every sector, whether it is large-scale, or whether it is small-scale, whether it is public sector or whether it is private industry, has been so nourished and nurtured, and promoted and assisted that it has succeeded, and more than enough succeeded, in almost a challenge to remove the poverty in the country, by looking after all the sections. And Government look to it that every section is properly helped, wherever it requires help, and wherever it is necessary to help.

I may say again that there is some misunderstanding in the minds of some of the Members about the Ambar Charkha. Ambar Charkha requires the blessings of the entire country. It has a great employment potential. It is a new instrument being devised, being improved, and is visible in the history of any under-developed country in any part of the world. If you examine how the British textile industry really developed, there also, in 1850 or so, you will find that these types of newer and newer gadgets, and more improved techniques of production were always being invented, and were always being discovered, so that along with the capital-intensive industries, which should really build the industrial base of the country, we have got to provide the social insurance, the social values, the employment of a large mass of people which these large industries all at once cannot afford to provide, nor have we got the wherewithal or the resources to provide employment to such a large mass of humanity through these capital-intensive industries.

That is where a very delicate balance has to be maintained between all the different sectors.

So I can assure the House that Government is not obsessed by any fads or any type of doctrinaire ideology.

All that we have to see that consistent with the socialist pattern of society that we want to establish in this country, consistent with our ideas of removing poverty, ignorance and disease lock, stock and barrel from this country and consistent with our ambition to industrialise this country as fast as possible, all these sectors have to be properly looked after

There was mention of the import of rayon silk by an hon Member, while he was speaking on khadi, he mentioned that Government had imported so much silk I might remind the House that this is an important item in the handloom industry Rayon silk is mostly used in handloom, both in sarees and various other products partly or wholly for borders and other things If we stop the import of rayon silk now, it will affect this industry It is not a luxury article as it is commonly understood to be That is why in this industry also we are trying to be self-sufficient The House will be glad to know that from a mere target of 24 million lbs, we have now almost licensed annual capacity of 100 million lbs, and given proper resources, I am hopeful that in the next three or four years, we will pass this target of 100 million lbs per year of rayon production in this country That will help to diversify and decentralise the organised industry in the country

I need not take more time of the House I would only urge that whenever a national policy is judged, we have got to see the different aspects, how that policy works and what is the impact of that policy on the different sections

I will say a word about how priorities in production have been maintained As the House is aware, 8 per cent is the rate of capital formation in the industrial investment in the last five years Perhaps this year it will be slightly more An hon Member wanted to know what was the production in 1956 and 1957 I can only give a broad comparison by saying that

practically in all sections of industry, 30 per cent is the minimum that has been recorded in a year excepting some very old organised industries like the textile industry where 30 per cent in a year would be out of all proportion. Otherwise, in the other sectors the rate has been fast enough. In some cases, the production might be almost 50 per cent more

I will cite the example of the engineering group of industries Even though the industrial index today stands at about 157.1 as compared to the 1947 figure or the 1951 base figure of 140, we find that the engineering group of industries has achieved an index of 248 That represents a very high priority As the House will easily see, this is as compared to the index of 140 in the base year 1951, for all the group of industries This engineering group of industries, which is very vital in order to industrialise the country, has almost reached a figure of 248 and given the bias and the impetus which we are trying to give in this Ministry, I have no doubt that this vital sector will flourish still more

The same is the story with the chemical industry, which comes next Here we have almost reached the figure of 187 as compared to 140 for all the group of industries

That was the only further point I wanted to make Not only has the policy been well-formulated, not only has it been implemented to the best of our ability, not only has the country as a whole responded to this policy of harmony and dynamism, but all the priorities required for national development at the fastest possible rate to remove the under-developed condition of this country have been looked into

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch Castes) I rise to take this opportunity to focus attention on a very serious situation arising in the textile industry of my constituency, namely, Sholapur

[Shri Sonavane]

Sholapur is an industrial centre having about 8 textile mills. Out of these, 2 are practically closed. One of them, the Narsing Girji Mills, was entirely closed on the 8th of this month, throwing out of employment nearly 4500 workers. The other, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill, is not working to full capacity and about 4000 workers are sent home without employment everyday. That means that nearly 8,500 employees are forced to go without employment and the families of these workers are on the verge of starvation.

I brought this point to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the 30th July. Then Shri Kanungo made the statement that the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills were in need of finances. I am sorry to say that this mill, the management of which is by the Morarka group, has not done well. The management have not improved the mill. On the contrary, conditions have gone from bad to worse. The Central Government and the State Government have advanced nearly Rs 94 lakhs to this Mill, and yet this Mill has not made any attempt to defray the debt. Only Rs 6 lakhs have been returned to the Government, and this amount has been appropriated towards interest.

In view of this state of affairs, is it proper or wise to think of advancing moneys or funds to such a type of management which has, even according to Government, mismanaged the whole affair and made the mill incur losses? I feel that a stage has been reached when Government should think, and think very seriously, of taking a very drastic step in regard to this mill.

As regards the Narsing Girji Mills, which was running with full complement, an officer of the Government of Bombay was lent to that mill. He was working as manager of that mill. But I am surprised to see that within three months of the appointment of this officer, the mill was entirely closed. The reason given by Shri Kanungo in the statement was

"They have no resources for the purchase of essential supplies like cotton and for payment of workers."

This is the situation and now both the mills are almost closed and production has come to a standstill. What is the policy of our Government regarding these individual textile mills? It is not a policy of nationalisation. I quite see that. But when individual industrialists are behaving in this manner and which is in the knowledge of Government, what should Government do? Should the Government sit down with folded hands and become a silent spectator and a helpless observer? I think that should not, surely, be the attitude of the Government. In these cases, where the individual industrialists have not done well or have no desire to do well except to bring pressure on Government to obtain more and more money, that they have squandered the money previously given to them without applying for the purposes for which they were given—surely, Government should find out a solution which is in the best interests of the nation and of the workers.

I visualise two or three solutions. One of them would be to take over the management of the mill which the Government had already done, but the Supreme Court came in the way and that effort was not successful. The Government have advanced Rs 94 lakhs and that money should be considered as compensation and the management of the mill should be taken over. If labour is also to be represented on the management, then it could be run on a co-operative basis also.

There is a very good officer with the Government of India, who is a textile expert and who is with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. This expert who has experience of the textile industry may be asked to manage the mills and that he would solve the problem. If this could not

be done, then the mill could be run on a co-operative basis. In the Narsing Girji mills, the labour have about Rs 13 lakhs as their provident fund. If labour representatives are prepared to run this mill on a co-operative basis, then it could be so run and they could be advanced some more funds.

15-25 hrs

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

The other solution would be to give some funds to the old management and ask them to run it. I think this management has not been so bad. These are the three solutions which seem feasible and it is the duty of the Government to see that no more time is lost as the labourers are suffering. There are nearly 8,500 workers and nearly 30,000 human lives dependant upon them. Their position should be improved and starvation stopped. If things are allowed to continue like this, I think, a very serious situation would arise and there would be labour trouble. So far, things have not gone to that extent. But, if Government sit with folded hands doing nothing, they would be shirking their responsibility towards labour and industry.

Then, I come to the next point relating to the village leather industry. The leather industry in the villages was once very prosperous, but, on account of the policy of the Britishers, it was hard hit. For the last 4 or 5 years our Government have paid some attention to this industry and loans and marketing facilities have been provided. Some people in the villages have again taken to this industry. If this industry is to flourish, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should pay some attention to this and the loans and advances to the people connected with this industry in the villages should be quickly paid. I have known instances where loans were applied for and it took nearly 2 years to give a loan of about Rs 1,200. I also feel that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should take

into confidence people in this trade and their representatives in order to find out a solution and ways and means of helping this industry and organising it. Otherwise, a lot of money will be wasted and the officers will merely go from district to district without organising the industry and draw their salaries and allowances all right. Therefore, I would suggest that the representatives of this trade should be taken into confidence and their advice sought and something done to organise this village industry.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Madam, I make no apology for focussing your attention on a problem to which many other hon. Members had referred because of its crucial significance and because on its successful solution depends the success of the Second Plan to a very large extent. I refer to the foreign exchange problem and the related question of export promotion. It is not the internal resources problem or the question of administrative organisation which was the bottleneck during the First Plan that threatens the success of the Second Plan, it is the shortage of foreign exchange. The question naturally arises as to why it should be so.

It was only in May 1956, that we discussed and approved the Second Plan. When we approved the Second Plan, what we had estimated was that we would be required to run down our accumulated foreign resources by only about Rs 200 crores. Why is it that even before a year had passed, this serious crisis has developed? Why was it that when we planned a year ago, we had not visualised such a serious situation?

If we analyse the problem, we have to confess that the policy of the Government has been at fault because we have to reckon the problem both from its import and export aspects. On the import side, there has been very much larger import than estimated. Who has been responsible? It is not merely the import of capital goods—as

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Shri Dasappa and as the hon. Minister tried to make out—that was responsible for this situation. True, there has been a much larger import of capital goods. But there has also been a larger import of consumer goods. If I may cite certain figures, the value of the import of an item like condensed and preserved milk rose from Rs. 465 lakhs in 1954 to Rs. 655 lakhs in 1956. Again provisions and oilmans stores showed an increase from Rs. 393 lakhs in 1951 to Rs. 830 lakhs in 1956. Even the Reserve Bank of India, in its latest publication, has had to say that there is an increase of Rs. 143 crores in 1956-57 in the imports of goods other than food, capital goods, metals, vehicles, etc. as compared to what was planned for. Why? The Reserve Bank article agrees that there has been a larger import of consumer goods. It goes on to say that judging from the composition of items in this group, it is reasonable to argue that a fair share of the increase went to satisfy the higher consumption demands. There is no denying the fact that there has been a very much larger import of consumer goods. Why should it be so particularly when there was this serious foreign exchange situation?

Even in regard to the import of capital goods, it has to be distributed over the Plan period. If we have allowed more import of capital goods in one year, why should it be so? We should have gone according to the Plan. Will it be the Government's contention that we should try to import the goods necessary for the Second Plan in one year? Should we not have gone gradually? The Reserve Bank article also says that so far as the private sector is concerned, there has been more import of capital goods than that planned for in 1956-57. Why was it so? It will not suffice merely to say that it does not matter as we have imported capital goods and that will encourage industrial development. It does not help because if

we import more than what we have planned for, we invite troubles.

So, the Government should honestly admit that there has been a fault in the past. We pay for the sins committed in the past. The Reserve Bank article states that the operational, as distinguished from the analytical, cause of the change from surplus to deficit should be traced to the larger volume of import licences which were issued during 1956 and the effect of which is likely to extend beyond April, 1957. The Reserve Bank put it in the most mildest form.

We may say that it is all over and gone. True. But, we are paying for the mistakes that had been committed. It is not quite true to say, as Shri Dasappa said, that the Government has not tightened up the imports now. It is more than tightened up now. We pay for those sins because we had imported more in the past.

Now, about exports. What are we going to do? I would ask the hon. Minister. If the main or crucial problem is that of foreign exchange, what will be the gap? How can our balance of payments, taking into account any foreign aid that may be available, be balanced? How are we going to meet the gap? That is the question.

What have we done in the past about exports? We have been trying to promote exports by the establishment of export promotion councils, boards, etc. What has been the result? The figures for 1955-56 are Rs. 641 crores; for 1956-57, they are Rs. 637 crores. These figures are from the Reserve Bank of India bulletin. It is only a difference of Rs. 4 crores. Various excuses could be adduced. One might say that it was because the terms of trade had gone against us. It may be so. But, it may not be very large. Again, there was the Suez crisis. It may have created difficulties. But, it has been estimated that the increased freight that we paid on account of the

Suez crisis is only of the order of Rs 15-20 crores. We cannot, therefore, say that it has been mainly responsible for this large gap in our balance of payments position.

Our efforts at export promotion have not as yet yielded much. Then, what is the main factor which is standing in the way of our exports being encouraged or promoted? The main factor is that there is inflation in the country. It is eating into our exports. There is a large internal demand at high prices and so there is no incentive to export. You cannot expect businessmen to export their produce when they know that there is a market at hand in our country. Then, who shall take the risk of exporting and undergo all the uncertainties? So unless we do something about our internal prices, I am sure that these export promotion councils or any other bodies that we may set up will not show material results.

I also want to ask as to why in spite of having established these export promotion councils, nothing much has been achieved. I was reading the report of these councils. All that they have been saying is that some more concessions should be given to export industries by way of relief in income-tax, excise duties remission of other kinds of imposts, etc.

Now, the question is that that way the encouragement of exports will not be very large. What are we trying to do? For example, we see that we are doing quite a lot about our engineering industry. It has developed, I agree. We are exporting, I agree. But, how much are we exporting? Only about Rs 4 crores. The export of engineering commodities during the last year has been to the extent of Rs 4 crores. How much more do we expect to export by trying to develop this industry? Even the industrialists say that they can take it up upto about Rs 10 crores.

We have to realise that we still depend on our traditional sources of exports. Our traditional exports are tea, jute and cotton manufactures. In 1955-56 they accounted for about 50 per cent of our exports. In 1956-57 they accounted for 54 per cent of our exports. So, we have still to depend on these three items primarily. Then, of course, there are hides and skins, ores like mica and iron ores, and vegetable oils. Those are our main export commodities.

The jute industry is not in a very good condition today. We have to give more attention to the condition of the jute industry. I come from West Bengal. I find that many of the mills are closing down. The labour is also restless there. They are being thrown out of employment. We have to find out ways and means how we can improve the condition of the jute industry. We have also to see how we can encourage the export of cotton textiles and tea.

But the main factor, when we come back, is that these items and the other items that we want to export are being priced out of export markets. The main factor is again the inflationary processes.

Only yesterday we had a question on gold smuggling, and Government was accused for not being able to prevent gold smuggling. They are taking all kinds of measures. But how can they prevent smuggling so long as there is a gap in the internal and external prices of over Rs 40? Unless that gap is bridged there will always be this tendency to smuggle, and it will not be prevented merely by police measures.

The main factor is, well we come back again to the inflationary process. I want the hon. Minister to tell us as to how he expects that we shall be able to balance the imports that we need by exports both visible and invisible and including the amount of foreign aid that we may reasonably expect to get from outside, and by what period. And before we do so what

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will be the gap that will be developing, and how does he intend to meet that gap. We have already brought down the Reserve Bank limit of foreign exchange to be maintained against note-issue to Rs. 300 crores. We may amend the Act and even do away with those Rs. 300 crores, but that will mean only its 300 crores. How long will we go on like that? What will happen then? We are living from hand to mouth. It is just like a spendthrift who has had some capital, and that capital is being wasted and he is not able to mend his ways.

I want the Government to give serious thought to this problem. Mere palliatives of trying to set up Export Promotion Councils, mere palliatives of sending certain missions abroad will not encourage export. Exports will only be encouraged when we shall be in a position to export commodities of a quality and at a price which the foreign markets will accept. Are we in a position to do that? If our prices are higher no amount of these things will help. Certain concessions may be given and we might be able to push up our exports by a little. But that won't be very much.

Therefore, I shall conclude by saying that, unless the Government are in a position to tackle the basic factors, we are faced with a serious situation which will continue, and I do not see how we can maintain, whatever heroics we may indulge in, the pace of the Second Plan.

शेठ बचल सिंह (आगरा) : समानेनी महोदय जी डिमांडस हमारे सामने हैं और जिस मिनिस्ट्री से ये ताल्लुक रखती है, वह मिनिस्ट्री बहुत उपयोगी मिनिस्ट्री है और उसका बहुत ज्यादा महत्व है। हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और एक कृषि प्रधान देश के लिए यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि उसके यहाँ उद्योग-धंधों की स्थापना हो। जिस देश का औद्योगिकरण नहीं होता है, उस देश की जो आर्थिक अवस्था है, वह सुधर

नहीं सकती है, वह कभी अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। स चीज को ही चूँट में रखते हुए हमने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में तथा इस द्वितीय योजना में सड़कों फरोड रुपये निर्धारित किए हैं, जिस को खर्च करके कि हम लाज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीस को, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीस को तथा काटेज इंडस्ट्रीस को प्रोत्साहन दे सकें।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमें बताया कि हमारे देश के जितने भी महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग हैं उन सब में उदरगदन में कृद्धि हुई है उन्होंने बताया कि हेसियन उद्योग में, कपडा उद्योग में, शुगर उद्योग में, मिमंट के उत्पादन में तथा तयाम दूसरे मिलों और कौटिल्यों में उत्पादन बढ़ा है और बहुत तेजी से बढ़ा है। इन सब के बारे में उन्होंने आंकड़े भी दिए हैं और यह बतलाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि काफी उन्नति तथा प्रगति हमारे देश में हुई है। लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी हमें यह कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश की बेकारी दूर नहीं हुई है, यहाँ की गरीबी दूर नहीं हुई है। इसका जो एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है वह यह है कि जो लाज-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज होती हैं उनमें बहुत कम आदमियों को रोजगार दिया जा सकता है जबकि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में बहुत अधिक लोगों को रोजगार पर लगाया जा सकता है। मान लीजिये कि आप एक लाख रुपये की लागत से एक लाज स्केल इंडस्ट्री शुरू करते हैं। उस इंडस्ट्री में मुश्किल से दस या पंद्रह आदमियों को धीसत पड़ती है जब कि अगर आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री शुरू करे तो उसमें ढाई सौ के करीब की धीसत पड़ती है। स वास्तु हमारे लिए यह नितान्त आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाना दें जिससे कि लाखों और करोड़ों आदमियों को रोजगार दिया जा सके। आपने अम्बर चर्खा चलाया है लेकिन अम्बर चर्खे से भी जो आशा की गई थी कि लाखों आदमियों को रोजगार पर लगाया जा सकेगा, वह अभी तक

पूरी नहीं हुई, वह सफलीभूत नहीं हुई, इस वास्ते यह नितान्त आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन दें। हम देखते हैं कि जापान ने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीस को बढ़ावा देने के क्षेत्र में आवश्यक-जनक तरफकी की है। वहा छोटी छोटी मशीनें लोगों को उनके घरों में देकर के लोगों की रोजी और रोजी का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और बे भली प्रकार से अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और उनको आर्थिक दशा भी सुधर गई है। मैं चाहता हू कि हमारे देश में भी छोटी छोटी मशीनें बनाई जायें और उनको लोगों को उनके घरों में सप्लाई किया जाय ताकि लोग अपनी तथा अपने बच्चों की गीबिका चला सकें। यहां पर हीजरी की कुछ मशीनें तैयार हुई हैं जिनकी कीमत कोई पाच-सात सौ रुपया प्रति मशीन है, और लोग घरों में उन मशीनों का उपयोग करके ई तान रुपय प्रति दिन कमा रहे हैं। ग्रम्बर चर्खे से भी आज काम लिया जा रहा है और जो लोग इसे चलाते हैं वे एक डेढ रुपया रोज कमा लेते हैं। लेकिन यह अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हू कि सरकार को इस ओर पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज तथा काटेज इंडस्ट्रीस को हर प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन व बढ़ावा देना चाहिए ताकि हमारे देश से बेकारी ब गरीबी दूर हो सके।

अब मैं आगरे के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हू। आगरा एक इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन है। यह कहते हुए मुझे खुशी होती है कि आगरे में एक इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनाना पिछले साल तय हुआ था और उसकी नींव भी रखी गई है। लेकिन आज आठ महीने हो गए हैं कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है। कानपुर में भी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनाने की योजना बनाई गई थी और वहा पर काफी प्रगति हो चुकी है और काफी फॅक्ट्रीस भी स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। लेकिन आगरा का जहा का तहा मामला पडा हुआ है, कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। आगरे में कई प्रकार की छोटी-छोटी

इंडस्ट्रीस हैं जिनको बढ़ावा देने की आज नितान्त आवश्यकता है। वहा पर पत्थर का काम बहुत अच्छा होता है और मार्बल का काम बहुत अच्छा होता है। इनसे ताज इत्यादि के माडलस भी बनाये जाते हैं और इस काम में बहुत से आदमी वहा लगे हुए हैं। उनको पत्थर मिलने में आज बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है। अगर उनको पत्थर मिजता भी है तो बहुत तेज भाव पर मिलता है जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि इन माडलस को बनाने वाले बहुत घाटा उठाते हैं। जो आर्किटेक्टस अर्थात् कारीगर होते हैं उनकी बहुत कम आय होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि एलबैस्टन पत्थर जो कि इटली से आयात किया जाता है, इन छोटे-छोटे लोगों को आयात करने की छूट दी जाए और नको सके लाइसेंस दिये जाय। आजकल इस पत्थर को आयात करने के लाइसेंस दो तीन बडे बडे आदमियों को मिल हुए हैं। वहा पर एमब्राडरी का काम भी होता है, ब्रश बनाने का काम भी होया है जिन को प्रोत्साहन दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। हजारों विदेशी और स्वदेश के लाखों की ताबाद में लोग बाहर से आते हैं और आगरे को देखते हैं। विदेशियों को ताज के माडलस इत्यादि बेच कर कितनी ही विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सकती है कितना ही डालर की आर्निंग होती है। लोग वहा की शाही मारतों को देखने के लिए आते हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि वहा पर इंडस्ट्रीस के वास्ते में जो कायदे पैदा हो रही हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हू कि आगरा में मैं कई वर्षों से आगरा विकास सम्मेलन उद्योग प्रदर्शनी कर रहा हू जिस में वहा की ५०-६० इस्ट्रीस आर बनाई गई चीजें प्रदर्शित की गई थी। इसका उद्घाटन उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री जी ने किया था। वे इस चीज को देखकर हुरान रह गए थे कि ये ये चीजें भी वहा पर बनती हैं। वहा जिल्ल इजिन के पिस्टन, रिब्स,

[सिठ अचल सिंह]

रेफ्रिजरेटर्स, कूलर्स, फिल्टर, बैट्री, सफरी बालटो का सेट, सेनेटरी का सामान, बुश, जूते त्यादि बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे के बनाये जाते हैं। यू-इंडस्ट्री में वहां कोई ५०,००० आदमी काम में लगे हुए हैं। मैं इस बात के लिए आपका भार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री का परिधान प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जो आपने खोली है, उसके 170 कई लाख जूते के आर्डर आगरे में प्लेस किए गए थे। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ कूपर-एलिन को तथा दूसरी बड़े बड़े कम्पनियों के पास भी लाखों जूते के बड़े बड़े आर्डर दिए गए थे। आज हम ऐसा देख रहे हैं कि जो बड़े-बड़े आर्डर होते हैं वे बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को दे दिए जाते हैं और कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को तथा मजदूरों को नसे महकूम रख दिया जाता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। बड़े बड़े आर्डर्स छोटी-छोटी तादाद में इन को भी मिल चाहिए।

आगरे जिले में दूसरा जो मक्य उद्योग है वह बैंगल्स का है और ग्लास का है जोकि फ़िरोज़ाबाद में है। करीब पचास हजार लोग इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। इन उद्योगों में जो लोग लगे हुये हैं, उनकी जो विस्क है, उनको भी आपको दूर करना चाहिए और उनकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मंत्री जी मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से हर वर्ष एक इंडस्ट्रियल प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए। यह प्रदर्शनी दिल्ली में करी चाहिए। अपने देश में जो नई नई चीज बने उन सबों का सामान प्रदर्शनी के वास्ते यहाँ मगाना चाहिए ताकि उन सब की बाजों को प्रदर्शित किया जा सकता है। स्थान भा पहले से यहाँ पर मौजूद है। इंडस्ट्रियल एग्जीक्यूशन यहाँ पर हर वर्ष होनी चाहिए जहाँ पर तरह-तरह की चीज जो कि भारतवर्ष में तयार होता है, वहाँ पर आबें और लोगों को आवश्यक एडवा ज दी जाए।

आज हम करोड़ों रुपये की कच्चीमूर गुड्स बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं और करोड़ों रुपया बाहर भेज रहे हैं, उसको हम बचा सकते हैं वधार्ते कि हम आर्गेनाइज्ड तरीके पर काम करे। इस तरह से हर साल इंडस्ट्रियल एग्जीक्यूशन करने से जो फेक्टस ऐंड फिगर्स हैं वे लोगों के सामने आते रहेंगे और लोगों को यह पता लगता रहेगा कि कता क्या हमारे देश में हो रहा है और कौन कौन सी कमियो है बाद में इन कमियो को दूर करने का भी प्रयत्न हो सकता है।

मुझे और अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है धन्यवाद।

Shri Kadiyan: Madam Chairman, the hon Minister has just now given out figures to show some increases in industrial production. I do agree that progress has been made in this direction. But he has conveniently left certain aspects, the prospects of which are not so bright. I do not wish to refer to all such aspects of the industrial development of our country but, first of all, I shall refer to an important aspect of our industrial development, namely, the question of utilisation of idle capacity in our industries.

The review of the first Five Year Plan states that the first two items in the general order of priority in the industrial field approved for the period of the first Five Year Plan were, firstly, fuller utilisation of the existing capacity in producer goods industries like jute and plywood and consumer goods industries like textiles, sugar, soap, vanaspati, paints and varnishes. Secondly, expansion of capacity in capital and producer goods industries like iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilisers, heavy chemicals, machine tools etc.

Even though the Government and the Planning Commission have been making tall talks on the need for the progressive utilisation of the unutilised capacity in our industries and even though we have passed six

years of planned development, we are still confronted with a considerably large amount of unutilised capacity in many of our industries. Though success has been achieved in some industries like cement, aluminium, electric motors, sewing machines, cotton cloth, etc., many of our industries have failed to increase the utilisation of idle capacity. I do not forget the fact that in the case of certain industries like sulphuric acid, jute, textiles, cotton yarn, vanaspati, etc., the position has slightly improved. In the case of sulphuric acid, the percentage of idle capacity has slightly decreased from 34 per cent in 1950-51 to 32.2 per cent in 1955-56. In jute textiles, it was 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 12.2 per cent in 1955-56, in cotton yarn, it was 29.4 per cent in 1950-51 and 10.9 per cent in 1955-56. For vanaspati, it was 48.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 38 per cent in 1955-56.

But the position has deteriorated in the case of industries like bicycles, power-driven pumps, sheet glass, asbestos cement, radio receivers, etc. The following are the figures for these items, as regards unutilised capacity. For bicycles, the percentage of unutilised capacity in 1950-51 was 15.8 per cent which increased to 32.5 per cent in 1955-56, for power-driven pumps, it increased from 11 per cent in 1950-51 to 44.6 per cent in 1955-56, for sheet glass, it increased from 50 per cent in 1950-51 to 60.8 per cent in 1955-56, for asbestos cement, it increased from 18.9 per cent in 1950-51 to 25.4 per cent in 1955-56, for radio receivers, it increased from 36.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 52.20 per cent in 1955-56.

Such is the position after six years of planned development. It should be noted that there is a correlation between the utilisation of the unutilised capacity and the progress achieved in the production targets in these industries. Many of these industries which have failed or have not made substantial success in the utilisation of the unutilised capacity have shown

comparatively low figures of production targets. For example, sulphuric acid, the target achieved is 82 per cent. In jute textiles, the target achieved is 88 per cent, in vanaspati, it is 92 per cent; in bicycles it is 97 per cent. On the other hand, an industry like the sewing machine industry which increased the utilisation of its unused capacity from 58 per cent in 1950-51 to 238.7 per cent in 1955-56 was able to fulfil the production targets having attained a record target of 121 per cent.

Therefore, it can be seen that the problem of utilisation of the unutilised capacity in our industries is an important one and in spite of this fairly large amount of idle capacity still existing in our various industries, we are still investing large amounts to increase the capacity of these industries. I submit that this idle capacity is in fact a social wastage. I request the hon. Minister to go into the matter seriously and remedy the situation, if he is keen in developing the country's industrial base.

16 hrs.

Another point I wish to state in this connection is that there is necessity for enlarging the scope of the public sector to cover all basic industries. All basic capital goods industries like iron and steel, machinery, electrical equipment, heavy chemicals, etc. must be brought under the public sector, if the Government wants the public sector to play an increasing role in the industrialisation of our country.

Not only that, I wish to state in this connection that the Government must be prepared to go outside the field of basic industries and enter boldly into some of the consumer industries of our country. Basic industries, precisely because they are basic, cannot be relied upon for making much profit. But a significant part of the investment programme can be met by the State enterprise if the Government is prepared to enter the field of

[Shri Kodiyar]

consumer goods industries. One possibility to be explored in this connection is the nationalisation of the foreign plantations including rubber, tea and coffee. With the scope of large external demand for these commodities and the prospects of larger internal demand, this will be a source of income for the investment for new enterprises.

The next point I wish to refer to is the necessity for running our State enterprises on a profitable basis. It is high time the Government made an enquiry into the working of our State enterprises, their organisation and management.

The total import of capital goods over the second Plan Period would be between Rs 1,400 and Rs 1,600 crores. The necessary and unavoidable import of capital goods and equipment from abroad will strain our balance of payment position, made dangerous by unrestrained imports of unnecessary and non-essential articles.

In this connection I wish to refer to an item of wastage in our foreign exchange in the recent past, that is, on consumer goods. Here are some figures about the import of luxury articles. In April to September, cutlery and hardware for Rs 14.9 crores and electrical goods for Rs 11.5 crores were imported. At this rate, the average will be Rs 53 crores for the year. In January and February, 1957, radios for Rs 27 lakhs, passenger and other motor vehicles for Rs 420 lakhs and refrigerators for Rs 56 lakhs were imported. These figures were disclosed in answer to three questions of Mr. A. K. Gopalan on 23rd July. At these rates, the year's total will come to Rs 30 crores. While the cry of pruning the Plan is being made by some, they want more of imports of these articles. All over the country, there is prohibition, but import of foreign liquor goes higher and higher. It was Rs 1.75 crores in 1955 and very nearly Rs 2 crores in nine months in 1956.

Last year the total available supply of steel in the country was 3.1 million tons. Of this, the Steel Controller allocated only 1.9 million tons consisting of 1.3 million tons of home production and 0.6 million tons imported on S.T.C. account. It means 1.2 million tons were imported on private account. In such a case, this 1.2 million tons could not obviously follow any scheme of priorities. Who can vouch that most of it has not gone in for construction of luxury buildings and cinema houses?

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I should like to refer to another important aspect of the problem in this foreign exchange position, namely, the necessity of giving paramount importance to such industries as will strengthen our export promotion. In this connection, my criticism is that the Government is not paying much attention to this problem. I wish to take the example of the cashew industry in our country. It is one of the best dollar-earning industries of our country. In 1956 alone, it earned dollar worth Rs 13 crores. This is an industry over which India has got monopoly, there is no major competition in the world market. Even though some steps have been taken in East Africa to run the cashew processing industry there, it is reported that they have failed, but still they are continuing it.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudu Kottai): The hon. Member is going on reading from his manuscript.

Shri Kodiyar: I was referring to the figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will be more careful now.

Shri Kodiyar: Sir, I was saying, there is no major competition in the world market in the cashew industry. Therefore, this dollar earning industry has to be protected. What is the position of the industry today? Many

of the factories are closing down and several thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment, but Government have not come forward to protect and develop this important dollar-earning industry

One of the main factors which hampers the progress of this particular industry is the hold of the speculative traders over the import of raw nuts from East Africa. Speculative trade is also going on in the export of these precious dollar-earning commodities. Another difficulty that hampers the growth of this industry is the non-availability of sufficient quantities of raw nuts for this industry. Only 50 per cent of the raw nuts are being grown here and about 50 per cent is being imported from East Africa.

Therefore, I would submit in this connection that the Government should immediately take steps to protect and develop this industry. Monopoly over the import of raw nuts should be immediately liquidated. The State Trading Corporation should take over the purchase of the cashew kernels and the State Trading Corporation should also monopolise the export of processed cashew kernels. A separate development council for this cashew industry should be constituted and generous aid in the form of loans and grants should be given to the cashew industrialists. This is all I have to say.

Shri Ranga: I was rather taken aback at the attack that my dear friend, Mr Ghose, was making on the failure of the Government to balance our payments, because I thought, as a very careful student of economics as he has been, he would have agreed with the Government as well as everyone else in this country that while we are going on with this expansionist economy and developmental programmes in this country (*Interruption*) it would not be possible even if you were to be transposed there for the next four years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may not be transposed.

Shri Ranga: to achieve that objective at all. But then he also took the Government to task for having allowed so many heavy imports during one year alone in 1955-56 and asked, why did they not stop it? These imports are not coming in, as he knows well, just by the years, according to months, according to dates. Orders had been placed. The materials, machines and various things were being manufactured there. When they were coming in,

Shri Bimal Ghose: If I may interrupt the hon Member, the hon Member does not know the facts. There is the Plan. The Plan says so much should be imported in a particular year. If you import more, you get into trouble.

Shri Ranga: I think one of the Ministers said this morning at question time that they have certain targets, certain national objectives. At the same time, these things cannot be kept within bounds. Within a period of five years, there must be elasticity. There has been elasticity. Otherwise, you cannot carry on the administration. Nor can you develop your industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not this develop into a dialogue.

Shri Ranga: Take the cement industry or the sugar industry. You want to import machines. You ask the Government for a permit. They give you the permit. You place an order on the other country. You open a letter of credit also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should also address the Chair.

Shri Ranga: I am looking at you all the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not only the look, that I want, I want language also.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, it takes time. It develops its own momentum and its own programme. What is more, I do not want anyone to find fault with

[Shri Ranga]

the Government because in one year Rs 300 crores worth of goods had been imported more than in the previous year or year before last, or anything like that I would like to know whether all or most of the things that we had imported were really not necessary for the industrial development of our country If really it can be proved that a major portion of the imports that we have made during the last two or three years really had gone to develop and rehabilitate many of our industries, we should be satisfied with that

Having said that, I would like to make another statement also For some years to come, it would not be possible to balance the payments No country in the world which has undertaken an expansionist programme of the kind that we have undertaken has ever been able to achieve it except when they had, of course, dictatorial powers or carried on their administration in a way which we would not like

One other statement that my hon friend has made surprised me He said, promote exports He mentioned some items One or two more have been mentioned by the hon Member from the Communist Party, I think All these industries, we have in view We have in view oilseeds In all these directions, however much we do, even if we have the maximum possible promotion of exports, we would find ourselves in deficit It is a world phenomenon That was the reason why the International Bank was brought into existence The SUNFED was brought into existence Unfortunately, it has not yet taken any material shape All over the world, there is the talk that the prosperous nations should go to the rescue of the underdeveloped countries, so that they may be helped to balance their payments and also import much more than could normally be expected if they were to keep themselves within their own resources

My next point is, the question is beyond the scope of my hon friends, the Ministers there How are they to keep enough money to pay for all these more and more imports that we would be needing, the know-how and the highly technical machinery? That would have to be tackled not only by these Ministers, but also by the Finance Minister and also the Foreign Minister That has got to be tackled by the policy of the Government that would be pursued as a whole If we have any quarrel with that particular policy, foreign policy and financial policy and so on, we may have to discuss that question in a separate way, apart from this particular discussion

It is unfortunate that the Business Advisory Committee, of which you, Sir, are the Chairman, has not thought it fit to separate the discussion on the two sections of this Ministry, Commerce and Industry, and give separate time for the two I hope, in the next year at least, there would be that kind of a change and more time given so that we could give better consideration to so many subjects that are within their purview

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah) I gave my name three days ago I did not get an opportunity to speak

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for the next year

Shri Ranga I would like to take up the handloom weaving industry I do not wish to go in great detail I would like that a statutory Committee or Board should be established in order to deal with the affairs of this particular industry We have the Handloom Board It is doing good work It can do better work if it comes to have statutory authority Also I would like to see on the Committee greater representation given to the representatives of the weavers than has been the position till now At the same time, I would also like the Government to consider the working of the Khadi Commission and see whether it would be good to place this Handloom

Commission on the same position or not. Personally, I would like the Government to have on the proposed Handloom Commission more power than they have over the Khadi Commission. Then alone it would be possible for this Parliament to exercise greater control than it has over the Khadi Commission.

I am not in favour of the introduction of power looms. The Handloom Board has not been in favour of it. The handloom weavers themselves as well as the State Governments have not been in favour of these power looms as has been proved by the failure of a large number of State Governments as well as the weavers in the respective States to take advantage of the so-called proffered Mohini Avatars that my hon. friend Shri Kanungo has conjured up of giving subsidies, grants and all sorts of things, in order to induce them to go into co-operatives, to introduce power looms so that they can go into a different economic society and convert themselves into wage slaves. I hope my hon. friends in the Ministry would not be so very enthusiastic, so very particular, about the introduction of power looms in the future.

There is a large section of the weavers who have not been able to come within the co-operative fold, especially co-operatives of the producers. I would like efforts to be made by the Handloom Board as well as by the Governments to bring all these people into the co-operative fold through marketing societies, so that they would continue to use all their initiative and all their funds as they do today and at the same time whatever cloth lies in their hands unsold could be sold through co-operation, by bringing them into the fold of co-operative marketing societies.

I am rather disturbed by the information that I got the other day that quite a number of these textile mills in Ahmedabad have been making losses. I do not know why I would like that question to be studied. We have also been told that there are

heavy stocks on their hands. Actually, I know, so far as the handloom industry is concerned, there are heavy stocks. I would like that particular question to be studied by the Ministry with a view to see that marketing facilities are increased and all these stocks are cleared and these mills are enabled to make profits again.

In issuing licences for imports, I would like the Government to consider whether the position would be improved if there were to be—I do not know whether it is there already—a Cabinet Sub-Committee consisting of the Finance Minister, the Minister concerned in this Ministry as well as the Foreign Minister or his Assistant to go into the question and consider the advisability or otherwise, once in three months, of giving these licences for such and such machinery and other things concerning different industries. Then, it may be possible for us to avoid many of the troubles that we are meeting with today.

In regard to cement and sugar manufacture, we are not having as much satisfaction as we would like to have. I am glad Government has adopted the policy of encouraging the establishment of co-operative sugar mills. But, they are now up against one great difficulty. Just as they are getting themselves, collecting money and are ready to place orders, these restrictions have come on imports. What are they to do? I would like that question to be very carefully examined.

We have got the machine tools factory. Many foreign visitors have complimented us on that. I congratulate the Government on that achievement at long last. But is that enough, should that be enough, should we not go farther than that? In order to do that, Government will have to explore the possibilities from every side. Foreign policy is intimately tied up with the development of our industries, and if you are going to divorce them and consider them in a compartment-like manner, we will not be able to make any progress.

{Shri Ranga]

In regard to the small-scale industries, I would like the Visvakarmas or the Visvabrahmins to be specially encouraged. They belong to the backward classes also. They should be given preference in the matter of training and enabling them to start as self-employed people in small industrial units using their own industrial skill. It is want of encouragement by the past as well as the present Government that has obliged us to import so many know-hows from abroad. The present engineers here as well as from outside are even today doing research in order to know the main principles of engineering that underline the construction of those gigantic temples of the South. And who built them? Our Visvakarmas. Even today some of the achievements of these people are unique. From all over the world great artists and sculptors and other people come over here and admire them, and yet we do not give them sufficient encouragement. We should look into the matter.

My last point is about rural industries. I was very glad indeed that one of our friends made a specific reference to the hides and skins or the leather industry. This is one of the industries in which we can give direct help, assistance and encouragement to a large number of Harijans. There is talk of giving them lands. It has remained a talk for a number of years, and I am afraid it is going to be like that for many more years too. But, here you can raise their economic status immediately, and their social status also, by providing the necessary sanitary conditions, proper environment and financial assistance. I would like the Government to be very much bolder in this matter than it has been till now.

I may have many more points, but I have to conclude now. In conclusion I would request you to use your good offices also to see that, as my friend Shri Yajnik put it, a rural bias is imported, to some extent at least into small-scale, and cottage industries as also handicrafts.

Shri Morarji Desai: I was getting overwhelmed by the figures quoted by several hon Members who spoke about the difficulties of foreign exchange and the difficult position that we are facing at present. I was not able to tally those figures with mine, and I would not, therefore, go into the figures with very great accuracy just at present because they are likely to be challenged.

Shri Bimal Ghose: So far as my figures are concerned, they are from the Reserve Bank Bulletin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not being challenged. Why should he worry?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot challenge the figures of the Reserve Bank, but it so happens that the figures of the Reserve Bank are for the fiscal year and my figures are for the calendar year. That also makes a difference. Then, as we cannot be infallible, the Reserve Bank also cannot be infallible, and my hon friend cannot, still further, be infallible because he is not in possession of more figures and he cannot be in possession of more figures. Therefore, we should not go into these matters merely by figures but by broad facts. If I were to go into the detailed criticism that was made about certain matters or the suggestions that were made on various accounts, I would occupy a very large time of the House which is not at my disposal.

I should have liked to meet all the points that were raised and all the suggestions that were made, but I do not think it is necessary to do so, because if we go into the general facts of the situation, and if I am able to explain to my hon friends here that though the situation is difficult, there is no case for alarm, and that if we have faith and confidence in ourselves,—I do not mean to say my friends opposite should have confidence only in us on this side, I would say they should have confidence in themselves also—then, we shall be

able to meet the situation very well; not only that, we shall be able to come out of it better, and it would not have been better if we had not, perhaps, met the situation. At least, that is how I view the situation.

We are sometimes charged with not taking measures which we should. When we take some measures we are told we are becoming extravagant. We were told we were not going in for a heavy industrialisation programme. When we go in for it we are told that we do not know our capacity and we are expanding beyond our measure. When we go into the public sector, the private sector says that we do not know how to manage things. When those who believe in the private sector begin to say this, others say that the private sector is eating into the public sector. The believers in the private sector say that the public sector is eating into the private sector. The fact of the matter is that we are not trusting each other. We are only going by some notional views and some theories which have no relation to the situation as it is obtaining in this country which, to my mind, is very peculiar and cannot be compared with that of other countries which have been developed or other countries which are not in the condition in which we are and which are very much under-developed. Therefore it is that our situation is very peculiar. The difficulty is that we have developed intellectually much further than economically, and therefore the intellect sometimes quarrels very seriously with the economic situation and each one tries to lay the blame on somebody else.

I was not here before a few months, but even in Bombay I used to hear from all concerned that the Commerce and Industry Ministry was managed very well. It had done a good job of it. I have no doubt that it had. If there is anything being done now, it is as a result of what has been done during the last three or four years. I have no doubt about it in my mind. But now that there is some trouble, somebody must be hanged for it, and

nobody is more handy today than my colleague who has displeased perhaps many people on account of some measures that Government has had to take and he has had to take on behalf of Government.

One should have no quarrel with people who find fault because in our culture we believe that the fault-finder is the best friend that one can have. It is only the one who praises you who leads you to trouble because he makes you feel that you are very clever, but the one who finds fault with us is a great benefactor because he puts you on your mettle, warns you and helps you to be better. It is from this point of view that I have taken the criticism that has been made.

I do not say for a moment that the criticism that has been made is not justified in anyway. I would not say that there is nothing for which justification cannot be found. For everything there can be justification, but whether on the whole that justification is there has got to be considered. We must take a whole view and not a part view at all.

Before I go into the question of the export and import muddle, as somebody called it, or the critical situation as it is arising now, I should like to go into the question of cottage industries, small-scale industries, heavy industries, the public sector, the private sector, consumer industries and all that sort of thing about which a lot has been said.

We were also told by my hon. friend from Eastern Uttar Pradesh that that part of the country was suffering seriously on account of want of industries and employment. I cannot doubt the facts. The facts are true. But I was surprised that he considered it fit to give a warning that if we were not immediately able to do something, there would be trouble. Well, perhaps, the trouble will come from him and his friends. That was what he meant. That does not help us at all. That is not going to create any industries in that part. If industries are to

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be created, then they can be created only by co-operation and an understanding of the situation and by collecting all the means at our disposal and by the willingness to work hard. Without that, nothing can be done. It is true that the problem in that part is more of small industries and cottage industries than even of bigger industries.

As a matter of fact, here also, we have got to have a sense of proportion for ourselves. I see no conflict between development of heavy industries and development of small-scale industries, and cottage industries or village industries. Both are necessary for our country. But this is forgotten. Some people think that we must have only heavy industries, and they consider that paying attention to the smaller industries and the village industries is a mistake, perhaps, is a very backward thing, or a sign of a very backward intellect, or I do not know what to call it, but they consider that these people are reactionaries. Perhaps, that is what they might consider. Then, there is the other side which considers that heavy industries are too much thought of we are going to a direction where there is going to be serious trouble for us in this country, and we are going all on wrong lines, and, therefore, we must only concentrate on village industries and cottage industries.

This is where we suffer from a lot of want of consideration. If we consider that this country has to be prosperous, and if we want to develop it to the satisfaction of all of us—I do not want that the country should be developed to the satisfaction of a few people, we want that the country should be developed to the satisfaction of everybody, not to any imaginary satisfaction of everybody, as he wants, but to a reasonable satisfaction of every person who can think reasonably—we shall have to work hard in all directions, and we shall have to concentrate on the heavier industries as well as on the cottage industries,

village industries and small-scale industries, because, whereas the heavy industries supply us with wealth, and with a lot of material which is required also for cottage and small-scale industries, they do not supply us with employment which is very necessary for our country, and which can be supplied only by the smaller industries, cottage industries and village industries.

There are people, economists also, and very clever and honest economists—I have no quarrel with them about their honesty or about their intelligence or cleverness—who, I am afraid, are not taking a whole view; they are not taking into consideration the facts as they obtain in this country. When people argue that khadi gives only eight annas' remuneration to a man who works, they forget that it gives that remuneration to a man who is getting nothing today. If a man can get instead of eight annas, a rupee or twelve annas or Rs 1-8-0 in any other thing nobody is going to say that he should be forced to take to this thing but if they cannot get any other thing why should these people not be encouraged to take to it? But what do we find? There are many people who say that we are not encouraging cottage industries. They go on saying that but they go or discouraging the people from taking to it by saying that there is nothing to be earned in it, that they are being neglected and that they are being put backward. This is what hampers us in the development of all these industries.

It is easy to organise huge industries, bigger industries, because that is an organised sector. But to organise village industries on a cottage basis requires the organisation of individuals by people who are selfless workers and not merely paid workers, and unless that is done, it becomes very difficult to encourage cottage industries or village industries. And that is what has got to be taken up.

It is wrong to say that the Government of India have not been mindful of the necessity of encouraging cottage industries. The Government set up first a Khadi and Village Industries Board, and now a statutory Khadi and Village Industries Commission, who are looking after the development of these various industries, and they are being supplied with all the necessary finances for developing these industries.

There was an argument several times that they were not being encouraged. But that was also not properly understood. What was said was that all this must be properly considered, and money should be asked for as it was required. Merely giving money will not be useful. Here, an instance was cited about the silk industry. The Silk Board was always preparing a budget for Rs 40 lakhs and spending Rs 20 lakhs at the end of the year. That happens because there is a very strong desire to develop quickly, and, therefore, a budget is prepared at the beginning of the year, but it is not possible for them to enthuse every villager or the villagers that are to be enthused in this to take to this, and to utilise the subsidy that is to be given or the financial assistance that is to be given to them. When that happens, it is not possible to spend all the amount. But, if that amount had not been provided for by the Board, then the Board would have been castigated for want of desire to help the industry. This is what happens also with the Government of India.

If we say, take money as it is required, then it is said, we are not encouraging the industry. When we give money as it is asked for, and it is not spent, then we are charged by saying that we are now becoming imprudent and we are providing without consideration money which could have been utilised better elsewhere.

Now, if this is how we are going to take stock of various matters that have to be tackled in this country, it

will be impossible for anybody to function and to work as he should. We are certainly facing a very difficult situation, but that difficult situation is not all to our disadvantage, as I see it. It may be true that more things were imported in the past, which some people think should not have been imported. But I do not think that that was the intention of anybody to do in this Government. Government allowed these imports because it was considered they were necessary. There were large demands for allowing these imports to be made, whereas there were one or two voices which said that imports should not be allowed, there were many people who said that imports should be allowed. I am today told by several people that some of the goods like cosmetics or contraceptives must not be allowed, but there are many who say they must be allowed. Now, what are Government to do? At that time, therefore, several things had to be allowed, in order that those things can be manufactured here also, and, therefore, several import licences had to be given. If the sum total of it now becomes a burden, it is not that all this was not thought of or that we are now facing a situation which could not have arisen if we had been more prudent. It is possible, there may be wiser people, and there cannot be any dearth of them, who may have had perhaps a greater vision and could have done it better. But I cannot, for myself, say that I could have done better or others could have done better, I myself do not see it; others may claim, but it is only when they are put into the task of it that they can prove whether it can be done better or not. It is not only in this country that this situation is being faced. In other countries where they can take short-cuts, they also are faced with the same situation of difficulties of foreign exchange or shortage of capital in the country itself. But that is very natural.

Supposing I want to increase my physical capacity and, therefore, I

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want to have running exercise, I begin to run, I want to run for five miles every day, but I cannot run five miles every day. Therefore, I start with running a furlong a day, but I have got to keep on increasing it every day, if I want to reach those five miles as soon as possible. Therefore, every day, I have got to go on extending it more and more. Sometimes, I get breathless. I have got to take breath, and again, later, I can do it. That is the position with ourselves. We have got to expand the prosperity of this country, if we are going to make the people in this country contented. We cannot wait for hundred years to do so. We have got to do it in as short a time as possible.

My hon friends opposite want us to do a miracle within a year or two years. They go on asking for things which it would be impossible for any people to do. When they ask for these things, they forget that it is not possible to achieve these things. Still they want us to achieve them. And when we make an attempt to achieve these conditions within a smaller number of years, say 15 or 20 years, then we face a situation which becomes difficult for us. We are charged with creation a difficult situation and then asked how are you going to meet the situation? It is a very relevant question to put, because how are we to meet it is a question which does not affect us merely but affects the whole hon House, which affects all the people of the country. I would not, therefore, say that this is a matter which should not be asked. But it is a matter which concerns the Finance Ministry. There is going to be a discussion on the Demands of the Finance Ministry. I cannot encroach upon the privilege of my hon colleague to speak on that occasion and his right to speak about it. I would not, therefore, anticipate any arguments in that matter. I would only try to explain the problem as it touches the export and import question.

It has been argued that we have been going at a rake's pace in the matter of imports. If we examine the import and export position from 1950 onwards till 1956, this is what we find. The balance of trade from 1950 onwards has been minus. In 1950, it was minus Rs 1 crore. Then it went on rising, minus Rs 87 crores, minus Rs 191 crores, minus Rs 55 crores, minus Rs 55 crores, minus Rs 65 crores, and in 1956 it was minus Rs 201 crores. It has been larger after that.

It is said that all this has happened because we had more consumer goods and we went on at a rake's pace in getting consumer goods. Even in the matter of consumer goods, we cannot say that all consumer goods are useless. There are several consumer goods which are essential and which we have got to get from abroad if they are not made here. Take for example crockery or sanitaryware which was not made here before. They are consumer goods. Bicycles are also consumer goods. But now that we are manufacturing more bicycles here, we are not importing more bicycles.

But even there, if we examine the figures from 1952 to 1956, we will find that in 1952 import of capital and producer goods amounted Rs 449 crores and that of consumer goods amounted to Rs 360 crores, totalling an import of Rs 809 crores worth of goods. If we go to 1956, we find that we had imported capital and producer goods worth Rs 622 crores and consumer goods worth Rs 193 crores. That means we have cut down from Rs 360 crores to Rs 193 crores. It is not as if this slashing has happened only in one year, in 1956, but this is the year about which a charge has been made that more consumer goods have been obtained. In 1952, it was Rs 360 crores, in 1953 it was Rs 221 crores, in 1954 Rs 211 crores, in 1955 Rs 200 crores and in 1956 Rs 193 crores. In 1957, it is going to be much less.

Therefore, it would not be right to argue that more consumer goods have been obtained in the past years. All this is argued only because there is perhaps a prejudice against this Government or about particular persons. That is all that I can say.

My hon friends themselves said that consumer goods could not exceed Rs 30 crores. If Rs 30 crores was going to break the back of this country, this country can never exist. Rs 30 crores cannot do it. I am prepared to grant that it may have created a bad psychological situation. One of my hon friends argued that there are many things obtainable in Connaught Circus. That is where they do not know the facts. Several of these goods—of which they say some are useless—are smuggled goods. Then they will say why are smuggled goods allowed to be sold? I myself was intrigued about it and have been going into this matter. I was told only last month how this has happened. Now I am taking steps to see that this may not happen. What happens is that there are smugglers who will always smuggle goods. I do not think that any government is going to be able to prevent smuggling of goods, not even in countries which may have a very iron administration to stop all that. There also smuggling goes on. Therefore, smuggling will go on everywhere. But what happens is that these people are also caught. When these goods are caught at the customs, they are forfeited.

Now the Customs, in order not to waste the economy of this country, put them to auction and sell those goods. Then these goods come in the market and are sold. And many people seem to think these goods are now obtainable and this Government is very stupid, it is not able to take action against this.

I am, therefore, trying to find out a way whereby these goods may not come into the market in this manner, but Government may take them and utilise them for government pur-

poses. That is what we might do. We may utilise them and pay for them. But then it will not excite uniformed criticism from people who do not know these things and who cannot know these things. I myself did not know about it till last month, and I myself was very much intrigued about it, and was always considering how we were failing in this matter. Therefore, there are some things which sometimes pass our attention and things are done in a way which creates suspicion.

A demand was made that a committee should be appointed to go into the muddle to see that all those responsible for it should be punished. I am not surprised at the demand because this demand is made on almost every question, and therefore it also loses its importance. What will be achieved by a committee going into these things? The figures are there before us, all of us can go into them. Let us sit down if necessary. I am prepared to sit down with anybody who is prepared to examine the matter with me, and if there is a mistake, I am prepared to accept the mistake. I do not say that no mistakes have been committed. I am not prepared to say that Government will not say that. My colleague will not say that. Nobody will say that. But are my hon friends opposite perfect? Are they very correct in all the criticism that they make? And if they excuse themselves about their faults, why should they not have a little sympathy for us who are mortals, who on this side work from day to day and sometimes commit mistakes on account of over-work or perhaps for want of sufficient intelligence? It is possible. Intelligence is a gift of God. It cannot be given or taken by anybody. That is not a matter which comes only because one sits on this side or that.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): If we make mistakes, they do not cause the nation loss. But if you make mistakes, they cost the nation, they very

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seriously affect the nation (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friends get excited immediately something goes home.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They say that their mistakes do not cause loss.

Shri Morarji Desai: The greatest mistake that they commit is in not having any patience. They do not even imitate us in that matter. Let them not imitate us in other matters, but in the matter of patience let them do so.

Shri Nath Pai: Have we not listened to you patiently?

Shri Morarji Desai: I never interrupted them when they spoke. My colleagues never interrupted them when they spoke. We never interrupt them in the manner that they do—all of them saying something at the same time. It may look very well for them. But I do not think anybody in the gallery is going to appreciate this sort of thing. They will only ask: what decorum is observed?

Therefore, patience is necessary. Nothing is going to be achieved by interrupting me. I can be interrupted a hundred times. That perhaps is considered parliamentary practice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was due to my incapacity. I will take note of it.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, Sir, I am not at all saying that. With all due deference to you, I must say that I did not say that. But I do not mind interruption because I consider an interruption better because it enables me to enlighten my hon. friends better and also to show them where they are erring. Therefore, I am not bothered about it.

I was told about the unused capacity of several industries. It was said that there is unused capacity and yet

we are going on expanding. Even here, some of my hon. friends perhaps do not see. They were given figures and yet they do not see those figures. In bicycles, when we were producing 49,000 bicycles, in 1947, or somewhere about that time, it was said that there was 15 per cent of unused capacity. We are now producing 6.5 lakh numbers and they say that there is 40 or 22 per cent of unused capacity more. What we are doing is that we are expanding the capacities of all these units to produce and as they produce more, the figures that are taken either by the Tariff Commission or other bodies are taken at a particular time. At that time, some things may not be used. They were just in formation or preparation or construction and at that time, perhaps, it was seen that there was unused capacity. From that it should not be judged that this Government is going on in such a way that the capacity which is there already is not used but we are going on installing more and more machinery and frittering away our slender resources. That is not how this Government wants to work; we want to see that all the machineries are utilised.

My hon. friend from Ahmedabad said that the jute mills are working in a scandalous way because it is criminal to seal up some of the looms. Would it be criminal to seal up some of the looms or would it be criminal to produce more than we can sell and more than we can consume and then close the mills? I do not understand if my hon. friend has ever thought of rhetoric but he does not think of economics as such in the conditions as they obtain. It is not the fault of the jute mills that exports have decreased. There is competition in everything. Is it thought that we can export anything that we like, at any time that we like and in any manner we like? We are not the only country that exports things. I do not

think we have any monopoly in any thing. We had some monopoly some years ago in something, agricultural produce. But we cannot afford now to send out agricultural produce.

Take the case of groundnuts. It may be that we can send out as much as we like and when we like because there we can get a monopoly. But can we send our groundnuts and groundnut oil as we want? We can send them out only at the cost of our poor people because they require oil and oil is a very necessary substance for all the poor people. And, if the prices soar high because of a panic—and a panic can easily be created here as soon as we send out 10,000 tons and the prices will go high—then this Government will be blamed for hat. It will be stated that we started these things. All these things cannot, therefore, be talked about in the market place and a panic be created. If we only learn one lesson that in matters economic, it is better to be more prudent, it is better to take counsel together and judge but not to go about pulling each other's hairs or heads or legs, and that in the common interest of the country we should see that we pool the resources of all of us, then we can go about developing the country in the best manner possible.

This is not a political matter at all to my mind. This is a matter which affects the whole country. If we want to meet the situation, I would appeal to my hon. friends to consider these more fully and to help the Government in meeting the situation in the best manner possible. I do not say they cannot enlighten us more. They can certainly enlighten us much more. But, if it is going to be done only in public and at cross-purposes no good purpose will be served. If only constructive suggestions are made they will be accepted by all of us and we will not only profit by them but we will thank them.

I personally am a great optimist always and I do not believe in being

a pessimist because a pessimist always ends in suicide and that is not a matter which I consider is a fundamental right for me. It may be a fundamental right for many people but I believe in being an optimist in the worst conditions possible. It is human intelligence of the proper sort which stands up to it and faces it and makes the best of it. That is what the country is called upon to do today and I have no doubt that my countrymen will not fail the situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can I put all the cut motions together?

An Hon. Member: No. 148 separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Re 1 (Neglect of the handloom and power loom industries).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the other cut motions together.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of Demands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 104."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sum not exceeding the amount shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to

defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following head of demand entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand No. 4".

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,51,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,63,36,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,49,17,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Salt'".

DEMAND No 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'".

DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,68,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'".

DEMAND No. 104—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,01,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'".

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 70, 71, 72 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. As the House is aware, 6 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall treat them as