

SHRI MD SALIM: How is it that the Government is not aware of it?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: At no stage, has it come to my Ministry. The Gopalsingh Committee report has not been taken up by my Ministry at all. If and when it does come ...*(Interruption)*.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : जब वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री थी, सोशल जस्टिस उसमें नहीं था तो उस जमाने में गोपाल सिंह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अगस्त, 1990 में यहां पर राज्य सभा में रखी गई थी। यह कमेटी 1980 में बनी थी to go into the details of discrimination against the minorities and about their empowerment. अभी वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री, सोशल जस्टिस एंड इम्पावरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री बन गई है जबकि माइनारिटीज़ का दफ्तर भी वहीं पर है तो कम से कम सरकार को इतना इनसेंसेटिव तो नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो रिपोर्ट 20 साल पहले बनी और वह रिपोर्ट 10 साल पहले यहां रखी गई उस रिपोर्ट को भूल जाएं और यहां पर चर्चा भी न हो और अमल भी न हो। माइनीरिटीज़ की हालत का इससे पता चलता है इस मुल्क में।

मौलाना ओबैदुल्ला खान आज़मी: वह बड़ा अहम सवाल है। क्या सरकार इस रिपोर्ट को यहां पर लाएगी और बहस कराएगी?

औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वार्षिक विकास दर

*204 श्री कपिल सिब्बल:

श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:

क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है का औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वार्षिक विकास दर में गत वर्ष की तुलना में बढ़ोत्तरी होने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1998-99 के दौरान वास्तविक विकास दर क्या थी;

(ग) चालू वर्ष में विकास दर कितनी होने का अनुमान है और क्या सरकार ने उन उद्योगों का भी पता लगाया है जिसमें गत वर्ष की तुलना में विकास दर बढ़ी है या कम हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे उद्योग कौन-कौन से हैं जिनमें विकास दर बढ़ रही है अथवा कम हो रही है?

†Transliteration of the Speech in Persian Script is available in the Hindi Version of the Debate.

‡सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री कपिल सिब्बल द्वारा पूछा गया।

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वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1999-2000 की अवधि के दौरान औद्योगिक उत्पादन की समग्र विकास दर 6.9 प्रतिशत है, जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान यह 3.4 प्रतिशत थी। विकास दर की संभावना सकारात्मक है।

(ख) 1998-1999 के दौरान विकास दर 4.0% थी।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान विकास दर का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया है। अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1998-1999 और 1999-2000 के दौरान उद्योगों में हुई विकास दर को निम्नलिखित तालिका में दर्शाया गया है।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन की विकास दर

उद्योग समूह		विकास दर की प्रतिशतता	
		अप्रैल-अक्तूबर 1998-1999	1999-2000
1.	खाद्य उत्पाद	-4.1	-0.5
2.	पेय, तंबाकू एवं उत्पाद	15.3	9.6
3.	सूती वस्त्र	-11.2	6.0
4.	उत्त, रेशमी तथा मानव निर्मित फाईबर वस्त्र	6.8	12.5
5.	जूट तथा अन्य वनस्पति फाईबर वस्त्र	-4.8	-4.3
6.	वस्त्र उत्पाद	-0.5	0.1
7.	लकड़ी तथा लकड़ी के उत्पाद और फर्नीचर तथा फिक्सचर	-3.9	-15.1
8.	कागज और कागज उत्पाद	14.3	15.8
9.	चमड़ा और लोभ (फर) उत्पाद	4.2	15.3
10.	मूल रसायन तथा रसायनिक उत्पाद (पेट्रो उत्पाद व कोयला को छोड़कर)	6.0	12.0
11.	रबड़, प्लास्टिक, पेट्रोलियम तथा कोयला, उत्पादन	11.3	1.9
12.	अधात्विक खनिज	2.4	23.1
13.	मूल धातुएं तथा मिश्रधातु उद्योग	-1.6	3.5

	उद्योग समूह	विकास दर की प्रतिशतता अप्रैल-अक्तूबर 1998-1999 1999-2000	
14.	धातु उत्पाद तथा पुर्जे मशीन व उपकरण छोड़कर	24.2	-6.5
15.	ट्रांस-उपकरणों को छोड़कर मशीनरी व उपकरण	-3.0	20.0
16.	परिवहन उपकरण तथा पुर्जे	23.3	1.2
17.	अन्य विनिर्माणकारी उद्योग समग्र औद्योगिक विकास दर	9.1 3.4	-14.0 6.9

Annual growth-rate of industrial production

†*204. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI BARJINDER SINGH HAMDARD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the annual growth rate of industrial production is likely to increase in the current year as compared to that of the last year;
- (b) if so, the actual growth-rate during 1998-99;
- (c) the estimate in this regard during the current year and whether Government have also identified those industries in which growth-' rate is either increasing or decreasing, as compared to that of the last year; and
- (d) if so] the names of the industries in which growth-rate is either increasing or decreasing?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) The overall growth rate of industrial production during April-October, 1999-2000 is 6.9% compared to 3.4% during the corresponding period last year. The outlook for growth is positive.

†Original Notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) The growth rate during 1998-99 was 4.0%

(c) and (d) Government have not made an estimate of growth rate during the current year. The growth rates of industries during April-October 1998-99 and 1999-2000 may be seen in the following table.

Growth rate of Industrial Production

Industry Group	Percentage growth rate April-October	
	1998-99	1999-2000
1. Food Products	-4.1	-0.5
2. Beverage, tobacco & Products	15.3	9.6
3. Cotton Textiles	-11.2	6.0
4. Wool, Silk and Man made fibre textiles	6.8	12.5
5. Jute and other vegetable fiber textiles	-4.8	-4.3
6. Textile Products	-0.5	0.1
7. Wood & Wood Pds. & furnt. fixt.	-3.9	-15.1
8. Paper & Paper Products	14.3	15.8
9. Leather & fur Products	4.2	15.3
10. Basic Chem. & chem. prod. (exce. Petr. prod & coal)	6.6	12.0
11. Rubber, plastic, petr. and coal prod.	11.3	1.9
12. Non-metallic mineral	2.4	23.1
13. Basic metals & alloy industries	-1.6	3.5
14. Metal Products & Parts excep. Mach. & equip.	24.2	-6.5
15. Machinery and equip, other than Trans, equip.	-3.0	20.0
16. Transport Equipment & part	23.3	1.2
17. Other Manufacturing Industries	9.1	-14.0
Overall industrial growth rate	3.4	6.9

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue that I have raised today is, I think, of fundamental importance because it relates to the future of industrial production in this country. I have seen the reply of the hon. Minister. What is clear from the reply and from the

[13 December, 1999]

RAJYA SABHA

facts and figures that are available with the Government is that industrial production does not augur well, as far as its future is concerned. If you look at it, right from 1990 till date, apart from one year, that is, 1995-96, when the annual growth rate was 12.5 per cent, in every other year, it has been less than 10 per cent. And the reason for that is quite simple. That is the first question that I want to put to the Minister. The reason is that it is directly related to the availability of energy resources in this country. Because, as you know, industrial production ultimately depends on the availability of energy. As far as energy resources in this country are concerned, we are in for very difficult times ahead of us. As you know, Sir, 60 per cent of the total oil consumed in this country is imported. As far as...*(Interruptions)* As far as natural gas is concerned, ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question. I will stop ok. 12 o'clock

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am putting the question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry is looking into this aspect of the matter, as far as the future of industrial production is concerned i at

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I beg to differ with the hon. Member when he says that the industrial progress is not satisfactory. It is not so. For example, all the credible reports indicate a strong recovery. In fact, some newspapers are praising the progress. 'The Hindu' says: "Robust growth in industrial production." Last October, the growth was zero; and this time it is 8.7 per cent. Then, Sir, "strong performance in the manufacturing sector and spurt in the intermediate and consumer goods pushed industrial production to 8.7 per cent against zero growth in October, 1998." This is 'Financial Express'. Then, Sir, "fuelled by continued buoyancy in electricity and the manufacturing sectors, Indian industry grew by an impressive 6.9 per cent." This is 'Pioneer'. Therefore, Sir, there is an all-round progress. But I want to say that we have not attained the ten per cent growth rate. It may be very difficult. But I can say one thing. During the first three decades of ear independence, our GDP growth rate was 3.5 to 4 per cent. It was ridiculed by others as the Hindu rate of growth. But in the 80's, it went up to 5.8 per cent. I mean, the GDP growth rate. It accelerated to 6.5 per cent in the Eighth Plan, that is,

1992-93 to 1996-97, thanks to the pioneering efforts of Dr. Manmohan Singh and others. Now, 'according mid-term review of RBI our GDP growth during the year 1999-2000 may be 6 to 6.5 per cent'. Sir, I would like to go further. Some analysts say that with impressive industrial recovery and the prospects of increased agricultural production, the GDP in 1999-2000 is likely to touch 7 per cent, against the estimated rate of 6 to 6.5 per cent. Sir, I think eminent economists, like Dr. Manmohan Singhji, would appreciate it. India has been, and will be, one of the first ten fast growing economies in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Constitution of a body for Visual Media

*205. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a body for Visual Media has been proposed on the lines of Press Council of India (PCI);
- (b) if so, what would be its salient features; and
- (c) whether it would be provided* with enough powers to enforce its decision unlike the PCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Tobacco

*206. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tobacco exports has declined;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures taken to boost export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) The total quantity and value of