

loms dated the 9th May, 1980 and 264-Customs dated the 3rd December, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8365/84 for (i) and (ii)]

#### DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY— (Contd.)

**श्री राम पूजन पटेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :**  
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने उद्योग मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण के विषय पर मुझे अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। यह बात तो निर्विवाद है, सत्य है कि उद्योग विभाग ने इस देश के विकास में अपनी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। हमारे इस देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पहले ही एक नीति निर्धारित की थी कि देश का विकास उद्योगों के माध्यम से ही हो सकता है, वह चाहे भारी उद्योग हों, चाहे लघु उद्योग हों। बिना उद्योग के हमारा देश विकास नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के भाई लोग जब अपने विचारों को व्यक्त कर रहे थे तो क्या कह रहे थे कि उद्योग विभाग देश को मजबूत नहीं बना सका है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ था उस समय हिन्दुस्तान में सुई भी नहीं बनती थी और आज हमारे देश के अंदर कोई भी चीज ऐसी नहीं है कि जो यहाँ न बानी हो। वह चाहे पनडुब्बी हो या जड़ालू हवाई जहाज हों, सब यहीं बनते हैं। इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान को मजबूत करने में उद्योग विभाग ने बहुत योगदान किया है। सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज हमारे देश के उद्योग मंत्री, तिवारी जी, जो पहले योजना विभाग के मंत्री रहे हैं यहाँ उपस्थित हैं। ये इतने विद्वान हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को मजबूत बनाने के लिये अच्छी-अच्छी योजनाएँ

बना कर गाँवों में उद्योग लगाने के बारे में अवश्य विचार करेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गाँवों में जो भूमिहीन हरिजनों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिये रकबा दिया जाता है वह अधिकतर बेकार हो चला जाता है। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जितना रकबा हर ब्लॉक में दिया जाता है उतने रुपये से अगर हर ब्लॉक में एक छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगा दी जाये तो वहाँ के भूमिहीन हरिजनों को उस में रोजगार मिल सकेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा होने से वे गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठ सकते हैं। क्योंकि उद्योग विभाग एक ऐसा विभाग है जिस से देश की बेकारी और बेरोजगारी बहुत जल्द दूर हो सकती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ब्लॉक स्तर पर छोटे उद्योग लगाने की व्यवस्था करा दें। उस से गाँवों के किसानों का बहुत अधिक हित होगा और गाँव के किसान जो खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं वे खेती कर के इस देश को अन्न भी देंगे और देश को मजबूत भी बनाये हुए हैं, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि गाँवों के किसानों को मजबूत बनाने के लिये कुटीर उद्योग धंधों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये।

मैं आप का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने अपने-अपने प्रदेश और क्षेत्र की बात कही है। वैसे तो देश के अन्य बहुत से ऐसे हिस्से हैं कि जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश जो हिन्दुस्तान का आबादी का 1/6 हिस्सा है वहाँ पर अभी तक कोई बड़ा उद्योग नहीं लगाया गया है। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके में जहाँ पर बहुत ही कम उद्योग भंघे स्थापित किये गये हैं, वहाँ की हालत बहुत गंभीर है इस मामले में। मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रतापगढ़, जोनपुर, आजमगढ़,

[श्री राम पूजन पटेल]

बस्ती, बलिया, वाराणसी, गार्जपुर, गोंडा, देवरिया, इलाहाबाद, आदि इन सब जिलों में (व्यवधान) मेरठ को भी ले लीजिए तो ऐसे बहुत से जिले उस प्रदेश में हैं कि जहाँ पर भारी उद्योग नहीं लगाये गये हैं। माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी सौभाग्य से उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं। और उन्होंने बहुत सी योजनाएँ वहाँ शुरू की थीं, लेकिन आज सौभाग्य है कि आप उद्योग मंत्री हैं देश के। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में या जिन में भारी उद्योग नहीं हैं वहाँ पर उद्योग दें क्योंकि उद्योग के माध्यम से ही देश को मजबूत बनाया जा सकता है और जो हमारी देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक नारा लगाया है—स्वयमेव जयते, परिश्रम करने से ही हम देश को मजबूत कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मेहनत करने वाले आदमियों को हम हीन दृष्टि से देखते हैं। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि आज आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से देश को समता की ओर ले जायें। समाजवादी दृष्टि से, समाजवादी विचार से हम इन लोगों को मजबूत बनायें। जब तक देश के अंदर समाजवादी विचारधारा की भावना प्रबल नहीं होगी, उस को हम सामने रख कर काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश में विषमतावादी जो लोग हैं, जो आतंकवादी विचारों के व्यक्ति हैं वे कोई न कोई अलगाववाद की स्थिति पैदा करते रहेंगे और जब हम देश के किसानों का और मजदूरों का स्तर उठा देंगे, जब उन की गरीबी मिट जायेगी, उन की शिक्षा मिट जायेगी और उन के जो ऊँच नीच की भावना है वह मिट जायेगी तो चाहे वह पंजाब हो या आसाम हो या किसी और प्रान्त में

जो अलगाववादी भावना आ रही है वह स्वयमेव दूर हो जायेगी। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि देश के उन भागों में जहाँ पर उद्योग नहीं हैं, वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि ब्लाक स्तर पर जो रुपया हम गरीबों की नौकरी की रक्षा से ऊपर उठाने के लिये दे रहे हैं उस पर विचार करें और हर ब्लाक स्तर पर एक एक ब्लाक ले लिया जाय, उसमें हरिजन और भूमिहीन जितने लोग हैं, जिनको रुपया देते हैं, उनके लिए वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्री लाई जाए और उनको ही उनमें नौकरी दी जाय तो ज्यादा हितकर होगा। तभी उसका लाभ गरीबों तक पहुँच पाएगा। मैं आपको बताऊँ की अभी शिक्षित बेरोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को 25 हजार रुपये दिए गये। मान्यवर, सरकार की नीयत तो साफ है, लेकिन घर का मालिक अगर ठीक भी है लेकिन भोजन परोसने वाला ठीक नहीं है तो सारा काम गड़बड़ हो जाता है। इसी तरह से हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं जिलों में, उनकी नीयत खराब है। वह कहते हैं कि 25 परसेंट की जो इसमें छूट मिलती है उसका आधा हमको दे दो। मैं चाहूँगा की सरकार ऐसे उद्योग स्थापित करे जिससे कि वह रुपया सीधे उन लोगों के पास न जाकर उन्हीं को उनमें नौकरी मिल जाए तो इससे सरकार को भी फायदा होगा और देश के बेरोजगारों का भी हित होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो उद्योग मंत्री जी का उद्योग मंत्रालय के वार्य-करण पर चर्चा का प्रस्ताव है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ की देश की बेरोजगारी, देश की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए आप ऐसी योजनाएं

बनाएंगे जिनमें उद्योग विभाग सफल हो ।  
इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद  
देता हूँ ।

SHRI M/M. JACOB (Kerala). Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am extremely happy to participate in this discussion now, not because the Ministry of Industry has done a very good job but I was recollecting what was happening all over the world during the last two or three years because of economic recession. When we hear about lay-offs in the factories in the US, in Japan and West Germany, when we hear that more people are thrown out of employment because of stagnation in the industries there, here is a Report of a Ministry in this country where you find no one is laid-off, no one is sent off, but there is a steady growth of industrial development. Well, from 3.9 per cent, in 82-83 we have reached 5.5 per cent industrial growth. That is very encouraging. But we must also remember from where we started actually. If my memory is correct, during the "First Plan Period, when we were about to launch our First Five Year Plan, several advisers from several countries came to India. Our great leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, discussed with those friends from the US, from the Western Europe, from the Eastern Europe and other places. We wanted, to build up our industries, we wanted basic industries, heavy industries, especially iron and steel. But the advice given by them was that we should go in for agricultural development and not industrial development. Well, I remember that we requested the World Bank at that time for a loan or assistance to us for locomotive development, for having more railways. And I am surprised to find a publication from New York in 1950, published by the Irving Trust. "India invites foreign capital" is the title of that publication. Here is a statement made by Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, in a speech he

delivered in New York on October 23, 1949. I quote from his speech, Sir:

"Now, I shall turn' to their railways. The root of the trouble was the lack of motive power, A quarter of the locomotives were more than 40 years old. They were too often and too long in the repair shops.. The Government had recognised this and the bulk of the financing that it had requested from the Bank concerned the purchase or the manufacture of locomotives.

To put matters briefly, our consultant strongly recommended that the bank should make a loan to help finance the import of some 650 locomotives from the United States and Canada together with spare parts and boilers. This was the purpose of the Bank's first loan to India, made on August 18 for a sum of 34 million dollars... The Government had also put up to the Bank a scheme for a plan to build locomotives... Our consultant came out strongly against this on grounds."

Sir, the consultant came out strongly against our request for the building up of locomotives. "So, our consultant came out strongly against this on grounds that the plan would make no immediate contribution to the shortage of locomotives which required immediate attention. In fact, it would probably aggravate an already serious situation by drawing the skilled labour away from the repair shops where they are badly needed and by cutting into the limited amount of steel and machinery tools allocated to the railways."

Well, Sir, I read this portion from the speech of Mr. Eugene Black to show how much concerned, how much allergic most of the industrialised western nations and American nations were at that time when we said we want to industrialise- Because our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru followed a correct policy by declaring the Industrial Policy Resolution in

[Shri M. M. Jacob]

1948 and 1956 that we were able to organise the agricultural sector and the industrial sector and that we are able to present today a report before the House that India is showing a steady progress in the industrial development when compared to many other nations where industrial stagnation is still there. We have a large market of over 600 million people. We know that. We have the potential for export. Well, Sir, I do not want to take much of your time because we have achieved one thing. Tiwariji must be very happy. He is a fortunate Minister because he is the Industry Minister, who means business. He must be happy because this is a country where we have achieved industrial revolution and social revolution at the same time. We did not want only production and forget about the labour and other amenities to them. So, the social revolution also came side by side in this country. That is why you find the provident fund, the gratuity, bonus and other amenities like living quarters for the workers. All these facilities are there in the public sector undertakings as well as the private sector. And all this is because of the policy pursued by our Government and the Congress Party which is responsible for this progress first under the leadership of Pandit Nehru and now under the leadership of Shrimati Gandhi. So, Sir, because of this correct policy we are able to go much forward in an appreciable manner.

Now, I was very happy yesterday when I read the opening news in the 'Times of India' where it was reported that India's nuclear scientists have built atomic reactor using man-made material from the thorium sands of Kerala. Sir, nuclear programme in the next century is going to be from U-233 and sands containing thorium from Kerala. I was excited, I was happy. I thought that I must immediately congratulate the scientists of India for even contributing this much which means that we can rely on our

own atomic reactor sources, our own thorium sands are available in plenty for that. I mention this because we must have self-confidence when we talk of industry and industrialisation.

Well, Sir, when I looked to the report here, I had some moments of hesitation when I read about the infrastructural industries growth. Sir, I was not very happy though the report has mentioned about the growth of infrastructural industries. Well, Sir, I feel that a country like ours where we are making large progress in the industrial area in many fields, we are exporting engineering machine goods, machine tools, must have more effort made to increase our infrastructural industries like power and many other things which are mentioned here. I do not want to repeat them. This is one major aspect which I thought we must place more emphasis on, namely, infrastructural industries.

Now, Sir, I am coming to the public sector. The public sector performance under this Ministry according to the report and also according to the information available to us is really satisfactory and commendable. But, Sir, public sector as a whole in this country, though we are holding the commanding heights of public sector in our economic structure, where we are employing two-thirds of the industrial working force, almost 157 lakhs of people are working in the public sector, there is a social responsibility for the public sector employees and employers, the managerial employees as well as the working class, to the nation. So, I feel the performance of the public sector, though we are happy for the time being, is not yet satisfactory and we have to go miles and miles to achieve the target. This is the area where we have invested more. From 1951 with Rs. 29 crores invested in five units, now, Sir, in 1983, we see almost Rs. 30 thousand of investment in 224 industrial undertakings in the country. It is not a small figure. But, at this point, permit me, I know Tiwariji will not be wild on me be-

cause he knows me too well. I would ; not be talking against him. I was looking at the figures of public sector investment in my State of Kerala. Sir, the percentage of population in Kerala State is more than 4 when compared to total population in India. But our percentage of public sector investment in Kerala is 2.27. I do not compare it with Maharashtra or Delhi or for that matter with Punjab; but I compare it with neighbouring States where conditions are almost similar. Karnataka is having 399 per cent; Tamil Nadu has 4.36 per cent; Andhra has 4.06 per cent. This is the figure of public sector investment and I feel something has to be done to correct the imbalance of public sector investment as far as my State of concerned,

Sir, I now come to the policy towards sick industry. While I am very happy that sick industries are engaging the active attention of the Industry Minister, and I congratulate the Minister and the team of officers, but, Sir, for the sick industry's rehabilitation you have the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation with head-office in Calcutta. I have no grudge against headquarters being in Calcutta. Of course, West Bengal deserves more encouragement; 50 per cent of money so far spent for the sick units takeover and investment is in West Bengal; I have no grudge I am not looking at it from any other angle. But I do have some difficulty when I see that not even a branch of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has been opened in the State of Kerala, and we have only 2.27 per cent of public sector investment in Kerala. An officer of the State Government came and said that there are 3000 small-scale industrial units already practically sick and dead. I am not referring to other units which are already dead. For example, Ogale Glass Factory, a medium industry, is closed; another industrial unit, Travancore Rayons is almost closing; Punalur Paper Mills the oldest paper mill in the country started in previous centu-

ry is in the same plight. All these things are there and something has to be done. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has to set up a branch in Kerala at least now.

I now come to my next point, No Industry Districts. No Industry District policy is good. We are very happy about the progress made, and the theme also is good. But I was wondering whether Government of India will be able to go to all the 'no industry districts because of financial constraint. 'No Industry Districts' need to be industrialised. That is the basic thing. So, we have to depend on industrial undertakings or concerns, whether MRTP companies or FERA companies who are prepared to go and locate their industries in a 'No Industry District'. Generally, people do not go to these districts because infra-structural facilities may be less, but here I find that for those districts, 30 per cent export obligation is also added. This is given in item 3 on page 12. If you eliminate this 30 per cent factor, at least some industries can go to those 'No Industry Districts' and locate some industry there. You can control those companies or influence them by our legislations. Of course, there is hardly any difference between the private sector and the public sector. Private sector also draws money from the financial institutions like the IDBI and others. Practically, therefore, there is no difference between these two. The only thing is, private sector must be amenable to discipline of the Government, the Industries Department and its rules and regulations.

Now, before concluding—though I want to mention several other points also—I would mention only one or two things. One is about defence production factories location. Sir, looking from the point of view of safety and security of defence production installations, why not you locate, at least defence production units, in my State of Kerala? It is vulnerable and

dangerous to put such factories near the border areas; it must be away at a safer place. So, I think Kerala is congenial and good place.

. Then I come to coir industry. Coir product comes under your Ministry. Large number of people are engaged in coir industry. Coir is the life blood of Kerala economy. Now, Sir, the main market for coir is Western Europe and the Western European market, after the EEC came into operation in a powerful manner, is not soft towards us, for various reasons. The synthetic yam is capturing the market in Western Europe. The Chinese mats are capturing the market in Western Europe. Therefore, I would suggest that the Industry Ministry should see that more support is given to the coir industry.

Before concluding, I would like to make an appeal in regard to the special facilities for the non-resident Indians. This is a very good thing. I am a person coming from the South. We know, a large number of persons are working in the Gulf countries. They are prepared to come here and set up joint sector projects. Even the Arabs are prepared to come here and set up joint sector projects, I am not expanding my point on this. But I would say, we have to pay some attention to this, to the question of investment in India by Indians working in the Gulf sector, so that our economy can develop faster. With these words, I thank you once again for giving me this opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Now, the hon. Minister of State will intervene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I may mention that Gandhiji, the Father of the nation, had several dreams. One such dream was the development of khadi and village industries. A number of hon. Members have referred to the importance Gandhiji attached to the

development of khadi and village industries, and they have suggested that the development of khadi and village and small-scale industries should be taken up in a big way to promote mass employment.

I would take a few minutes of the valuable time of this House to explain some of our achievements and the efforts made by us. I may give some figures concerning the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Production of khadi will be nearly doubled during 1984-85. It was 82 million sq. metres in 1979-80, 132 million sq. metres in 1983-84 and it will cross 160 million sq. metres in 1984-85. The value has gone up from Rs. 92 crores to Rs. 167 crores in 1983-84 and it is expected to touch Rs. 200 crores during the current year. In 1979-80, the value in the field of village industries was Rs. 350 crores. This will touch Rs. 800 crores during the current year. Employment in the khadi and village industries will also increase by 50 per cent during the corresponding period. Twenty seven lakh persons were engaged in part-time and full-time employment in 1979-80. This is expected to reach a figure of 40 lakhs during the current year. During 1984-85, KVIC's outlay will be Rs. 315 crores. Out of this, nearly Rs. 150 crores will come from the Government. Wages, and earnings of the persons engaged in this sector which was Rs. 122 crores in 1979-80 will reach Rs. 290 crores, during the current year. These figures will convince all my friends that we have set our sights right and that everything is in right perspective.

I have also been paying very close attention to the valuable suggestions on various points made by hon. Members during the discussion yesterday and today, specially, so far as the small-scale sector is concerned. With your permission, Sir, I would, very briefly, place before this august House some facts about what is being done in the small-scale sector and what are its prospects. The points made by hon. Members have been noted

by me and I can assure them that they will be borne in mind by us while framing policies and programmes in this sector.

The small-scale industries have shown considerable resilience and have registered growth of about 6.9 per cent in production and 5.3 per cent in employment in 1982-83.

During the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan targets of production, employment and exports have been exceeded every year. To tell you briefly, the targets of production at 1979-80 prices were: Rs. 23,150 crores in 1980-81. Rs. 25,000 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 27,500 crores in 1982-83. Achievements; Rs. 23,566 crores in 1980-81. Rs. 25,920 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 27,700 crores in 1982-83. (All at 1979-80 prices)

Employment, in lakh numbers, targets 70.0 in 1980-81, 74.0 in 1981-82 and 78.40 in 1982-83. Achievement?, 71.0 in 1980-81, 75.0 in 1981-82 and 79.00 in 1982-83.

Exports, in rupees crores at 1979-30 prices; targets- 1,150 in 1980-81. 1,280 in 1981-82 and 1,430 in 1982-83. Achievements: 1,378 in 1980-81, 1 646 in 1981-82 and 1,663 in 1982-83. (All at 1979-80 prices)

Apart from achieving substantial sophistication, diversification and modernisation, small industries sector contributed significantly towards the realisation of social objectives like removal of 'regional disparities' and imbalances in the distribution of income and the dispersal of industries to the backward areas. The registered small-scale industries in 'No Industry Districts' and other backward areas accounted for about 47 per cent of the total units registered during 1980-81. There is also gradual decline in the number of registered units in and around major cities from 12.8 per cent in 1979 to 10.5 per cent in 1981.

In line with the Government's policy to encourage and strengthen small scale sector, 12 new branch institutes in backward areas have been sanctioned and five have already started functioning. In addition to pro-cess-cum-Product Development Centre (PPDC) for glass and ceramic at Ranchi, two more PPDCs for foundry and forge and sports goods are being set up and a network of 20 field testing stations is also being established to encourage and strengthen quality consciousness in the small scale sector. The number of items reserved for development in the small scale sector increased from 837 in 1982-83 to 872 in 1983-84. A scheme for giving reimbursement for quality certification has also been introduced since 1982-83. For the first time, a National Award for small scale entrepreneurs has also been introduced and three National level and sixteen Special recognition awards are given to Small Scale Units.

The Margin Money Scheme for sick units has made headway in the current year and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has also been amended to protect and provide for the reservation of certain items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. A nation-wide comprehensive survey of small scale units is also under way. In order to provide encouragement to entrepreneurship development, a National Board for Entrepreneurship and a National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development have also been set up during the current year.

Last but not the least, the new scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth received tremendous response and over 12 lakh applications have been received, above 3 lakh applications have been recommended by the banks and over 2 lakh applications already sanctioned by the banks. As a matter of fact from the ramparts of the Red Fort, our esteemed Prime Minister had an-

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao] tiounced on Kith August last that rural employment must be looked and also as a matter of fact unemployed youth should be provided the jobs. So. this scheme will conic under that. Not only that there is the 20-Point Programme but this is a special scheme to take care of educated unemployed youth.

the hon. Members know, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has already been am-ended to provide for protection and reservation of items for exclusive manufacture by small scale sector and an Advisory Committee has been set up with Secretary (Industrial Development) as Chairman, Secretary (TD), Chairman (BICP) as Members and DC (SSI) as Member Secretary. This Committee will periodically review the list of reserved items and make appropriate recommendations to the Government in regard, In order to provide further protection to the small scale sector and to encourage its growth, it is also proposed to introduce comprehensive legislation on small scale sector. In order to review the existing operation of credit facilities, streamlining of the policies and procedures, the adequacy of institutional arrangements for adequate credit flow to the village and small scale industries, a High Powered Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Prof A. M. Khusro, Member. Planning •Commission. The Committee would inter alio recommend appropriate policy measures and monitoring mechanism for identification and removal of impediments to credit flow. The Committee would also examine the need for establishing a National Equity Fund and a separate apex financial institutions for this sector. Government, has taken several steps to improve the quality of products of the small scale sector, which is a necessity and a must. A scheme of modernisation is already in existence for indentifying industry groups on all-India and regional concentration basis In order to provide deeper

thrust and momentum to this process a Working Group has also been appointed to identity the areas needing immediate technology upgradation and modernisation and suggest appropriate physical and fiscal measures in regard. Hon. Members know that DICs have been .set up all over the country and at present there are 395 DICs operational in the country. DICs have been set up to provide all facilities for the development and growth of the small, tiny, village and cottage industries, DICs -.ssist entrepreneurs to the maximum extent possible under one roof at the pvc-invest-ment, investn ent and post-investment stages. In order to make DICs more

effective they are being restructured to give them a more technical orientation and teeth by appointment of up to three technical officers as Project Managers. Single window concept presupposes delegation of powers by various' state bodies and organisations , to the DICs. By and large, the State Governments have taken steps to delegate to the DICs most of the administrative and financial powers. However, the extent of powers delegated vary from State to State. Efforts are being made for adoption of uniform and more delegation of powers to the DICs. Under the aegis of the DICs, following has been the progress during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83:

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
New units established	2,37,564	3,08,221	3,65,243
Credit provided by financial institutions	286.80	424.38	560.32

(Time bell rings) SHRI R.

RAMAKRISHNAN: Sir. he the Minister

Do no ring the

hell.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Accidental.

SHRI PATTABHI KAMA RAO: I thought I will give you a few figures.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): You can continue. ..



SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: .. and take; half an hour more.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Additional employment generated in 1980-81 is 8,07,145; in 1981-82, 9,57,215; and in 1982-83, 11,82,260.

I have given a brief review of the small scale industries sector, and even from this brief presentation it will be noticed that not only the Government is committed to the growth and development of this sector but that it has made substantial progress. With the continued advice and support of the hon. Members, I can assure you, Sir, that this sector of industry will continue to receive priority attention of the Government. •

Thank you.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in this discussion on the working of the Industry Ministry. The industrial scenario has started show-up. after a low growth rate of 3.9 per cent in 1982-83 mainly because of failure on the agricultural front. Tentative figures indicate a growth rate of 5.2 per cent for the year that has just ended, and the current financial year may be even better; considering the bountiful kharif and the good rabi harvest expected which will push up demand for industrial goods. The prices which have been on the rise since the middle of 1983-84 also seem to be stabilising from mid-January. The initiatives taken by the Industry Ministry and the other economic Ministries to liberalise policies; the stability of the polity and the growing size of our market have also rekindled interest abroad and enhanced the inflow of foreign investment and technology. In last week, the Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Nakasone was here and was all praise for our pro-He has promised to send a high delegation of business-men for an assessment of new areas of investment in this country later this year. Several other developed countries have lately been showing

Keen interest in investment in India, especially in the field of oil exploration and heavy engineering. We have been able to update some technology with foreign assistance, notably in the field of automobiles and electronics where developments in the past two or three years have been much more than what was achieved in all the years since Independence.

We have achieved a break-through in the field of high technology, and the first indigenously designed and built atomic power station was opened in Kalpakkam by our beloved Prime Minister. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, last year. The first Indian made submarine is expected to roll out of the Mazagon Shipyards in three years from now.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the developments augur well for what is being described as the second industrial revolution to be ushered in the next few years, after several decades of stagnation in industrial field. But such a revolution cannot be expected to come of its own. It needs the efforts of the industry as a whole and a helping hand from the Government. We have the required skilled manpower. Our industrialists are dynamic and far-sighted. And the people as a whole are saving-conscious. If the figures put up by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time are any indication, then what has stifled is what my friend, Mr. K. K. Birla, described as the industrial explosion, in this august House last week.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, our major constraint seems to be the high cost of the economy the country is facing. Because of this high cost, most of the goods we produce are not within the reach of the common man in the domestic market and are outpriced in the highly competitive export market. This may look paradoxical because of the low cost of labour in the country. The common man thinks that the high cost is because of the greed of the private enterprise to reap quick profits. But the Reserve Bank of India study published in the RBI bulletin of July last year shows that profit after tax of the 1720 large industrial units examined by it was less than 4 per cent.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is my submission that the high cost is due mainly to the controls and delays. The Indian economy is one of the most regulated economy in the world, and every regulation only tends to push up the cost. No doubt, some improvements have been made in the past two or three years, in the licensing system—automatic growth in the licensed capacity up to the maximum of 25 per cent in core and basic industries and expansion by 33-1/3 per cent of those industries which have reached over 90 per cent capacity utilisation. But almost two years are taken for the MRTP clearance, approval of foreign collaboration and sanction of foreign exchange. The sanction of assistance by financial institutions and of working capital by banks further delays implementation of their projects from commercial operations. The institutions take the maximum time to clear the projects. When they delay the projects, the cost goes up, as every year it is going up, and by the time the project is completed, completely it upsets the project cost since escalation is there.

Then, there are the levies which push up further the capital cost of an industrial project. For capital goods import there is excise levy of 10 per cent and excise duty of between 65 and 70 per cent on an average. The high interest rate—probably the highest for the industrial sector anywhere in the world today—also adds to the burden. While the Government borrows at 8 per cent, the industry is charged not less than 18 per cent for its borrowings. This high rate of interest comes in the way of growth, apart from pushing up the costs. The miracles in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are mainly the result of low interest rates. Even some of the highly industrialised countries cut down more than half the interest rates in the face of recession. It is only 11 per cent in the U.S., 8 per cent in West Germany and 5.5 per cent in Japan. Why can we not also take similar step? A beginning can be made in some selected sectors, and if the experiment proves successful, it can be extended farther.

Last year the Finance Ministry took the bold initiative of reducing excise in the

case of four industries faced by severe demand recession. The experiment was extended to textile and paper in the current Budget. The step has helped in almost instant revival of the affected industries. Can we not stretch the experiment a little farther?

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the cascading effect of taxes and prices is understood well in the Indian context. The high cost results in low demand, and the latter leads to idle capacity. The unutilised capacity only pushes up the cost of production. It is for this reason that the Indian blended textile sells at Rs. 66 per metre, while the same is available in Singapore or Japan at Rs. 20 a metre. Hence smuggling operations and black-money generation. Then comes the size of the unit regulated under the MRTP or the licensing policy.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you are aware, Maruti turned out by the Government, costs the consumer over Rs. 55,000 in the Delhi market, while the same car is sold for less than Rs. 22,000 in Japan. Because of the MRTP regulations, many of our so-called big units are tiny units compared to those in the U.S. or Japan. The automobile units are just 1 per cent of the Japanese or the U.S. units. And the biggest paper unit in the private sector is just 2.5 per cent of a single unit in those countries. The regulation introduced to promote balanced development and ensure efficiency has just had the reverse effect.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would now like to go into the problem of infrastructure, mainly power. Most of the industries continue to suffer from power shortage ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. The FICCI has, in a study, put the annual loss of production because of power shortage at any time up to Rs. 10,000 crores. The power sector in the 6 P.M. Sixth Plan is again slipping and even the reduced target of 14,000 MW additional generation may not be achieved. It is in this context that the private sector has been keen to enter the area of power generation. The only difficulty in this area seems to be the resources. If the private sector is allowed generation on consortium basis and seek funds either from the financial institutions

or resort to external borrowing the problem could be solved to some extent. Clear-cut guidelines on borrowing evacuation of the power so generated into the national grid tariff etc., could be laid down by the Government. A 10 per cent reservation in the incremental power generation during the Seventh Plan for the private sector may be adequate incentive for massive investment in this area. This needs a policy decision and I am sure the Industry Ministry will exert its best with the Energy and other Departments for an early decision on this matter which is pending for quite some time now.

Coal and transport services continue to be constraints to higher production. The Cabinet Sub-Committee on infrastructure has done a commendable work in monitoring these areas. But some more effort on the part of the administrative Ministries is called for.

Another weak point is the communication sector. In the past 2 years the Industry Ministry has been asking entrepreneurs to go into the interior and backward areas for their new projects for expansions. No industry—districts have been identified and several incentives are being offered for location of units in these districts.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether it would be possible for any industrial unit to be located in a backward area or no industry districts unless the efficient communications are made available. It is our common experience that from this national capital we are not able to get in touch over the telephone such neighbouring areas as Faridabad or Ghaziabad. What would be the fate if industries are located in the interiors. Has the Industry Ministry taken up this matter with the Communications Ministry? It is common knowledge that most of the trade and business today are carried out over the telex and the telephone and if these two viable accessories malfunction the economy suffers. Then, there is the question of coming roads to these backward districts.

Before concluding I would like to say a word about the growing list of sick units, given in this from time to time. Can we not, do away with this category of sick

units? I Jim told in Japan they have what is called the "death list". If an industry does not pick up it is just put to rest. Here we want to put them in oxygen tent investing crores of public money just in the name of protecting the worker\* employed in these units. What has happened to the textile mills which were nationalised just to give protection of employment. Only the losses have started accumulating. 'The time has come when we should think of something other than acquisition if we are to protect employment.

While I go on labour, it is unfortunate that even some of the existing labour laws are not enforced. The Sanat Mehta Committee had recommended the setting up of quasi judicial joint industrial relations commissions at the Centre and the States. The Government is still dragging its feet on this proposal. Only the other day my respected colleague Mr. Khushwant Singh drew the attention of the House to the wild cat strike in a Calcutta based newspaper group. No demands were made, no strike notice was given and suddenly one evening the workers stayed away from duty, some outsiders came and took possession of the newspaper premises. How long are we to tolerate such a blatant violation of law and order in the name of trade union functioning? The time has come to think and look into this aspect also. The Sanat Mehta suggestion may be one solution to the problem. Before I end I would like to mention one or two problems facing my home State of Andhra Pradesh. They do not strictly fall within the Industrial Ministry but having industries they are relevant. The first is about the slippage in the work of the Visakhapatnam steel plant. The project is important as it will be the harbinger of rapid industrialisation of Visakhapatnam port town which has a vital role to play because of its location mid way between Madras and Calcutta. The main constraint is adequate budgetary grants and last year the Finance Minister gave an additional Rs. 250 crores for the works. This year a provision of Rs. 480 crores has been made which we all feel is too inadequate. Another important project that has been pending for over a decade now is the tyres and tubes unit at Mangalagiri. The licence had expired on

[Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy] March 31. But I understand the Industry Ministry has extended it further and has also modified the licence to increase the capacity to 1 million tyres and tubes from 4 lakhs originally allowed. But the State Governments request for permission to import second-hand machinery has not been agreed to. I would like the Minister to extend assistance in getting term loan and other facilities for this project which has been pending for a long time.

In conclusion, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I feel the climate for industrial expansion just now is good. As fresh investments are forthcoming and if only some of the small irritants are removed we may well be on the march towards the second industrial revolution to which I had made a mention at the outset.

I thank you for the time given to me to speak in this House.

**श्री जी० स्वामी नाथक (आंध्र प्रदेश):**

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। उद्योग मंत्री श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी की तौ सारे सदन के सदस्यों ने तारीफ की है। जब से आपने उद्योग मंत्रालय संभाला है देश में कई उद्योगों में काफी सुधार हुआ है और खास तौर से पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग सेक्टर में जहाँ पर करोड़ों रुपया हर साल घाटा हो रहा था, वहाँ पर अब कुछ मुनाफा होता शुरू हुआ है। हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने गुजिस्ता साल में इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी में सुधार लाने के लिए जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, जहाँ पर कारखाने नहीं हैं वहाँ पर खास-तौर से उद्योग मंत्री जी को हिदायत दी है कि वहाँ पर कारखाने खोलें आज तक जहाँ कारखाने नहीं हैं। उसी लिहाज से कुछ जगहों पर जो पहले से ही कारखाने खोलने के प्रोजेक्ट थे, बाद में वहाँ से कुछ कारखानों को शिफ्टिंग की प्रोजेक्ट हुई उस पर काफी हमारे अपोजिशन के भाइयों ने हंगामा मचाया। मैं इस विषय में माननीय

मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि जहाँ कहीं भी नये उद्योग लगाने की प्रोजेक्ट हो वहाँ पर उसको अच्छी तरह से जांच लें कि यहाँ लगाना है या नहीं। अगर लगाने का निश्चय होता है तो आइन्दा से वहाँ शिफ्ट न किया जाए। अभी भी जैसे आई० डी० पी० एल० पब्लिक सेक्टर है, वहाँ पर वह घाटे में चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ मैनजमेंट की लापरवाही की वजह से वह घाटे में चल रहा है। मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सीमेंट की इंडस्ट्री खोलने के कई अवसर हैं। वहाँ पर तांडूर में सी० सी० आई० की तरफ से सीमेंट कारखाने का काफी दिन से कार्य चल रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी उसकी तैयारी करवायें ताकि वहाँ पर बैकवर्ड एरिया में जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं उनको रोजगार मिल सके। गैस सिलेंडर बनाने का प्लांट भी हैदराबाद में लाने की जरूरत है। वहाँ इसकी कमी है मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूँगा कि गैस सिलेंडर बनाने के प्लांट को भी आप केन्द्र द्वारा प्रोत्साहन दें ताकि वहाँ पर जो तेलुगु देशम की सरकार है उनको कारखाने लगाने का मालूम नहीं है। उनको यह मालूम है कि अगर कोई पूछता है कि यहाँ ऐसा क्यों नहीं हुआ तो वह कहते हैं केन्द्रिय सरकार ने नहीं किया। वे तो जगड़ों में उलझे रहते हैं। उन्होंने एक ही काम कर रखा है कि दो रुपए किलो चावल दे रहे हैं। वह भी प्रति कुटुम्ब को 10 किलो चावल महिने में देते हैं। इसके लिए वह तारा लगाते हैं कि तेलुगु देशम सरकार कितना भला कर रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि वहाँ इस प्रकार की हालत को देखते हुए उन एरियाज में जहाँ पर एक भी सिमेंट कारखाना नहीं है वहाँ पर सर्वे करावें और केन्द्र द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट भेजें और वहाँ पर उद्योग

लगाने की कोशिश करें। जिस तरह से सार्वजनिक नगर की फैक्टरी लगाने के बाद दूसरी कारें, फिएट या एम्बेस्डर कारें आज आसानी से बाजार में मिलने लगी हैं, वहीं तो इन पर काफी ब्लेक था, इसी तरह से मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि स्कूटर के लिए भी आलविन की ओर से जो स्कूटर फैक्टरी हैदराबाद में ज्वायंट वेचर से चल रही है, इसी तरह से और भी स्कूटर फैक्टरीज लगाई जायें ताकि लाखों की संख्या में जो वेटिंग लिस्ट में लोग हैं उनको पूरा किया जा सके। मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मंत्रालय के द्वारा और सरकार के द्वारा वजाज आटो लिमिटेड को भी श्री व्हीलर हैं उनको हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए प्रिडारिटी पर देने के लिए सरकार की गाइड लाइन्स दी गई हैं लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि गुजस्ता दो साल तक मैं अपने लेटर देता रहा और मंत्री जी द्वारा लिखा गया लेकिन उद्योग की ओर से लम्बा-चोड़ा दो पेज का रिप्लाय आ जाता है।

इसमें कई लाख एप्लीकेशन्स आई हुई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारी सरकार ने जो गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं, जो प्रायोरिटीज दी हैं, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जो गाइड लाइन्स हैं उनकी अम्प्लीफिकेशन नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप उनकी जांच करवायें और कड़े शब्दों में कह कर उनको प्रायोरिटी दिलवायें।

मान्यवर, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आपने बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोले हैं। बड़े बड़े शहरों के आस-पास कारखाने खोले गये हैं। जहाँ तक आदिवासियों और ट्राइबल्स का संबंध है वे शहरों से काफी दूर रहते हैं वहाँ पर कोई सड़कें नहीं हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिला है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में आदिलाबाद

और खम्मम जिले हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप अगली सप्तवी योजना में बैकवर्ड एरिया में उद्योग खोलने के लिए प्रयास करें। जो ट्राइबल्स एरियाज हैं वहाँ पर उद्योग नहीं है। आदिलाबाद में काटन की काफी उपज होती है। लेकिन कोई मिल नहीं है। उसी तरह से बस्तर जिला जो हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा जिला है, वहाँ पर भी कोई कारखाना नहीं है। वहाँ पर कारखाने खोले जाने चाहिए ताकि वहाँ के युवकों को रोजगार मिल सके।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1982 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वहाँ के आदिवासियों को नक्सलाइट कहकर बहकाया गया था। कुछ लोग आदिवासियों को बहकाते रहते हैं कि तुम्हारे लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। आदिवासी इन लोगों के बहकावे में आ जाते हैं। इसलिए इन दुश्चारियों को दूर करने के लिए योजना बनाई जायें और वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जायें। इन क्षेत्रों में खेती पर आधारित छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धे खोले जायें। इस तरह से आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाये।

श्री हाशिम रजा आबदी इलाहाबादी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मि० वाइस चेयरमैन, आपने मुझे सनत पर चर्चा में बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, मैं उसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ। मोहतरिम इंदिरा गांधी जी की शानदार कियादत, राजीव गांधी जी की बेमिसाल रफाकत और नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी की लाजावाब बजारत ने आज हमारे मुल्क को, हमारे बतने अजीज को सनत के मदान में जिस नक्शे पर पहुंचा दिया है उसकी सज-धज, चमक और दमक ने सारी दुनिया को हैरत और सज्जरा बना दिया है। मुझे याद है, सन् 1947 का वह जमाना जब बाजार से एक सूई

श्री हाशिम रजा आबदी इलाहाबाद

का पाकेट या कील का पाकेट हम खरीदते थे तो उस पर मेड इन इंग्लेण्ड लिखा रहता था। आज हमारे हिन्दुस्तान ने सनती मैदान में वह तरक्की की है कि हम हेलीकोप्टर और जहाज के पुर्जे बना रहे हैं और जहाज बनाने का सामान मुहैया कर रहे हैं। हमारी यह तरक्की है, यह जागृति है कि सिर्फ सारी दुनिया ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे पड़ोसी मुमालिक भी हैरत में हैं और खुश भी हैं और सज्जदार भी हैं हमारा मुल्क मुखतलिफ मुल्कों के साथ नरबी है। मसलन पाकिस्तान है, बंगलादेश है, नेपाल है। लेकिन किसी दूसरे मुल्क ने, हमें इसका अफसोस है, खुशी नहीं है, इन मुमालिक ने कोई खास तरक्की सनत के मैदान में नहीं की है। बतस्वत उसके हमारे मुल्क ने तरक्की करके अपने को दुनिया के दस अजीम और शानदार सन-अती मुल्कों में खुद को पेश किया है। यह हमारी खुशकिस्मती है, इस मुल्क की खुशकिस्मती है कि हम नयी दौड़ में, नयी रेस में दुनिया के दस अजीम और शानदार सनअती मुमालिकों में दाखिल हो गये हैं। मेरे मोहतरम् मारुति मोटर जिस की चर्चा या जिक्र अब कभी कभी आता है लेकिन सन् 1977 से लेकर सन् 80 तक जब हम बरसरे इक्तदार नहीं थे, जब कांग्रेस इक्तदार में नहीं थी, तो उस वक्त इस सदन में और हमारे पड़ोस लोकसभा में हजारों बार उसका जिक्र आता था और तरह तरह से हमारी कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट और संजय जी की मज्जमत की जाती थी। लेकिन आज जब कि हवने उस ख्वाब को इंदिरा गांधी जी की कयादत में और तिवारी जी की बजरत में एक हकीकी सूरत देकर के बाजार में सड़कों पर हम ले आये तो उसके बाद उसकी तारीफ नहीं है बल्कि ककमी कमी उसका तबसरा आ जाता है। जनावेआली, मारुति की कहानी अजीबोगरीब कहानी है। हमारे संजय

गांधी जी, जो हम सब के, इंदिरा गांधी जी के साथ रहनुमा थे। उन्होंने यह सोचा कि मिडिल ग्रुप के लिये भी एक मोटर सस्ती बनाई जाय और फिर वह मिडिल ग्रुप से बढ़ते बढ़ते गरीबों में भी पहुंच जाय। उस तसब्बुर को लेकर उन्होंने सस्ती मोटर कार का एक नक्शा बनाया। वह नक्शा जब बनाकर उन्होंने मुल्क के सामने पेश किया, अबाम के सामने पेश किया, तो हमारे अपोजीशन, अपोजीशन की जमातों और हमारे अपोजीशन के लीडरों ने तरह तरह की उसकी मज्जमत की और नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1977 में जब हम इक्तदार से बेइक्तदार हो गये, हमारे अख्तियार छिप गये, उस मारुति पर तरह तरह की इन्कवायरी कराई गई। मैं तो समझता हूं कि मारुति का नक्शा ही जैहन से निकाल दिया गया। लेकिन जब 1980 में हम बरसरे इक्तदार आये, फिर हुकूमत हमारे हाथ में आई तो हमने अपने एक भूले हुए फर्ज का एहसास किया। श्रीमती गांधी ने यह समझा कि हिस्टोरियन यानी तवारीख नबीश की तज्में वक्त पर बहुत ठंडी होती है। कल का हिस्टोरियन यह लिखेगा कि संजय गांधी ने एक ख्वाब देखा था, उस ख्वाब की ताबीर मिलेगी। चुनावों उस तसब्बुर को लेकर इंदिरा जी की कयादत और तिवारी जी की बजारत में 1977 से 1980 तक जिस मारुति के नक्शों को बिगाड़ा गया था, यानी तीन साल, 80 से ले कर 83 तक उसी नक्शे को बनाकर सड़कों पर दौड़ा दिया। यह होश रुवा कामयाबी मैं यह समझता हूं कि इंदिरा जी की और तिवारी जी की कामयाबी है जो हमेशा हमेशा तवारीख में उनका नाम याद करती रहेगी। हर एक को मरना है, दुनिया मरेगी। लेकिन जिस तरीके से उन्होंने संजय गांधी के ख्वाब को पूरा किया और एक ख्वाब को हकीकत में बदला उस ऐतबार से तिवारी जी का नाम हमेशा रोशन रहेगा। जब मैं तारीफ कर रहा

हूँ तो साथ ही साथ यह भी कहता चलूँ कि हमें यह कहने में बड़ा फ़ख़ होना है, हम बड़ी बड़ाई महसूस करते हैं कि हम दुनिया के दस मुमालिकों में शामिल हो गये सनती एतबार से। लेकिन जब दूसरे मुमालिकों के लोग हमारे मुल्क में आते हैं, ग़ैर मुल्क के लोग हमारे यहां आते हैं तो वे रिक़शा खींचते हुए हमें देखते हैं।

हमारा मुल्क वह मुल्क है कि जहां आदमी आदमी को खींचता है। इस तसव्वुर से इस हकीकत से हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। मैं तिवारी जी की खिदमत में एक तसव्वुर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मारुति तो उन्होंने मिडल क्लास के लोगों को दी लेकिन अगर श्री व्हीलर बना कर के मारुति की तरह सस्ते दाम पर मारुति श्री व्हीलर स्कूटर बना दें तो वह रिक़शा की जो निदामत और शर्म हैं उससे हम बच जायेंगे। हम यह एक तजवीज़ पेश कर रहे हैं। यह एक इश्तदा पेश कर रहे हैं कि मारुति कार के बाद मारुति श्री व्हीलर स्कूटर आ जाए टू व्हीलर स्कूटर नहीं बल्कि श्री व्हीलर स्कूटर हों ताकि इस से रिक़शा का रिवाज़ कम हो जाए और रिक़शा चलाने वालों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में श्री व्हीलर स्कूटर देकर हमारे मुल्क को निदामत और शर्मिदगी जो है उससे हमें निजात दिला दें। यह सही है तिवारी जी कि आपने हिन्दुस्तान में कारखानों का जाल बिछा दिया है। नये नये कारखाने कायम हुए। अब रहा यह कि अगर्चे अपोज़िशन यह कहता है कि आप यू० पी० के रहने वाले हैं और यू० पी० हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है किसी दूसरे मुल्क में है तो इसका क्या चारा है अगर वे कहते हैं तो कहते दाजिये कि यू० पी० हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। आप यू० पी० के रहने वाले हैं लेकिन आपने जहां पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह कारखाने खोले हैं, कारखानों का जाल बिछाया है, कारखाने लगाए हैं, वहां एक

मेरी और अर्ज आपसे यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के यह कारखाने उस जगह से बफ़ा नहीं करते हैं जहां यह लगाए जाते हैं। मतलब यह है कि जब तिवारी जी यू० पी० में क्या पूरे देश में कारखानों का जाल बिछाने लगे तो उन्होंने रामपुर को भी दो कारखाने दिये लेकिन हमें अफ़सोस है कि उन कारखानों में अभी से जो उसका नक्शा सामने आ रहा है वह कुछ ऐसा है कि उसमें जो तक़रीबी का जा रही है, जो मजदूर जा रहे हैं, अफ़सरान जो हैं, वे ज्यादातर बाहर से आएंगे और मुकामी तौर पर बहुत कम होंगे। जब वे चोफ़ मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने यू० पी० के साथ साथ हमारे रामपुर को भी सन्नेतें दी थी। हमें एक गवर्नमेंट प्रेस दी थी लेकिन आज उनको यह सुन कर के अफ़सोस होगा कि उस गवर्नमेंट प्रेस में 60 परसेंट बाहर के लोग काम कर रहे हैं और 40 परसेंट मुकामी लोग काम कर रहे हैं। मेरा मतलब यह है कि जब और जहां भी वह कारखाना लगाये चाहें जिस जगह भी लगाएं वह जिस जगह भी तरक्की का इक़दाम करें तो उसके साथ-साथ कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी कर दें कि वहां मजदूर मुकामी हों। मसाला तो मुकामी होते हैं मुकामी बेकारी और गुलामी बेरोजगारी को देखकर के लाइसेंस देते हैं लेकिन जब लाइसेंस देते हैं तो वह पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले बाहर से कर्मचारियों को बुलाते हैं। मेरा मतलब यह है कि लाइसेंस के साथ यह पाबन्दी भी रहे कि ज्यादातर कार्यकर्ता और कर्मचारी मुकामी हों। (समय की घंटी) आप बार बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं मैंने तो अभी शुरू किया था अभी मैं तमहीद में था। आपने घंटी बजाई है बहरहाल मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ जितना भी वक़्त आपने मुझे दिया है मैं उस को काफी समझता हूँ। कम काफी मैं ज्यादा सकून समझता हूँ।

† [شری ہاشم رضا عابدی (آبادی)

(اگر پردیش): مسکو وائس چیمبرمین۔  
آپ مجھے صنعت پر چرچا میں  
بولنے کا جو موقعہ دیا ہے میں اس کے  
لئے آپ کا آبداری ہوں۔ مستحضرہ  
اندرا گاندھی جی کی شاندار قیادت۔  
راجیو گاندھی جی کی بے مثال  
رفاقت اور نارائن دت تیواری جی  
کی لا جواب وزارت نے آج ہمارے  
ملک کو۔ ہمارے وطن عزیز کو  
صنعت کے میدان میں جس نقشے  
پر پہنچا دیا ہے اس کی سچ دھج  
چمک اور دمک نے ساری دنیا کو  
حیرت میں ڈال دیا ہے۔ مجھے یاد  
ہے سنہ ۱۹۴۷ کا وہ زمانہ جب بازار  
سے ایک سوئی کا پیکیٹ یا کپل کا  
پیکیٹ ہم خریدتے تھے تو اس پر  
مید ان انکلیفڈ لکھا دھتا تھا۔ آج  
ہمارے ہندوستان نے صنعتی میدان  
میں وہ ترقی کی ہے کہ ہم  
ہولی کپتر اور جہاز کے پرزے بنا رہے  
ہیں اور جہاز بنانے کا سامان مہیا  
کر رہے ہیں۔ ہماری یہ جاگرتی ہے  
کہ صرف ساری دنیا ہی نہیں بلکہ  
ہمارے پڑوسی ممالک بھی حیرت  
میں ہیں اور خوش بھی ہیں اور  
سودھار بھی ہیں۔ ہمارا ملک  
مختلف ملکوں کے ساتھ ملتی ہے۔

مثلاً پاکستان ہے بلکہ دیش ہے۔  
نیپال ہے۔ لیکن کسی دوسرے ملک  
نے.... ہمیں اسکا افسوس ہے  
خوشی نہیں ہے ان ممالک نے کوئی  
خاص ترقی صنعت کے میدان میں  
زہوں کی ہے۔ بلسمت اس کے کہ  
ہمارا ملک ترقی کر کے اپنے کو دنیا  
کے دس عظیم اور شاندار صنعتی  
ملکوں میں خود کو پیش کیا ہے۔  
یہ ہماری خوش قسمتی ہے۔ اس  
ملک کی خوش قسمتی ہے۔ کہ  
ہم نئی دوز میں نئی ریس میں  
دنیا نے دس عظیم اور شاندار صنعتی  
ممالک میں داخل ہو گئے ہوں۔  
میرے مستحضر۔ ماروتی موٹر  
جسکی چرچہ یا ذکر اب کبھی کبھی  
آتا ہے لیکن سن ۱۹۷۷ سے لیکر  
۱۹۸۰ تک جب ہم برس اقتدار  
نہیں تھے جب کانگریس اقتدار میں  
نہیں تھی تو اسوقت اس سہن میں  
اور ہمارے پڑوسی لوگ سہتا میں  
ہزاروں بار اسکا ذکر آتا تھا اور  
طرح طرح سے ہماری کانگریس  
گورنمنٹ کی اور سلجے جی کی  
مذمت کی جاتی تھی۔ لیکن آج  
جبکہ ہم نے اس خواب کو اندرا گاندھی  
جی کی قیادت میں اور تیواری جی

† [ ] Transliteration in Arabic  
script.



کی وزارت میں ایک حقیقی صورت  
دے کر کے بازار میں سوکوں پر  
ہم لے آئے تو اس کے بعد اس کی  
تعریف نہیں ہے بلکہ کبھی کبھی  
اس کا تذکرہ آ جاتا ہے - جناب والا  
ماروتی کی کہانی عجیب و غریب  
کہانی ہے - ہمارے سلیج گاندھی جی  
جو ہم سب کے اندرا گاندھی جی کے  
ساتھ رہتا تھا انہوں نے یہ سوچا  
کہ مڈل گروپ کیلئے بھی ایک موثر  
سستی سی بنائی جائے اور پھر وہ  
مڈل گروپ سے بڑھتے بڑھتے غریبوں  
میں بھی پہنچ جائے - اس تصور  
کو لے کر انہوں نے سستی موثر کار  
کا ایک نقشہ بنایا - وہ نقشہ جب  
بنایا انہوں نے ملک کے سامنے پیش  
کیا - عوام کے سامنے پیش کیا تو  
ہمارے ایوزیشن - اور ایوزیشن کی  
جماعتیں اور ہمارے ایوزیشن کے  
لیڈروں نے طرح طرح سے اس کی  
مذمت کی اور نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ  
۱۹۷۷ میں جب ہم اقتدار سے  
بے اقتدار ہوئے - ہمارے انتخاب

چھن گئے اس ماروتی پر طرح طرح  
کی انکوائری کرائی گئی - میں تو  
سمجھتا ہوں کہ ماروتی کا نقشہ ہی  
نہیں سے نکال دیا گیا - لیکن جب  
۱۹۸۰ میں ہم برسر اقتدار آئے -  
پھر حکومت ہمارے ہاتھ میں آئی  
تو ہم نے اپنے ایک بھولے ہوئے فرض  
کا احساس کیا - شریمنی گاندھی نے  
یہ سمجھا کہ ہستورین یعنی تاریخ  
نویس کی نظمیں وقت پر بہت  
تھلکتی ہوتی ہیں - کل کا ہستورین  
یہ لکھ گا کہ سلیج گاندھی نے ایک  
خواب دیکھا تو اس خواب کی  
تعبیر ملے گی - چنانچہ اس تصور  
کو لے کر اندرا گاندھی جی کی قیادت  
میں اور تھواری جی کی وزارت میں  
۱۹۷۸ سے ۱۹۸۰ تک جس ماروتی  
کے نقشہ کو بکازا کیا تھا - یعنی تین  
سال ۸۰ سے لیکر ۸۳ تک اس نقشہ کو  
بنایا سوکوں پر دوڑا دیا گیا - یہ  
ہوہو رہا کامیابی میں سمجھتا ہوں  
کہ اندرا جی کی تھواری جی کی کامیابی  
ہے جو ہمیشہ ہمیشہ تاریخ میں آتا

[شری ہاشم رضا مابدی اٹھ اُٹھائی]

نام بیان کرتی دھیکری - ہر ایک کو  
مونا ہے - دنیا مرے گی - لیکن  
جس طریقہ سے انہوں نے سلجھے گاندھی کے  
خواب کو پورا کیا اور ایک خواب کو  
حقیقت میں بدلا اس اعتبار سے  
تیواری جی کا نام ہمیشہ روشن رہے گا۔  
جب میں تعریف کر رہا ہوں تو  
ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ بھی کہتا چلوں  
کہ ہمیں یہ کہنے میں بڑا فخر  
ہوتا ہے - ہم بڑی بڑی محسوس  
کرتے ہیں کہ ہم دنیا کے دس  
ممالک میں شامل ہو گئے صنعتی  
امتہار سے - لیکن جب دوسرے ممالک  
کے لوگ ہمارے ملک میں آتے ہیں۔  
غیر ملک کے لوگ ہمارے یہاں آتے  
ہوں تو وہ رکشا کہیلچتے ہوئے ہمیں  
دیکھتے ہیں - ہمارا ملک وہ ملک  
ہے کہ جہاں آدمی آدمی کو کہیلچتا  
ہے - اس تصور سے - اس حقیقت  
سے ہمارا سر شرم سے جھک جاتا ہے۔  
میں تیواری جی کی خدمت میں  
ایک تجویز پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
ماروتی تو انہوں نے مقل گلاس کے  
لوگوں کو دی لیکن اگر تہری وہیلر  
بفکر کے ماروتی کی طرح سستے دام  
پر ماروتی تہری وہیلر اسکوٹر  
بلا دیں تو یہ رکشا کی جرندہ است  
اور شرم ہے اس سے ہم بچ جائیں گے -  
ہم یہ ایک تجویز پیش کر رہے  
ہیں ایک استدا پیش کر رہے ہیں  
کہ ماروتی کار کے بعد ماروتی تہری

وہیلر اسکوٹر آجائیں - تو وہیلر اسکوٹر  
نہ ہوں بلکہ تہری وہیلر اسکوٹر ہوں  
تاکہ اس سے رکشا کا رواج ختم  
ہو جائے اور رکشا چلانے والوں  
کو زیادہ تعداد میں تہری  
وہیلر اسکوٹر دے کر کے ہمارے ملک  
کو ندامت اور شرمندگی جو ہے اس  
سے ہمیں نجات دلا دیں - یہ  
صحیح ہے کہ تیواری جی نے اپنے  
ہندوستان میں کارخانوں کا جال  
بچھا دیا ہے - نئے نئے کارخانے قائم  
ہوئے - اب رہا یہ کہ اگرچہ اپوزیشن  
یہ کہتا ہے کہ آپ یو - پی - کے  
رہنے والے ہیں اور یو - پی -  
ہندوستان میں نہیں ہے کسی دوسرے  
ملک میں ہے تو اسکا کہا علاج ہے  
اگر وہ کہتے ہیں تو کہنے دیجئے کہ  
یو - پی - ہندوستان میں نہیں ہے۔  
آپ یو - پی - کے رہنے والے ہیں  
لیکن آپ جہاں بیورے ہندوستان  
میں جگہ جگہ کارخانے کھولے ہیں -  
کارخانوں کا جال بچایا ہے - کارخانے  
لگائے ہیں - وہاں ایک مہری اور  
عرض یہ ہے آپ سے کہ پبلک سیکٹر  
کے یہ کارخانے اس جگہ سے وفا  
نہیں کرتے ہیں جہاں یہ لگائے گئے  
ہیں - مطلب یہ کہ جب تیواری  
جی یو - پی - میں گیا پورے دیس  
میں کارخانوں کا جال بچھانے لگے تو  
انہوں نے رامپور کو بھی دو کارخانے  
دیئے لیکن ہمیں افسوس ہے کہ ان  
کارخانوں میں ابھی سے جو اسکا نقشہ

سامنے آ رہا ہے وہ کچھ ایسا ہے کہ  
اس میں جو تقرری کی جا رہی ہے  
جو مزدور جا رہے ہیں۔ افسران جو  
ہیں وہ زیادہ تر باہر سے آئینگے اور  
مقامی طور پر بہت کم ہونگے۔  
جب وہ چیف منسٹر تھے انہوں نے  
یو۔ پی۔ کے ساتھ ساتھ ہمارے  
رامپور کو بھی صنعتیں دی ہیں۔  
ہمیں گورنمنٹ پریس دی تھی لیکن  
آج انکو یہ سٹور کے انسوس ہو گا کہ  
اس گورنمنٹ پریس میں ۶۰ فیصد  
باہر کے لوگ کام کر رہے ہیں اور ۷۰ فیصد  
مقامی لوگ کام کر رہے ہیں۔ سیرا  
مطلب یہ ہے کہ جب آدھ چھان بھی  
وہ کارخانے لکائور جس جگہ بھی  
لکائوں۔ وہ جس جگہ بھی ترقی  
کا اقدام کریں تو اسکے ساتھ کوئی  
ایسی پابندی کر دیں کہ وہاں مزدور  
مقامی ہوں۔ مسائل تو مقامی  
ہوتے ہیں۔ مقامی بیکاری اور  
مقامی روزگاری کو دیکھ کر کے  
لائسنس دیتے ہیں تو وہ پبلک  
سیکٹر والے باہر سے کرسچاریوں کو  
بلا تے ہیں۔ سیرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ  
لائسنس کہنساتہ یہ پابندی بھی دے  
کہ زیادہ تر کاریہ کرتا اور کرسچاری  
مقامی ہوں۔ . . . . . ددوقت کی  
کہنتی؟ . . . . . آپ بار بار کہنتی  
بھا رہے ہیں میں نے تو ابھی شروع  
کہا تھا۔ ابھی میں تمہید میں  
تھا۔ آپ کہنتی بچائی ہے۔  
بہرحال میں آپکا شکریہ ادا کرنا

ہوں۔ جتنا بھی وقت آپ مجھے  
دیا ہے میں اسکو کافی سمجھتا  
ہوں۔ اس کم کو ہی زیادہ تصور  
کر رہا ہوں۔]

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHAR.

JEE (Assam): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, if we look into the working of the Ministry of Industry and try to understand the working in its proper perspective, one thing becomes very clear to us that the Industry Ministry has very judiciously been trying to "bridge the gap, between what we have and what we want. Under the proper guidance of our respected Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, backed by the mature wisdom and ripe wisdom of the capable Industry Minister, the Industry Ministry has been able to assess, appreciate and sort out what are the shortcomings of the Department of Industry and has tried to evolve a dynamic policy which will help us to overcome the shortcomings and to usher in a new era of industrial development in India. I would like to compliment the hon. Industry Minister on this score.

Now, this Department has been taking promotional as well as regulatory measures to step up industrial production in India. It has very rightly taken steps to optimise the installed capacity in " Indian industries. The Industry Department has left no stone unturned to achieve a judicious dispersal of investible resources. For this, the Industry Department deserves our rich compliments.

The Industry Department has strained every nerve to see that the small-scale industries step up their activities and they get a great fillip in their field of activities. For this, some 827 items have been exclusively reserved for production in small-scale industries and 404 items have been exclusively reserved for purchase by Government.

Now, the industrial production has registered a growth of 5.5 per cent up to February, 1984. The infrastructure has shown a remarkable growth. The

[Shri Kamalendu Bhattacharjee] cement industry has already overreached its target by over one million tonnes. Now, the overall industrial production has been showing a progressive rise. In 1980, it was 50.6 per cent. In 1983, it was 177.6.

[The Vice-Chairman (Dr. (Shrimatt) Najma Heptulla) in the Chair]

We do not say that in industry we have achieved spectacular success. But even on moderate estimate it has got to be admitted on all hands that we have achieved significant and encouraging success in the field of industrial development.

Now, let me point out what is the reason behind such sort of achievement. The hon. Finance Minister some days back was bearing the brunt of the Opposition attack on the Finance Bill and he was just going through the Opposition argument like a knife going through butter and he was negotiating their arguments like the strong wind negotiating a handful of peas. He has very significantly pointed out one thing that it is consistency that is our policy that helps us to achieve our goals, be it in the field of industry, be it in the field of finance or be it in the field of defence. Wherever it is, the Congress Party as a whole has evolved a consistent polity, and the Department of Industry is no exception. The Department of Industry has also been very stable and has been consistently following a purposeful plan's purposeful design, and that is what has paid us rich dividends. All said and done—because I have been asked to be very brief, I have many points—but all said and done, I must make a brief reference to the region from which I come. I belong to the North East region, particularly Assam. It is paradox to say that my State, my region, is very much rich in natural resources but it is very poor industrially. Now, some steps have got to be taken, in this regard to make the State industrially developed. There should be the development of infra-structural facilities over there and I would like to make some humble suggestions for the industrial development of this area. A fourth bridge on the Brahmaputra near Pbrugarh should be construct-

ed. A fourth bridge near Barkhola over the Barak should be constructed and some big projects should be started immediately in the no-industry districts of North Cachar and Dubri. All steps must be taken to develop infrastructural facilities, in District Cachar and Karimganj.

Even at the risk of repetition, I would say that these things should be taken up immediately so that, they might help in the development of infra-structural facilities in the district. (*Time bell rings.*) I would need two more minutes and I would crave your indulgence. In Cachar, some agro-based industries must be started immediately to give a fillip to the industrially backward districts. We all know that Cachar is an economically backward district. Something must be done there.

I now come to the Cachar Paper Mill. The hon. Minister of Industries paid a visit to the Cachar Paper Mill which started back in the year 1972. I must admit that since our hon. Minister's visit, things have improved a lot. But there is no scope for complacency. Though there is an air of alertness and an air of concern there, things have got to be stepped up. I understand that it is a very big project. It is not a short journey. I understand the difficulties. But I should point it out very clearly that the people of Cachar have got some sort of misgivings. A project which started in 1972 has yet to see the light of the day by the middle of 1984. I would ask the most respected Minister of Industries to give a special, sharp and pointed attention to the Cachar Paper Mill so that it may see the light of the day latest by 1984. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab) : India is primarily an agricultural country. But to keep pace with the development taking place in other parts of the universe and to achieve our socio-economic objective of 'Bahujana Hitaya, Bahujana Sukhaya' India has taken to planned development and has set out to utilise all its resources to the maximum by laying emphasis in the field of industry. The result of the consistent policies followed so far by the Congress is that India today occupies a place of pride in the international industrial arena. When

some of the hon. Members from the opposition were slightly critical of the Government policies regarding the small sector, they were perhaps oblivious of the significant strides made in this sector, particularly during the last 3 years, the period since when the hon. Minister of Industry took over the reins of this Ministry. The increase in the number of small scale sector units registered, the increase in the value of production.

The increase in the number of people employed in this sector during the last few years is a sure indicator and a correct barometre of the strides made by this industry, i.e. the small scale industry. It is heartening to note that 2,18,000 unemployed youths in the age group of 18-35 have been provided bank loans during the last year, the loan ranging up to 25,000 rupees with a subsidy of Rs. 6250.

Madam, The Congress(I) feels that the strengthening of the small sector prevents the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few big industrialists and it is with this objective in mind that the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, has been amended from time to time to provide for exclusive reservation, of certain items to be manufactured by the small scale sector alone, the sector which has shown a creditable growth of 9 per cent during the last year. To support this, sector, the Government has further provided an increase in the list of items from 384 to 404, which are to be purchased exclusively from this sector.

It is also heartening to note that out of 1,055 letters of intent issued in 1983, as many as 649 were issued in backward areas. Such a step I am sure, will discourage migration to urban areas and stimulate growth in backward areas. However, I have to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister that more and more Branch Institutes should be established with workshop facilities to provide extension services in the backward areas.

Taking a pragmatic view of the Indian conditions, the agricultural base has been sought to be strengthened through agro-based industries and regional imbalances corrected through a balanced development

of all parts of the country.

Referring to Khadi, I would quote Mahatma Gandhi : "Khadi to me is a symbol of unity of Indian humanity, of its economic freedom and equality and, therefore, ultimately in the poetic expression of Jawaharlal Nehru, the livery of India's freedom." To give a practical shape to the views of the Father of the Nation, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission was set up in 1957,, and today it has come to occupy an important place in the rural economy by the development of Khadi and 25 specified' village industries through the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards.

A few years back, the rural artisans toiled day in and day out but were always under the heavy burden of rural debts, the knife of Shylock always gnawing at them for its pound of flesh. The Khadi and Village Industries Boards have mitigated their hardships and drudgery by providing certain new tools which are easily workable and cheap and thereby facilitated the job of weavers, potters, blacksmiths and leathergood manufacturers, etc.

I would draw the pointed attention of the Minister to the point that one concomitant aspect of the industrial development, is its adverse effect on the environment. Though sufficient provisions have been made to cover environmental aspects yet, I am sorry to point out, that in a number of cases, particularly in private sector, the industrialists do not provide for effluent treatment plants with the result that it causes great nuisance to the inhabitants of the localities around and what we gain on swings, we tend to lose on the roundabouts. My suggestion here is that besides the present district classification, that is backward districts and no-industry districts, a new classification should be added thereto, that is ecologically vulnerable district. Those districts which face a constant threat to the ecological balance should exclusively be reserved for setting up only those industries which are pollution-free industries.

I would conclude by making a brief reference to the industry in Punjab. The cycle, the sewing machine and the auery

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

industries have helped to a great extent in bringing much-precious foreign exchange to our country. And—Ludhiana has been rightly termed as the Birmingham of India. The electronics town of Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar off Mohali, is humming with activity and we are very hopeful that the industrial complex at Goindwal would follow suit. The present political circumstances coupled with the chronic power shortage do sometimes make things difficult for us and I would request the hon. Minister to see that Punjab, which has contributed significantly in the field of agriculture and defence for the country, is encouraged more and more so that it becomes equally important for the country in the field of industry. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. SHRIMATI] NAIMA HEPTULLA]: All the speeches are over. Mr. Minister, now is your turn to speak.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Madam Chairperson, I am greatly beholden to all the distinguished hon.. Members who have participated in this unique discussion and the many suggestions that have been given will be, I am sure, a great asset and a source- of vital information to our department for future working. We have had a whole range of suggestions and the ideas that have been thrown and the statistics that have been given demand a very close attention at our hands, at the hands of the Government and I may assure, at the very outset, all the hon. Members that each and every suggestion that they have made will receive the consideration of my Ministry. I find that many of the hon. Members are not present at this point of time but I would certainly try to briefly refer to their advice, to their criticism .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAIMA HEPTULLA] You need not reply to those Members' points who are not present. They are not bothered.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, I am thankful to you for your direc-

tion, but in that case I will not be doing full justice. I seek your direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): You may reply to the points raised by all the Members. SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav challenged the basic concepts of our industrial policy. I would like to advert a little later to what he said because he was supported directly or indirectly by two or three other hon. speakers. Shri J. K. Jain in his very eloquent Hindi supported our policies. I am very thankful to him for the suggestions that he made for the sustenance of small-scale industries, for training of entrepreneurs, for helping the up-and-coming entrepreneurs through the financial institutions, which are very well taken.

Shri Mohanarangam. Leader of the A.I. Anna D.M.K., I must compliment him for his very considered outlook in the sense that he pleaded for industrialisation of the whole country from Cape Comorin to Kashmir and from Gujarat to Assam. This thing coming from the leader of a so-called regional party, I must say that his approach was very realistic. I must compliment him even though he might have complaints about Tamil Nadu. But I can assure him in his absence here that we are doing whatever is possible for the development of Tamil Nadu. I have a whole list of industries that are coming up in Tamil Nadu in the Public Sector. Even the Neyveli Corporation is doing a very good job and so also the -Kalpakkam atomic power station. But even the number of sanctions that we have given, the quality of approvals in' Tamil Nadu is a very significant example. The collaborations that have been approved during the last 3-4 years—2 years especially—are of high technology areas, like ultra-sound scanners, UHF, High Frequency communications and allied equipment, yarn carriers, modernising the existing plants, improving their standards, high jupturing capacity, draw frame modules, strengthening automatic coil winders, hydro-dynamic oilseals

need not mention the whole list. But I would say, the attention that has been given by Tamil Nadu to the entrepreneurs in the field of high technology is very much welcome, and we have given approvals for those industries and hope that both in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, the attention that has been given to high technology areas will be welcomed, and we support and sustain this approach. Again, the first Q.C. based bagasse plant is coming up in Tamil Nadu. That is a joint sector undertaking which is mainly the public sector of Tamil Nadu Government. I think it is a very successful venture and we think that if this plant comes out successful, we will be having similar plants in other parts of the country. For example, in North Bihar, we can have one in East U.P. and another in Central U.P. where we have this bagasse then one in between Central U.P. and Western U.P.

Sir, we had again a very lucid speech delivered by Shri Sahu who pointed out the basic malaise of the Eastern sector. He drew our pointed attention towards sun-set areas and the sun-shine areas. I think his analysis of the situation was very realistic. But I think we do not have to go by that analysis of sunset and sunshine. We have to strive very hard, through the blessings of this House, the Government and outside; we have to strive hard to see that all areas throughout the country become sunshine areas and there is no sunset area anywhere. That should be our approach. Of course, we have to do a lot to restructure industries in the era sector. In many plants we find obsolescence of machinery. We want to modernise it and, therefore, as you are aware, headquarters of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India are located at Calcutta. It is just for that reason. This Corporation has done a wonderful job to restructure and modernise many industries in the eastern region. I fully agree with the hon. Members that we have to do more in this direction. We have tried to do whatever we can to industrialise this area. Letters of Intent have been issued; licences have been granted and

foreign collaborations approved, and I would like to call upon at this point of time all those who are operating in this area especially the Governments in that area, to take initiative in this matter so that we can get rid of this obsolescence and modernise this industry and from sunset area, it could become sun-shine area. That is our dream and that is our wish. And I hope, we will be able to do it in the near future.

Mr. Sesi Bhushana Rao, delivering his maiden speech, raised the problems of Andhra Pradesh. I have already mentioned the number of Letters of Intent that have been issued from time to time and I mentioned it here about the number of Letters of Intent to Andhra Pradesh, especially in the fields, for example, of commercial vehicles, in the field of scooters, in the field of oil technological equipments, in the field of cement plants. In case of cement plants, I think the number of cement plants that have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh is a record number; all these Letters of Intent have now to be translated into action. This is very important. Issuing of letters of intent is the first step. Then, these have to be transformed into industrial licences. This can only be done after taking certain initial steps. I think, this will be done.

Shri Rameshwar Thakur has wide knowledge about accountancy and economic matters. In chaste Hindi, in fluent Hindi, he drew our attention to some basic ideological facts. I agree with most of his formulations and I assure him that all his suggestions will be taken into consideration while formulating our plans.

Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto spoke about the problems of Jammu and Kashmir. I may bring to his notice that Jammu and Kashmir is the only State where the MRTP Act has been relaxed to the extent that if any MRTP house, if any large house, wants to go there to set up industries, they can do so without coming under this regulatory framework. I think, it has had its impact and many industries have been set up in the Jammu and Kashmir area. Now, the whole of Jammu and

Kashmir area as well as the whole of North-Eastern region, including Arunachal Pradesh and so on, have been de-cleared Category A are as and all possible incentives under the present dispensation have been given to these areas. That is why, I am little sad when some of our friends are viewing this concept of no industry areas and special category areas with a little circumspection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One Member from Maharashtra was raising the question that there is no district which has been declared as no industry district, in Maharashtra.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: What will happen? Heavens would not fall of a few industries are set up in these areas where there is no industry. What does a no industry district mean? A no industry district is a district where there is no industry. The very word itself cannotes the meaning and gives the definition. The definition is 'that a no industry district is a district where there is no medium scale industry, not to speak of a heavy industry or anything. Rs. 20 lakhs is the limit in regard to the definition of a small-scale industry. You can understand what is the situation in a district which does not even have a medium-scale industry, with an investment of the order of Rs. 20 lakhs. Therefore, Government, as a deliberate policy, wants to encourage the setting up of industries in these backward areas. What is the harm if we do this? That is our national policy. Even in 1956, when the Industrial Policy Resolution was adopted by Parliament, which this House always supported, this was the aim. Paragraph 15 of the Resolution says:

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced. The lack of industries in different parts of the country is very often determined by factors such as the availability of the necessary raw materials or other natural resources... It is one of the aims of national planning to ensure that these facilities are steadily made available to areas which

are at present lagging behind industrially or where there is greater need for providing opportunities for employment, provided the location is otherwise suitable. Only by securing a balanced and co-ordinated development of the industrial and the agricultural economy in each region, can the entire country attain higher standards of living." This has been the policy from 1956, in all the plans. The Government have taken a number of steps to concertise this policy on industrialisation and to identify the areas which are still industrially backward and I hope, we will have the unanimous support of this House in this regard. And I hope, some of our friends who are opposing this concept of no industry areas will have second thoughts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are saying that you should go to the taluka level, not to the district, Taluka should be the basis.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Not the one adopted by the Sivaraman Committee.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Many States have already adopted this concept. Now, for the first time, in the history of industrial development we have also included Category C districts, for central capital subsidy. It is because of this consideration, all India consideration that all areas should have the chance to get subsidy from the Centre. It is for the first time that this Government has introduced category 'C' concept while granting incentives and, therefore, all areas in other States of the country are, for the first time, eligible for capital subsidy. What are these category 'C' districts? These are the same districts which were previously declared backward, but were eligible for only concessional finance from the banks and financial institutions. In addition to what they were getting from the banks and the financial institutions, now they are eligible to get 10 per cent capital subsidy. This positive dispensation has been made to help all those backward areas in those States which do not have any 'no industry districts'.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Punjab): T may just be excused for interruption. In a State some districts have been chosen as backward districts, but there-



is a proposal from different States that not the districts but the backward areas in a State or a block be taken up and those districts which have been taken into account, the same area will be taken up by the States. Why is not that system adopted?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have the greatest respect for hon. Shri Darbara Singhji. I was coming to that particular point. We have not come to a final decision regarding the Sivaraman Committee report. The decision that has been taken regarding categories A, B and C is up to March 31, 1985. Thereafter we have to take a comprehensive view of the Sivaraman Committee report. But as we know, the Sivaraman Committee has recommended establishment of growth centres. It has entirely a different view of the situation, but what Shri Darbara Singhji has just now mentioned, we will certainly consider. It also means that we shall have different considerations for different States. I do not rule out the possibility of our considering that a block or a taluka should also be considered as a unit of industrial development. I do not rule out that. As I said in many States this is already a fact. In Tamil Nadu for example, and even in Maharashtra taluka is the unit of development for giving subsidies.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: For State's subsidies.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: And we also reimburse it. Sometimes we reimburse capital subsidy on that basis. In our dispensation we have mentioned that while granting capital subsidies there are many districts which have been getting subsidies for a long time. While computing subsidies in a particular district, we will exclude all investments made either by the Central public sector undertakings or State public sector undertakings in a block. So, we have recognised block as a unit of development as far as Central subsidy goes even in our present dispensation. So, already we have accepted block as a unit while disbursing capital subsidies in category C or category B districts because category B is one district in which we were already granting capital subsidies from the Centre.

Then, Mr. Tarian spoke for the development of the North-Eastern area and especially for the State of Meghalaya. As you know, Sir, this House has been informed from time to time that we

have taken special steps for development of the North-Eastern areas. The first major step that has been taken is the development of infrastructure in the North-Eastern area. Now the broadgauge line has, for the first time, gone to Gauhati. New projects are being constructed. The whole infrastructure is being changed.

Mr. Handique, in his address, mentioned about the situation in the tea industry I am not dealing with this industry directly. It is being dealt with by my colleague, the Minister of Commerce. I would convey every word of what he has said regarding rejuvenating tea industry to my colleague, the Commerce Minister. 7 P.M.

Of course, Mr. Yadav—we could not hear his full speech, but he began very well and he gave us some valuable statistics. Shri Ramanand Yadav, of course, very strongly supported our policies but also wanted us to curb monopolistic tendencies, if there were any. Sir, you would find that the MRTP Bill that has been passed by this august House only very recently plugs any loopholes that were there. Today when one talks of large houses, or the private sector, or the monopolies, we have to see that they have to function within our policy framework. And you may be hearing about FICCI, ASOCHAM, AIMO always complaining about this regulatory framework. Why have they to complain? It is because of this regulatory framework, the MRTP Act, the Company Law. Wherever you go, you find that the industrial houses and these organisations of industrialists are complaining about this framework. It only shows that the regulatory framework is there, it shows that the Government is careful at every point that we do take care of the exact statutory regulations that are there and that we should tend to prevent dominance or monopoly situations being prevalent in our industrial

Regarding Bihar, Shri Ramanand Yadav and Shri Paswan spoke very passionately about the situation there. As

[Shri Narayau Datt Tiwari] the hon. Members know, Central public sector investments are the highest in Bihar. There is more than Rs. 4000 crores worth of public sector investment in Bihar. It is mostly North Bihar that we are worried about. Again the No Industry Districts are mostly located there. They say that we are trying to force industries to go to No Industry areas. We do not try to force them. But we try to gently persuade them. And that is our job. If we do not gently persuade them, we shall not be doing our job. If somebody comes to us we will not force them, but if they do not go there—they are free not to go—there is no question of forcing anybody. We go into this and tell them that is what is woolly and so saying "yes, yes" to everything would not do. If we have a certain policy, have to gently push it. I would like our State Government also to do it. There are many States—take Maharashtra for example. We have Vidarbha, we have the Konkan area, we have the Marathwada area. If somebody comes to us from Maharashtra, we also of course ask him whether he is going to Vidarbha or not. In Tamil Nadu also, if they only want to go to Hosur or to the Madras metropolitan area.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN : Infrastructure is available.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: That is right, wherever infrastructure is there. I must compliment Mr. Venkataraman, when he was the Industry Minister, that he created infrastructure every district of Tamil Nadu, not now but in the 50s and it led to the industrialisation of Tamil Nadu later on. He created infrastructure under the leadership of Mr. Kamraj and now it is helping the industrialisation of Tamil Nadu. It has been our approach that all State governments should develop the infrastructure in such districts which are backward and it is exactly because of this reason that we have provided in our policy a Rs. 2 crore help for every No Industry District so that the industrial infrastructural group as created by the State Governments in those particular districts and the IDBI has formulated a special scheme for these No Industry Districts.

Now I am thankful to Shri Ghan Shyam Singh who in his lucid Hindi supported our policies. He mentioned about the special problems of Uttar Pradesh and the lock industry of Aligarh and suggested that we should have a prototype development centre established at Aligarh. We have already a Development Council for the lock industry of Aligarh.

Shri Jaichandra Singh made a special mention of Manipur and the, northeastern area. I am in entire agreement with him in this respect. I am inviting the Chief Ministers of Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh. I would like to have separate meetings with them so that we can discuss further installations in these States having special problems of industrialisation.

Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya, perhaps in his maiden speech, referred to the problems of eastern U.P., non-industrialisation of eastern U.P., telling us about the state of affairs there, that they have only traditional and regional industries like sugar and that there are no other industries. I know about the state of industrialisation in eastern U.P. I may assure him that whatever we can do, we will do. We have to persuade entrepreneurs to come to these areas.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : Concrete, time-bound programme.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: If the Parliamentary Affairs Minister says 'that we should have a time-bound programme, what else can I say?

I am thankful to Shri Shanti Tyagi for his powerful support. He made his plea for industrialisation of underdeveloped areas.

Shri Ram Pujan Patel mentioned about the industrialisation of south U.P.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allaha-bad.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Of course, Allahabad does not have any large industry for the last 10-15 years. I think his case is well taken. We have a special expansion programme for the public sector recently there. (*Interruptions*) Of course, the fertilizer factory is there.

Shri Chandrasekhar Reddy made a very cogent speech. He made so many points. I think his whole speech requires...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He is a journalist. You can make use of his speech.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have asked for a whole copy of his speech because his speech has been full of points. He has made special mention regarding industries in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Swamy Naik laid great emphasis on tribal areas not only in Andhra Pradesh but elsewhere in the country. Our programme recently reflects what he said. Therefore, I would seek the support of this House so that we can have a well-structured industrial development of the entire region, including the tribal areas. Our industrial policy is a structured policy which exemplifies not only development of the heavy industry but also the village and cottage industry sector and the tiny sector. It is a developmental programme. I hope that Shri Swamy Naik will support it, as he has been

Shri Allahabadi, in his chaste Urdu,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very good speech.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : ... supported us. I am thankful to him. He made very good points. I can assure him that whatever he said will be done.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For Rampur.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Yes, He said that local people should be given priorities in employment. General instructions are there and the State Government have a primary responsibility to do the needful because it is the responsibility of the local employment exchanges to recruit people and send names. I hope for all industries in the country— it is not only valid for Rampur but for all districts in our country wherever industries are established—priority will be given to the local people. But there is one difficulty in this, that we have a paucity of trained people. We do not have trained people; we do not have the skilled people. Therefore, when locally trained people are not available, they

nave to advertise and then people from outside come. And then there is a furore that they are coming from outside. So it is of utmost importance that every where they have a full-fledged training programme of skilled people of all categories. Therefore, ITIs need to be streamlined and more ITIs need to be opened. The apprenticeship training programme of the Government has to be strengthened. We would like to have a massive training programme in all the States so that we have people of the requisite knowledge and skill to operate these plants. Sometimes these plants are very sophisticated as also the components of the machinery.. What people do with them can be very damaging.

Mr. Jacob is a very experienced leader. His analysis of the situation and his special mention regarding the difficulties faced by people in Kerala and his emphasis on the non-industry districts of Kerala being industrialised, are well taken. And I hope that the non-resident Indians who are working in the Gulf areas and other parts of the world, will come forward and establish industries in Kerala. We have now a whole scheme for nonresident Indians to facilitate their coming home and establishing industries. I hope, in Kerala which has the largest number of non-resident Indians working abroad, they will take advantage of this special facility.

Shri Kamalendu Bhattacharjee, in his very eloquent speech, supported our policies and also mentioned about the problems being faced by the paper mills being set up by the Hindustan Paper Corporation, in his part of the country, in Assam and elsewhere. I may assure him that I have taken note of his suggestions, and we will try to implement them.

Mr. P. K. Bansal, in his, I think maiden speech. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Not maiden. He has made several good speeches.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I must compliment him. He has made a remarkable beginning. He made a special mention of Punjab. I may assure him that we are fully alive to the situation, and it is a policy of our Department that

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari] by any means we will not allow, we will not permit, as far as our Department is concerned, any disruption in the industrial production, in the industrial economy, of Punjab, because it is very vibrant and very vital to us, and it has played a vital role in productivity and we are proud of the productivity in Punjab. And I hope that the people of Punjab will unite to see that the leading and pioneering role which Punjab has maintained in the past, is retained, and that these disturbances and this violence, they will fight out and they will see to it that Punjab retains its pioneering role in the field of industrialisation.

Sir, having mentioned these individual points made by the hon. Members, I would like to make a few general points which reflect in aggregate the points made by many hon. Members.

Mr. Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav made a basic attack on our industrial policy, the economic policy. I am sometimes amazed, when we are entering the 21st century and when the 20th century is now just only one-and-a-half decades to go and it is to end, at what we are still telling about the industrial policies. He mentioned about Mr. Charan Singh's book. Sir, I have had the privilege of working with Shri Charan Singh, as Finance Minister when he was the Chief Minister, and I know his views. Of course, they are there. But even Mr. Charan Singh had to say this in the same book on the second page of his preface. He interpreted Mahatma Gandhi. I will just read out one line from the very book which he was displaying yesterday:

"The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, had sought to give first priority to agriculture accompanied by cottage industry or handicrafts followed by light or small-scale sector and then heavy industry."

It is in the very preface of this famous book which he has mentioned. He mentioned about Mahatma Gandhi because he was interpreting Mahatma Gandhi. He does not exclude heavy industry. He says, "Agriculture, cottage industry, small scale sector and then heavy industry."

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: How can there be agricultural development without heavy industry?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : That is what I am coming to. Very correct. I fail to understand how we can build bridges or build irrigation canals or construct dams or do whatever we want for agriculture if we do not have heavy industry, if we do not have fertilizer.

In this age only to say charkha. Of course, Sir, you have also been connected with the freedom movement and in all humility if I may strike a personal note I have been 8 months in solitary confinement just for charkha and takhli because I wanted to spin charkha in the prison. I was not allowed to do that because I wanted to spin takhli in the prison. They said we would not allow takhli because I went on hunger strike I was put in solitary confinement for 8 months in 1943. So that way in those days we fought for charkha and takhli. But charkha and takhli belong to the category of textile industry and what about other fields of industry. Shall we just say that if Gandhiji would have been allowed to do that what did he say at that point of time? So we have to be realistic while applying Gandhian ideology to the present times. Nehruji—it was the dynamics of Nehru personality that he applied Gandhism to the Indian situation. Now, it is for us and it is under the leadership of our great leader Mrs Indira Gandhi that she is applying Gandhism, whatever heritage of the Indian National Congress, to the times of today. Today where are we?

If we just see the international context what do we find? This is the age of technological revolution that is going on round us. What we say this is the age of micro chip. The age of super computers. This is the age of personnel computers. This is the age of hardware and software. This is the age where countries round the world are talking about computer literacy. And where we are? Day before yesterday, when the Japanese Prime Minister was here he told me that Japanese trade-unions were opposing "Robotex". First of all, they opposed "Robotex" because

they would not allow automation as that would lead to unemployment. But today the Japanese trade-unions of all colours are supporting "Robotex", he said. Japan is ahead in "Robotex". Many of our friends must have seen that what Japanese Television is doing through "Robotex". What is logistic? Since the invention of the primitive hand axe humanity has turned to tools as a way of making life easier or work more productive. "Man is a tool-using animal." wrote the 19th century Scottish historian and essayist Thomas Carlyle. "Without tools he is nothing with tools he is all". Charkha is a tool. Computer software is only the latest of those tools and programmes are only beginning to understand the true potential of software. Says Dan Bricklin, Chairman of Software Arts: "We are just really getting started. I think that you will see programmes coming along in the next few years that will make the current ones look like the stone axes of computing."

Now, Sir, the world is talking in these terms. What are we talking about in this August House? Some of us—I do not want to criticise anybody. I feel humble before I criticise anybody. But are we going to miss the realities—the dynamics of the situation. Are we going to be just like that. Ostrich has said : "Nothing is going to happen and just we are what we are".

In defence do we need any sophistication? Do we need any heavy industry in the field of defence? So I would submit in all humility that we are consistent in our ideology. We remember Gandhi as nobody will do. Gandhi is immortalised his indomitable spirit is immortalised, within our bodyframe. We cannot forget Gandhi and we have to apply Gandhi to 'modern situations'.

Again I might mention what is happening in China. What is happening in China, our great neighbour? I will just give one or two examples, one or two quotations:

"From the Daqing oilfields in the north to Canton in the south, from Shanghai in the east to sooty Lanzhou in the west, 1,600 foreign specialists are working to boost China's economy."

"Their ambitions seem almost limitless; they aim to quadruple the gross national product, double the nation's output of energy and raise per capita annual income from the present 300 dollars to 800 dollars by the year 2000."

"China has opened its door and will never close it again."

What we have seen' is that they have opened the floodgates to new technology, high technology and they have not compromised with ideology; they are firm with their ideology. But they are importing high technology as never before and they have adopted an open-door policy. Now, in our country they oppose foreign collaboration. One of my esteemed friends who is not here now said that controls must be removed and licensing must be removed. What does it mean? If you remove licensing, foreign collaborations also come in. He was opposing foreign collaboration but he was saying that we should remove licensing. This is contradiction, a veritable contradiction, an apparent contradiction. If you want liberalise licensing, if you want to end licensing, what does it mean? It opens the floodgates to all sorts of foreign collaboration. Here we are only allowing foreign collaboration so that we do not become obsolescent, so that we restructure our industries. And only in high technology areas, we are having foreign collaboration. So if we are increasing the tempo of foreign collaboration, it is only in the national interest. It is in the interest of the country's economy that we have done it in the field of cement industry, in the field of automotive industry, in the field of component industry and in the field of small-scale industry. I may inform the House that we have now decided to set up a high-powered committee to look into the question of modernisation of small-scale industries, because that is very important. And we have a technology policy statement now to implement which the Prime Minister announced at Tirupati. And we are also thinking of giving the utmost importance to small-scale industries. My esteemed colleague, the Minister of State.

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[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

Pattabhi Rama Rao, gave all the figures about it. We are also thinking of recommending to the State Governments that they can set up divisional small industries corporations in the States so that small-scale industries at the divisional level can be sustained by these divisional small-scale industries corporations. We are making out a blueprint in this regard. We have a State-level small industries corporation. I think the time has come when the State Governments should think of setting up divisional small industries corporations to set up small-scale industries at the grassroots level.

Regarding sickness of industries, we have a whole structure to see to it that the sickness is checked at the incipient stage. The Reserve Bank of India has formulated guidelines for it. In 15 major States we have an inter-institutional committee to check sickness. I agree with the hon Members who spoke about this sickness that we have to check the sickness. I would appeal to the financial institutions, to individual banks and I would seek the cooperation of all hon. Members to see to it that the entrepreneurs are properly advised. What is the initial mistake? The initial mistake is that when we prepare the project, we do not take care of the marketing factor. So initially a project report even for small-scale industries is a very important factor in the subsequent setting up of the industry. Therefore, I would suggest that each and every small-scale industry that is to be set up in our country should be well thought of at the planning stage and it should be well projected so that it may be well implemented. This point is very well taken. We will do whatever we can to stop sickness and to check the growth of sickness in industries. I have a plethora of statistics at this point of time. But I-know it is not for me to deliver all the statistics and answer all the points that have been mentioned. It is just not possible. It will take at least two hours more before I can do full justice to all the points that have been raised by honourable Members. But I can assure them that each and every point that has

been mentioned, each and every suggestion that has been made, will be fully considered, and I will try even to reply to individual Members on every suggestion that they have made. I have already asked my department to go through the proceedings, to note every point that has been made, and then I will try to answer each and every Member..

SHRI J. K. JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): The textile industry has suffered quite a lot. What are your plans to give them facilities for modernisation ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The point of Mr. Jain is well taken. But there is a Textile Department and my esteemed colleague, Mr. Vishwanath Pra-tap Singh is the Minister for Textiles. I will discuss with him and we- will both sit together. ..

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN : What about DMC mills ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The National Textile Corporation has got a programme of more than Rs. 300 crores to modernise its mills. The Industrial Development Bank of India has got a soft loan scheme to help modernise the textile mills. I know something about it. I am very sorry that I will not be able to give the exact details because I do not deal with this matter directly. I will sit with the Commerce Minister and then we shall see.

Once again I convey the sense of my appreciation to all those friends and colleagues who have participated in this debate. I greatly value this debate. I was looking forward to this opportunity to have this debate in this august House, the House of Elders, and I thank.. ..

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN., the lone Opposition Member listening to your reply.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Lone Opposition Member, but you represent the whole Opposition, and I think if Opposition is reflected in your constructive spirit, I think. we will have well served.

Sir I have taken much of your time and I am thankful to all the Members of this House for giving me a very patient hearing. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have given a very good and elaborate reply to all the points.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA—  
Contd.

iii. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

iv. The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

v. The Banking Service Commission Bill, 1984.

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(in)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as pas-

sed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th May, 1984."

(IV)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th May, 1984."

(V)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Banking Service Commission Bill, 1984, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th May, 1984."

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.

श्री उपसभापति : अब सदन की कार्यवाही कल 11 बजे तक स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past seven of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Thursday, the 10th May, 1984.