

Government of India to put this intention into practice?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, ne.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, as I have already said, out of a total requirement of 70 lakh babs or so of the country, only 2.2 lakh bales of cotton is being imported. But this has been brought down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But that is not the point.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, I do not think that the honourable Minister is correct. I do not want to contradict him. But I think he is not correct. He must reply after verifying the facts. He must give this impression to the country only after verifying the facts. The fall is not so steep and you should compare how much have imported last year and see what the shortfall or curtailment this year is. You should compare with the last year's figures.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, my answer is very simple. From a total of 7 lakh bales, the import has come down to 2.2 lakh bales. Whether it is big or small, it is for you to judge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Next question.

Pak bid to drive out India from Bangladesh market

184. SHRIMATI MAIM DONA SULTAN:
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH :f
SHRI GANESH LAL MALI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in the 'Economic Times' of July 6, 1974 to the effect that Pakistan has entered the Bangladesh market in a big way through Hong Kong and Singapore, securing bulk orders at 30 per cent discount with the main object of crushing India's export market in Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Government have noticed the Press report referred to.

(b) Government do not consider that there is any basis for the apprehensions expressed therein.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Sir, we have heard that Pakistan has entered there through Hong Kong. But the Minister says that they have no such information. But it has come in some of the newspapers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are all there. What is your question?

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: He says that they have no information ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. There is nothing new about it. All right Mr. Mali. Not here. Is anybody willing to put a supplementary? There is none. All right. Next question.

Investment Ratio in Different Regions

◆185. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :J
SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA :
SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:
DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:
SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ^ Government have made any assessment about the investment ratio in industrial sectors in different regions for the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) According to the latest available data with the Government, the capital invested in industrial sectors in different regions for the years 1967 1968 and 1969 is as in the statement attached.

tThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati Pratibha Singh tThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sardar Amjad Ali.

Statement
Capital Invested in the Industrial Sector in different Regions
 (Rs. in crores)

Region	1967	1968	1969
Northern Region	624.16 (6.9%)	851.88 (8.5%)	975.61 (9.0%)
North-Eastern Region	165.08 (1.8%)	183.14 (1.8%)	221.38 (2.0%)
Eastern Region	2818.31 (31.0%)	2746.52 (27.4%)	2884.84 (26.5%)
Central Region	1410.74 (15.6%)	1548.72 (15.4%)	1736.53 (16.0%)
Western Region	2151.60 (23.7%)	2545.87 (25.4%)	2703.82 (24.8%)
Southern Region	1901.68 (21.0%)	2155.83 (21.5%)	2360.66 (21.7%)
TOTAL	9071.57 (100.0%)	10031.89 (100.0%)	10882.84 (100.0%)

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister what the break-up is of these investments in the public sector and in the private sector?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am afraid, Sir, I do not have the precise data with me on that basis. You see, I have got certain other information and that is also for the other years and, possibly, it may not be comparable.

Unfortunately I can only say that I have no information.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the honourable Minister agree with me that as far as investment in public sector industries is concerned, all the four regions of the country are not being treated equally? With a view to implementing the desired objectives of the Plan—that is, equal distribution of ail resources to all the regions of the country in an equal way—the Ministry of Finance should evolve a formula so that investment in all the four regions is made on an equitable basis.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly regional imbalances should be kept in mind by any investment authority as far as national development is concerned. In principle I agree with him. But in actual implementation there are many difficulties. I may give you an example:—I am speaking of the cuff—It

is very obvious that in the case of Government investment in public sector, naturally in the early part of the development of public sector, it was to be made on the basis of availability of certain raw materials, as, for example, iron ore, and things like that. Therefore, naturally a certain investment had to be done on that basis. But I have no dispute with him on this question that while making investments certainly regional imbalances should always be kept in view.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: While the honourable Minister has expressed his desire to see that these regional imbalances in investment are corrected, the figures show, on the contrary, really great imbalances after all these years of planning and all the incentives which the Government has been offering industries to move into more backward regions. In view of this I would like to know whether the Government is considering any further steps to correct these imbalances by way of further incentives to private industry in particular to help them move into regions which are still considered very backward.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally the Government is following this policy. Even if you see the figures in the statement itself

you will find that in some of the regions which were rather undeveloped the tendency is that investment is growing from year to year in those areas. Take, for example, the northern region: In 1967 it was 6.9 per cent. In 1969 it has gone up to 9 per cent. Take the north-eastern region. It was about 1.8 per cent. It has gone up to 2 per cent. Of course, it is very slow development. Eastern region has unfortunately gone down. That is another point

AN HON. MEMBER: That was because at that time United Front Government—our friend's party— was in power.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Possibly that seems to be the period during which it reflected that. Possibly this is a matter for Mr. Niren Ghosh to consider about.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Is the Government aware that there is dissatisfaction, if not anger, in the State of Uttar Pradesh, where investment in the industrial sector is not at all related to the basis of the population in spite of the fact that there are enough raw materials, enough other inputs, available for development of industrial sector? Will the Government, in future, in deciding upon the policy of investment in industrial sector, keep in view the population of that particular State?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say that this should be the only criterion. Certainly some such thing should be kept in mind.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIA: Sir, it is very vague.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is quite all right.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, he is talking in a complicated way about a future programme. He said there is some sort of dissatisfaction in UP. And I think he is right and I share that.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I do not want to upset the Minister; but is it not a fact that in the last six years productivity of capital has been steadily coming down in contrast with the 'productivity of labour which has been steadily going up? Could he give me an explanation why productivity

in capital in a capital scarce country should come down ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, is it arising out the main question?

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: It is. It is a question on investment. You talked about investment capital ratio, capital output ratio, capital productivity.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We are not holding a seminar.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I know you are not holding a seminar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, please sit down.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: The tendency to invest more is dependent on the infrastructure that is developed in a particular region. The fact is that in the Northern and the North-Eastern Region, except for the Delhi round about area, the infrastructure has not developed. The point is, what is the Government going to do to set right this imbalance and creation of further infrastructure where it is needed ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said earlier the regional imbalances will have to be remedied. The first step to remove the imbalance is to create infrastructure. Industrial development is a very lengthy process. The first part of it is the creation of infrastructure. This is very obvious.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: For the past 25 years the infrastructure has not been developed in these regions. That is the point.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The figures that have been given with reference to the question are only on region basis. And the hon. Minister was pleased to admit that there are imbalances. If you go on Statewise, the imbalances would be much more. May I know from the Minister whether he would be able to give a split up among the States in the Southern Region?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I can certainly give. I have got a very long statement with me. If he wants any particular figure.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I want for the four States in the Southern Region for the year 1969.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In the case of Kerala, it was 203.61 crores, Mysore—Rs. 424.04 crores; Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 640.74 crores, and Tamil Nadu—1030.74 crores.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHIN AI: In continuation of my friend, Mr. Malaviya's question, does the hon. Minister know that—only recently the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Bahuguna, has asked all the Ministerial plants to go away from the State and also certain industries as they have no infrastructure, that is, power, at their disposal? In view of that, naturally the region remains back, ward and no development of industry takes place. Will the hon. Minister enlighten us as to what steps the Governments are going to take so that a backward State like U.P. can also turn the corner and is developed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The answer lies in the point raised by my friend on the other side. For development, it is essential to create the infrastructure.

श्री रवी राय : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें वे खुद ही मान चुके हैं कि ईस्टर्न रीजन को लगातार जो सहायता मिल रही थी वह 61 प्रतिशत से घटकर 26 प्रतिशत रह गई है। इस संबंध में मैं श्री चव्हाण को याद दिला दूँ कि इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ही सबसे बड़ी दोषी है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के वित्त मंत्री जब श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी के उप-चुनाव में गये थे तो उन्होंने आम सभा में भाषण करते हुए कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी को बोट नहीं दोगे तो हम सहायता नहीं देंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर मंत्री महोदय का इस तरह का रुख है तो फिर ईस्टर्न रीजन में स्थिति ठीक कैसे हो सकती है? इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस उप-चुनाव के बाद क्या मंत्री महोदय के एटीट्यूड में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN: First of all, the allegation that he made . . .

श्री रवी राय : यह तो अखबार में आ चुका है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: First of all, the P"int that he made and the allegation that he made that I made such a statement that Orissa shall get only if the Congress is elected is not correct. I have not made that statement.

श्री रवी राय : आप तो आम सभा में कहे थे।

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : हाँ, आम सभा में मैं गया था।

श्री रवी राय : हमारे सवाल का जवाब दीजिए — क्यों घाटा है?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहने दो कि पहले जो आपने गलत बात कही उसको तो साफ कर दूँ। मैंने यह कहा कि जो बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं वहाँ तो करना चाहिए, यह तो मैंने मान लिया। उड़ीसा भी बैकवर्ड स्टेट है...

श्री रवी राय : तो क्या कर रहे हैं आप ?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : अब देखिए, उड़ीसा में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है उसके बारे में मैं यह कहूँगा...

श्री रवी राय : सारे ईस्टर्न रीजन का पूछा था मैंने।

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : 490 था 1967 में। 500 हो गया 1968 में। बढ़ता जा रहा है।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर : सभापति महोदय, मैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में यह नहीं कहूँगा कि क्यों वहाँ असंतोष है, राम-कृष्ण का प्रदेश है वहाँ संतोष बहुत है। लेकिन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की जो बात कही जाती है, क्या वित्त मंत्री

महोदय का ध्यान इस और गया है कि बिजली की जेनरेशन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 242 करोड़ रु० की मांग आपसे की और आपने केवल 80 करोड़ रु० दिए हैं और जिन मिनी स्टील प्लांट का जिक्र श्री बाबू भाई चिनाई ने किया, क्या आपके फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन के लोग उनसे सौद वसूल कर रहे हैं, जब कि वे प्लांट बिजली की कमी से बंद हो गए ? तो क्या सरकार सोचेगी कि उनको कोई मदद दी जाए सौद के मामले में ताकि उनको उत्तर प्रदेश में रखा जाए और क्या बिजली के जेनरेशन के लिए कोई विशेष सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश की करेंगे ? राम और कृष्ण के प्रदेश का संतोष आप लोग कब तक परखना चाहते हैं, यह मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री : शिवाजी के प्रदेश के हैं वित्त मंत्री जी ।

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : साफ बात यह है कि शिवाजी के प्रदेश की गर्मी का आपको पता नहीं है। आप देखते हैं खाली बम्बई शहर की रंगीली दुनिया ।

I think Mr. Chandra Shekhar has raised this question and I see his point but it is very difficult for me to say what we can do but, we are certainly looking into it.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHIA: Sir, the figure given here is Rs. 221.38 crores for the entire North-Eastern region. I would like the hon. Minister to give me a complete break-up State-wise in this region. I would also like to know the reasons for the vast disparities in this region.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, the Statewise break-up I can give you. As far as Manipur is concerned, it was Rs. 10 lakhs in 1967 and Rs. 12 lakhs in 1969,

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

Then, Arunachal Pradesh. I think about the other areas I have not got any particular information here with me. Assam, of course have got. In regard to this State, it was Rs. 164 crores in 1967, Rs. 182 crores in 1968 and Rs. 220 crores in 1969. So, I have got only information about Assam and Manipur with me at the present moment. Tripura figure also I have got. Investment here also is very little. It is only Rs. 89 lakhs in 1967 and Rs. 70 lakhs in 1968.

Construction of a Civil Enclave at Jorhat Airport

♦186. SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN: SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI : DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD : DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for construction of a civil enclave at Jorhat Airport which was mooted in 1971, has not yet been implemented; and

(b) what are the hurdles in the way of constructing the enclave?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SMT. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) The development of a civil enclave at Jorhat air port has undergone some delay due to difficulties in acquiring suitable land. Some land has now been transferred to the Civil Aviation Department and additional land is being acquired through the State Government. It is hoped to start work on the civil enclave during the next financial year.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN: May I know what is the cost of the plan ?

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She does not follow the question. Well, the Question Hour is over.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Nabin Chandra Buragohain.