

under Government's consideration for Tube Railways in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. H. NUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

The Metropolitan Transport Team was set up by the Planning Commission, in 1965, to study the transport requirements of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The preliminary investigations by this Team indicated that a 'Mass Rapid Transit System' would be required for Delhi. The System would consist of a Metropolitan Railway, underground or on elevated structures.

2. The Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Study for Delhi was entrusted by the Metropolitan Transport Team to the Central Road Research Institute. On the basis of the data available from this Study, the Metropolitan Transport Team would be able to formulate its recommendations as regards the 'corridors', which should be served by the 'Mass Rapid Transit System'. The recommendations of the Metropolitan Transport Team are expected to be available shortly.

3. Techno-economic Feasibility Studies for the 'Mass Rapid Transit System' in Delhi, would be taken up by the Railway after the recommendations of the Metropolitan Transport Team are available. These studies are proposed to be taken up during the year 1971-72. Funds have been provided accordingly in the Budget for that year.

#### REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY

7. SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD: SHRI AFJUN ARORA: SHRI R. P. SINHA: DR. SALIG RAM: SHRI KISHAN KANT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made of the working of the new Industrial Licensing Policy; and

(b) if so, what has been its impact on industrial development and curbing of monopolies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The working of the present licensing policy is under constant review. An unprecedentedly large number of applications for industrial licences were received in 1970, as also in the first 3 months of 1971 including a favourable investment climate and considerable revival of industrial and entrepreneurial interest. The number of applications during 1970 was over 3033 (including 807 applications for 'Carrying on Business') as against 1420 applications received during 1969 and less than 1,000 applications received in 1968. During the year 1970, 364 industrial licences and 438 letters of intent have been issued. Out of these, only a small number of 20 licences (including 1 C.O.B. licence) and 22 letters of intent have been issued to concerns belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses. The liberal issue of licences in the middle sector, without rigid capacity considerations, coupled with the raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 1 crore has led to considerable encouragement of medium and new entrepreneurs and is expected to greatly accelerate industrial activity and fill up production gaps. While the new licensing policy embodies measures to prevent the growth of monopolies and ensure that Larger Industrial Houses no longer obtain a disproportionate share of the licences issued, a major instrument for the curbing of monopolistic trends is the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act which came into force from 1st June, 1970. Undertakings covered by this Act require clearance under that Act also, before establishing new undertakings and taking up substantial expansion programmes.