

कि मिनिमम प्राइस 30 रुपए तक रहे उससे नीचे न भावे। भ्राज जो जूट की कीमत बढ़ गयी है वह इस वजह से कि प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है इसलिए डिमांड बढ़ गयी है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं दूसरा प्रश्न बाद में करूंगा। मैं अपने इसी प्रश्न का पहले जवाब चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने पहल कहा था कि 30 रुपये मन हम कलकत्ता में खरीदेंगे। तब प्राइमरी मार्किट में 25 रुपये बिकता था। लेकिन भ्राज प्राइमरी मार्किट में 55 रुपये और 60 रुपये बिकता है जबकि सरकार कहती है कि वह कलकत्ता में तीस रुपये मन ही खरीदेगी। यह उस समय था जबकि पाकिस्तान का भी जूट का व्यापार खुला था और हमारे जूट का भी खुला था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसान को इतना देने के भ्रम हक में क्यों नहीं है ?

बाणिलय शंभू (श्री अनुभाई शाह) : यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि शार्टेज की बजह से दाम बढ़ गए हैं। दाम आसमान को छू रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सामाजिक न्याय की तुलना पर हमने जो मिनिमम प्राइसिंस फिक्स की हैं उन से ज्यादा सरकार दाम कर दे। यह तो कहीं नहीं कहा है कि फिक्सड प्राइस पर ही कोई खरीदे। लेकिन मिनिमम प्राइस हमने तय की है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सामाजिक न्याय किसानों के लिए भी है और दूसरों के लिए भी है। सामाजिक न्याय के अनुसार खुली मार्किट में 60 और 55 रुपये मन बिकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कलकत्ता में किसानों को क्यों मजबूर करती है कि वे तीस रुपये मन बेचें ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : मजबूर नहीं करती है। सरकार खरीद ही नहीं रही है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बेरा सबाल तो भ्राज सुन लें। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार मजबूर करती है किसानों को कि जहाँ फी मार्किट

में 55 और 60 रुपये भाव है वहाँ वे 30 रुपये मन बेचें कलकत्ता में। हमारे लिए सामाजिक न्याय की बात क्यों नहीं करती है ? क्यों नहीं सरकार प्राइमरी मार्किट में 55 रुपये के भाव से खरीदती है ?

श्री अनुभाई शाह : बात यह है कि स्पॉट प्राइस का मतलब यह है कि जब दाम गिरता हो तो सरकार दखल दे मार्किट में ताकि प्रोड्यूसर को, कायतकारों को कम से कम उतना दाम तो मिले, एक अच्छा दाम तो मिले। सालों के अनुभव के बाद तीस रुपये मन असम बाटम का कलकत्ता में दाम फिक्स किया गया था। यह तो एक एक्सीडेंट है कि क्राप फेल हो गई है और 80 लाख के बजाय 52 लाख बेल्ट का प्रोडक्शन हुआ है और दाम बढ़ गए हैं। इससे प्रोड्यूसर को फायदा हुआ है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि स्पॉट प्राइस को भी बढ़ा दिया जाए।

Taking over of Textile Mills by States

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*894. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills taken over by the State Governments have become financial liability to the States concerned;

(b) if so, whether the policy of taking over of the mills is undergoing any change; and

(c) the action the Central Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi):
 (a) to (c). It is for the State Governments concerned to consider the position; the Central Government have no information on this as far as such mills which are taken over by the States are concerned. Mills being

run by the Central Government are generally running well and at some profit.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments which took over some mills running badly approached the Central Government for some financial help?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: So far 10 mills have been taken over by the Centre on the recommendations of the State Governments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know on what conditions the Central Government will enter into taking charge of the mills which are running at a loss?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: So far as the financial liability of the mills is concerned, it will be shared on a fifty-fifty basis. 50 per cent will be borne by the States and 50 per cent by the Centre.

श्री भागवत झा झाबाद: क्या सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती है कि जिन मिलों को राज्य सरकारें ले लेती हैं और जिन पर वैसे भी व्यय किये जाते हैं और उन पैसों को देने में केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी हाथ रहता है, वह भी देती है, समय समय पर इस बात को देखा जाए कि वे मिलें व्यवस्थित ढंग से चलें, चाटे पर न चलें? क्या कोई कोर्पोरेशनन प्रायके द्वारा चलाया गया है इन मिलों के सम्बन्ध में या नहीं?

श्री ज़ाकी क़ुरेशी : जिस वक़्त हम वहाँ पर कंट्रोलर मुकरर करते हैं तो खयाल तो यही रहता है कि मिलों को फायदे पर चलाया जाए और उसकी बाकायदा जांच होती है, बक्तन-फक्कतन जांच होती है। ताकि मिलों को फायदे पर चलाया जा सके। लेकिन जैसे जैसे झूझ किया है कि जो मिलें सेंटर ने टेक ओवर की हैं, वे इस बक्त चाटे में नहीं फायदे में चल रही हैं।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many textile mills there are in

the country on the verge of closing down, how many of them can be revitalised and how many have to be scrapped altogether and if they are scrapped whether new mills are going to be set up in their place?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: So far information only about 10 mills is available. We have taken over 10 mills. Whenever any necessity arises and after investigation is held it is found that some mills are not running at a profit or they cause unemployment, government will step in and take them over.

श्री रामेश्वर दंडिया : सरकार ने कानपुर की म्योर मिल लेने का निश्चय किया था और इस निश्चय को किए हुए छः महीने हो गए हैं। अभी तक उस मिल को चलाया नहीं गया है। इसकी वजह से सात हजार मजदूर बेकार बैठे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है, ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी इस मिल को चलाया जा सके ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): If I may supplement the answer to the previous question, there are 583 mills in the country, of which only 18 are affected by the threat of closure, of which 10 have been taken over by the Centre. Out of the remaining 8, investigation is going on with regard to 3 mills, 5 mills are declared to be scrapped, because they are no more fit for economic working. Out of the 10 mills taken over, 2 are run by the Central Government and the other 8 are run by the State Governments. About the Muir Mills, which the hon. Member referred to, it has already been taken over by the authorised controller and orders have been issued to give them a loan of Rs. 60 lakhs. We hope that during the month of April the mill will start working.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what principles the Government of India decides whether a mill should be taken over by a State Government

or by the Central Government, and whether these principles have been followed all along the line?

Shri P. C. Borooah: My question is not answered, Sir.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The broad principles are these. Both the governments are the same as far as taking over the responsibility is concerned, because in law even when a State Government runs it, it is really under the proper ownership and total legal control of the Central Government. The distinction is only this that where the mills are smaller or where the corpus of the fund required is not a very large amount, the local government expresses a desire that they would like to run them and the Central Government generally permits them to run them on their own financial responsibility. Where the corpus of the fund is very large or where for particular reasons the Centre feels, for instance, in the State of Pondicherry or some other area, that the Central Government should move in, then it is generally run by the Central Government. There are no hard and fast rules because both the things, State and the Centre, mean the same thing here.

बी काशी राम गुप्त: इंदौर की एक मिल बन्द पड़ी है। उसको मजदूर संगठन ने रुपया लगा कर लेने की बात कही बी किन्तु कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया कि मजदूर संगठन का रुपया इन बातों में नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का निर्णय सरकार से लेंगे कि भविष्य में मजदूर संगठन भी रुपया लगा कर मिलों को चलाने की अनुमति मांगें तो वह उनको मिल जाए ?

बी मनुभाई शाह: मिलें जब बरबाद हो जाती हैं और जिन में लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की जरूरत होती है उन में गरीब मजदूरों का पैसा डालना और फिर सरकार द्वारा बही सारा पैसा उनको देना यह कोई प्रैक्टिकल या

व्यावहारिक बात नहीं है। लेकिन जहां नई मिलें लगाने की बात होती है, कोप्रोटिक्विमिस्ट्स लगाने की बात होती है वहां वर्कर्स की कोप्रोटिक्विमिस्ट्स को, एग्जिक्यूटिविस्ट्स की कोप्रोटिक्विमिस्ट्स को, लेबर यूनियंस की कोप्रोटिक्विमिस्ट्स को हम एनकरेज करते हैं।

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, generally, it has been found that so long as the management get profit they go on running the mill. When there is no profit or less profit, they try to hand over the mill, like a dead baby, to the Government. Before the Government takes over textile mills which are closed down, there must be a proper investigation to find out the reasons. I know of several mills where the managements have tried to exploit the funds and when they found that there was nothing left in them they tried to hand them over to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to know what is the hesitation on the part of the Government in nationalising those mills that have been closed down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. House will appreciate that every year more than 30 to 40 new mills are coming up. It will be a very wide exaggeration to suggest that all the mills, all the 600 of them which I mentioned, are running at a loss or that the industrialists are running the mills and mismanaging them. I agree, there are bad people and bad management.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What about them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am coming to that. First I must remove or dispel the anxiety in the minds of hon. Members of this House created by the question that has been put, that all mills are running in a bad way. I must say most of the mills are in fact running very efficiently and producing good cloth. There are marginal, 20

or 25, mills which are running for the last 50 or 100 or 150 years and which either due to mismanagement, bad machinery or lack of finance changed hands. In those cases, as I have already submitted to this hon. House, we are bringing a Bill amending the Industries Act whereby, where a mill is taken over by the Centre or by the State Government and where they find that the corpus is worth running economically, instead of handing them over back to the old management, the controlling interest in such mills will be taken over by the Central Government or the State Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो मिलें मैनेजमेंट के या मालिकों के कुप्रबन्ध के कारण घाटे में चलती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है या करेगी कि 25 परसेंट उन में राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा हो, 25 परसेंट केन्द्रीय सरकार का हो और पचास प्रतिशत मजदूरों का हो और उसके आधार पर उस मिल को चलाया जाए और जरूरत हो तो मजदूरों की जो प्राविडेंट फंड की रकम है, उसको भी शेयरों के रूप में लगाया जा सकता है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a question by Shri Rameshwar Tantia the hon. Minister stated that Government is giving Rs. 60 lakhs for the running of the Muir Mills. I want to know whether it is a fact that Muir mills has not been re-opened because its financial requirements is more than Rs. 1 crore. I would also like to know whether this money has been paid or is being paid because the State Government has assured that the Mill will be re-opened on the 1st of May 1966.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not know from where the hon. Member

has collected his figure. Our preliminary estimate of their requirement is Rs. 60 lakhs and not Rs. 1.66 crores. If further amounts are needed for renovation, they will be paid.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the amount been paid?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have already passed orders. The State Bank of India will give Rs. 60 lakhs to the authorised Controller of Muir Mills of which Rs. 10 lakhs has already been paid. Another Rs. 50 lakhs will be paid to him soon. If more funds are required in future we shall look into it.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the total capital investment of the Central and State Governments in the mills which have been taken over by Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally speaking, capital investment does not arise because we have no proprietary rights in these mills. We are only taking over as authorised Controller for a period of 5 or 10 years. Therefore, all the amounts are debited as loans to those institutions.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the amount?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is different for different mills.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the working of the textile mills in Bengal, may I know whether they are reluctant to go in for new designs? Have Government indicated to all the mills that they should take to rationalisation instead of going to Government for aid?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the hon. Member has asked this question. I had the privilege of opening a mill in Bengal two months back. One of the most modern mills called Kalyani was set up in West Bengal. Nobody wants to put up a mill which is out-moded. The other day I had the

pleasure of opening a mill at Jaipur, called Podar Textile Mills which will rank as perhaps one of the best in the whole world.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Am I correct in my presumption that when some mills becomes inefficient from any point of view, Government have a right to take them over and they do take them over and after some time when they become efficient they hand them over to the same old party which is inefficient and which has not done its duty to the society?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are now examining that aspect. Very soon a Bill will come before the House under which we will take controlling interest over such mills where it is worth taking over controlling interest because they have become profitable after taking over by Government.

Tractors' Unit in M.P.

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- *896. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
Shri Ulkey:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Chandak:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application from Madhya Pradesh Government for the setting up of an agricultural tractors manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh has been rejected on the ground of non-availability of spare capacity; and

(b) whether, in view of the urgent need of the increased production in agricultural, Government propose to revise the target capacity and reconsider the application?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Schemes

envisaging adequate capacity for meeting the anticipated demand for tractors at the end of the Fourth Plan period had already been approved by Government when the application of the Madhya Pradesh Government was received. As there is no scope for further licensing, the State Government's scheme has not been approved.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the necessity for producing more foodgrains, may I know whether Government are going to give serious consideration to the proposal to give substantial aid to Madhya Pradesh in order to establish a tractor factory?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The whole question was reviewed sometime towards the end of 1963 and we found that the gap between demand and installed capacity was too much. Therefore, a public notice was issued on the 13th January 1964, inviting applications for the manufacture of tractors. The last date was 29th February 1964 and the application of the Madhya Pradesh Government was received only towards the end of 1964. In the mean while, a decision was taken on the 10th November 1964 to allot quotas of tractors as follows: 20 to 35 HP TAPE, Madras 7,000; International Tractors 7,000; Tractors and Bulldozers 2,000; Escorts 7,000; Eicher Tractors Corporation 2,000; 35 to 50 HP Tractors and Bulldozers 5,000. In addition, there will be a factory in the public sector to manufacture 12,000 tractors. The total estimated demand at the end of the Fourth Plan is 40,000 per annum.

Shri R. S. Pandey: The hon. Minister says that the application from the Madhya Pradesh Government has come a little late. Instead of being strict on that technical point will Government consider that application of the Madhya Pradesh Government also and include it for implementation in the Fourth Plan?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: As I said earlier, the expected demand per