

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

ed, under which a person accused of a minor theft could be taken to a police station and beaten up?

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rajveer Singh Ji, we know what is going on and the hon. Minister...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS: The public should also know what is going on.

[Translation]

It is not proper that the Police take away people to the Police Station, under the pretext of interrogation and torture them to death in the lock up and thereafter, the Minister concerned reads out before the House, a statement prepared by the Police. Will the Government order a C.B.I. inquiry into this case? Will the Government pay a compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs to the next of the kin of the deceased?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have asked and the hon. Minister has responded to it. My request is, after all, the Presiding Officer shall have to be guided by the rules and this hon. House has made the rules. In our practice, if there are any hurdles to dig out truth, as Paswanji has suggested, Rajveer Singh Ji has suggested, amendments shall have to be introduced, and when they come into force, certainly you can ask clarifications. As the law stands today, rule 372 does not permit clarifications. I hope you are satisfied.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: At least, the hon. Minister can say whether the case would be handed over to the C.B.I. or not? Because the Crime Branch is part of the Police and we cannot expect justice from them. Therefore, I would like to know whether

the Government intends to order a C.B.I. inquiry into the matter and whether it proposes to provide Rs. 5 lakhs to the bereaved family, as compensation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Further the hon. Minister also, with open heart, wants to know the truth of it and he has warmly welcomed you to discuss the matter with him. So, let us make use of the services offered by him.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Thank you very much, Sir.

13.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92—*Contd.*

Ministry of Industry—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we can go ahead with the discussion. Shri Vilas Muttemwar.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are having a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, the Industrial Policy, the Policy on small-scale industries etc.

Today, the focus of the entire world is on the country's industrial policy, as it provides a vast market for them. Keeping all this in mind, I agree with the sentiments expressed by many hon. Members that the importance of the subject required a separate debate on the new industrial policy.

One thing is clear that this policy has been widely acclaimed by everyone including the entrepreneurs, economists and the common people of

the country Unfortunately, over the years, it has become a common feature with the opposition to oppose all Government policies, ignoring all their merits. I am disheartened by the irresponsible stand of some sections of the House. During the course of discussion on the industrial policy, yesterday, Shri Acharya and some of his colleagues expressed their apprehensions that the country is being sold to the foreigners. I consider their apprehension unfounded. I would like to mention here that the country remained an imperialist colony for 150 years and thanks to the sacrifices made by our people, we are enjoying the fruits of freedom today. On behalf of those very people, I would like to assure my apprehensive friends that the people of this country will not tolerate any kind of servility, as they have suffered a lot in the past. It is a fact that...  
(Interruptions)...

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA** (Bankura): The people will oppose it.

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:** I am not giving you any personal assurance, rather, I am speaking on behalf of the people. It is alleged that this policy has been formulated under pressures from the I.M.F. and the World Bank. I am of the view that such allegations are baseless. Let the hon. Members who look upon the Soviet Union as their ideal, make self-introspections...  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH** (Aonla): Who are those Members?...  
(Interruptions)...

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:** Well, that whole party looks upon the Soviet Union as its ideal. Let them look at the present state of Soviet economy and let them not ignore the fact that the Soviet Union realized the importance of foreign capital for its economic development. They realized the need to allow entry to Multi-nationals for the rapid industrialization of their country. Anyway, it is not proper to discuss all these things

here. It was also discussed here that the Socialist frame work laid down by Shri Nehru was nothing but a humbug and that he is to be squarely blamed for the present industrial backwardness of the country. I would like to tell these friends that if they sincerely go through the statistics, they will find that the country has made tremendous progress, compared to those countries, which attained independence alongwith us. Under the Seventh Five Year Plan, last year, the industrial sector recorded a growth of eight percent, which was higher than the rate of growth, during all the previous Five-Year Plans. The accusations of the opposition despite all this, is not proper. I request you to remove all kinds of fears from your minds that the country is being sold at the hand of foreigners.

One of the notable features of this policy is the incentives proposed to be given, to boost exports. The new policy also outlines proposals to improve the efficiency of the existing industries so that more and more people could be involved. Despite all this, it is not proper to condemn this policy. Similarly, there is also a proposal to introduce liberalisation policy. So far, we have had a 'Licence Raj', but now that has been done away with and no one will find it difficult to get a licence to set up a unit. Isn't it a landable step? In fact, this industrial policy should have been welcomed wholeheartedly, but unfortunately, that didn't happen. Opposition, just for the sake of it is not a positive attribute. It's high time, we change our narrow mindedness for a broader outlook. I believe that in the coming days, we will all contribute a great deal towards the country's development.

We have opened our doors to foreign capital and have asked the foreigners to invest in the country. Some hon. Members have expressed the fear that they will usurp our market. But today, if we look at the Global Market situation, I don't think that despite

[Sh. Vilas Muttemwar]

all concessions and incentives foreign entrepreneurs would enter country's market in large numbers...*(Interruptions)*...It is not that all the multinationals in the world will invest in India. Every attempt is being made to attract some foreign capital into the country. It is not India alone, but many countries in the world are trying their best to attract the multinationals to invest in their countries and such incentives do not necessarily guarantee. If we too want to attract the multi-nationals, then we will have to improve our infrastructural facilities required for setting up industries and it would have been a welcome step, had the hon. Members chosen to deliberate on this aspect of the policy.

It is my humble submission to the hon. Minister of Industry that unless we link the infrastructural facilities available in the country with the industrial policy, the chances of our industrial policy drawing a blank, cannot be ruled out. Another feature of this policy is that it is market-oriented and I would like to know as to what we have done so far in respect of 60 per cent market of our country? We have kept in mind the purchasing power of 10 crore people of the country. At the same time, while finalising this industrial policy we have taken these 10 crore people into account. But it is all the more necessary to involve 60 per cent of our foreign market in this policy. If we can do something in this respect, I feel, this policy will be of some use.

One more thing that I would like to mention here is that we have liberalised M.R.T.P. Act and the entry of Multi-nationals into our markets would mean a healthy competition between them and our own industrialists, which in turn would result in upgradation of our standards, improvement in the quality of our products etc. and the competition at home would help our industrialists to compete and establish themselves in

foreign markets. However, there are also chances that mismanaged, inefficient and of course small scale industries would find themselves lagging far behind in the competition between the titans. The Ministry of Industries should formulate some schemes to keep them moving.

There is nothing to be apprehensive about so far as the 51 per cent equity formula is concerned. Rather, I would say that if any amendment is possible, there is no harm in increasing it to 100 per cent, provided, such industries are set up in underdeveloped, backward areas, areas untouched by modernity and declared by the Government as such. Another pre-condition should be that such industries should arrange for the infrastructure on their own. We can overcome our weaknesses by making investment in other areas. Foreign capital would enhance our production capacity and it has been reiterated in our industrial policy that export promotion is one of our major objectives, whether it be our own industries or those set up by foreigners. If this policy results in an increase in our exports, we shall easily overcome the present Foreign exchange crunch.

Friends, there was also a mention of Public Sector Units. I feel that, it should be a matter of concern for all of us that capacity utilisation in the Public Sector is not upto the mark. We should all agree, irrespective of our party affiliations that there should be maximum capacity utilisation. In fact, it is the need of the hour. Everyone should join hands to make it possible. If we do not do so, our country will continue to remain backward and apart from being a national wastage, it will also be a kind of treason as well. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is a policy of self-reliance and as I mentioned earlier, the new policy would not only boost exports but also further industrial growth. But one thing I would like to mention here is that very less has been said about giving encouragement to Small-Scale industries

Over the years, the Small-Scale industries have made a mark of their own, contributing to 40 per cent of our total industrial output and 25 percent of our exports. Unfortunately, I find the new industrial policy, as a death-knell for small scale industries. The responsibility of safeguarding their interests, increases, in the coming days.

One of the major problems faced by the Small Scale industries is the difficulty in securing bank loans, but far more important than that is lack of any Governmental assistance in the marketing of their products. We have miserably failed in this direction.

The second issue relates to the fact that we have invited foreigners here and encouraged the development of major industries but in this process the small industries will suffer set back. We often talk about encouraging the small industries but these industries are not given adequate facilities to sell their products and small industries have to suffer on account of it. You have permitted the companies like Tata to make salt, soap, cycles, trucks etc. Birlas are permitted to manufacture cars and singhania's are manufacturing shoes. The big industries manufacture products like shoes, buttons and soaps whereas these can be manufactured by the small scale industries. You have not left any thing for small scale industries. On the one hand you assert that you encourage the small industries but it is not true because I feel that there is a little difference between our saying and doing. You have invited the big and the small industries to compete in the same field and even then you are saying that you have the policy to encourage the small scale industries. I believe that such a thing is not right.

[English]

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum):** Do you oppose the Industrial Policy?

[Translation]

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:** I am not a Member of C.P.M. but still I think that I have highlighted your point.

[English]

We are also concerned about our country.

[Translation]

I am of the opinion that the small scale industries should be given protection. Recently there was a scheme to set up industries in the backward regions but it has not been mentioned categorically in our Industrial policy. You have just made a casual reference to it. The backward areas have been totally neglected.

**PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur):** The Minister in-charge of Heavy Industries is present in this House but the Minister looking after small scale industries has left. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** I would request the hon. Minister to pay more attention towards the people living in backward areas. Attention is not being paid towards their development. Due to this various kinds of terrorism is spreading in the country. We have ignored it this time also. I understand that whatsoever progress has been made in the other part of the country but even then we could not check terrorism, and our plans for socialism and ruling the country smoothly will not be fulfilled in this manner. As such in order to prevent regional imbalance in the country you will have to consider the interests of the backward areas. You have not mentioned about regional imbalance. Irrespective of the policy we chalk out, our main objective should be to curb regional imbalance and maintain regional balance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have rung the bell and as such I consider it necessary to once again keep these

[Sh. Vilas Muttemwar]

two issues before the House. I would urge the Minister of Industries that the prime objective of our policy should be to remove rural unemployment. But you have not said anything in this context. In present times, there are industries which can solve the problem of rural unemployment but it is necessary to include them in this industrial policy. Fortunately Tarun Gogoi who looks after this Ministry is present here, the Minister of Industry is also here. I would urge upon him that among the industries which can provide employment to the rural masses are the sugar factories. They have their monopoly. These are in the cooperative sector. But you have imposed restrictions on those and the instructions given to cooperative sectors to set up sugar factories is a detrimental policy. For the last five years its capacity was twelve and a half hundred tonnes daily but now it has suddenly shot up to 2500 tonnes. When a new industrialist desirous to set up an industry with the idea of investing Rs. 25 lakhs you advise him to invest Rs. ten lakhs. This industry comes under the cooperative sector. On one hand your objective is to encourage the cooperative sector and on the other hand your intentions are not clear. You want that the co-operative sector should get a boost but you have increased the capacity of non-co-operative sector on the pretext that the newly established Industries are not economically viable and have enhanced the capacity from twelve and half hundred tonnes to twenty five hundred tonnes. For establishing an industry of capacity of two thousand five hundred the share capital required is seven crores. People in the backward regions have just started the agriculture start in a planned manner. If you take stringent measures against those who are willing to grow sugarcane, I understand that it is not the right step. Presently rupees twelve crore are needed to be invested on a

factory producing one thousand two hundred fifty tonnes and rupees twenty five crore on a factory producing two thousand five hundred tonnes. I think that your policy is faulty. The proposal is before you and I request you to amend it.

Secondly I would urge the Minister of Energy to make a nodal agency and implement the Industrial policy, the small scale policy, the business policy, the import policy and other policies which would come during winter session and if this is not done there will be utter confusion. If you want them to run smoothly you will have to set up a nodal agency. The people will be gathered through the medium of nodal agency and you will have to work for proper implementation of industrial policy.

Till now I was talking about the country as a whole but it is my duty to highlight the problems faced by the people of my constituency which is an Adivasi dominated area. I have been elected from there for the third time. I would urge upon the Minister of Energy that we hail from Maharashtra and whenever we talk about the said state the response is that the state of Maharashtra has progressed leaps and bounds. In Maharashtra industrialisation has been done in Bombay, Thana, Pune, Jalgaon, Nasik and Aurangabad. If you look into the statistics in detail you will find that Marathwada and Vidharbha are two backward areas. Our efforts should be to bring them forward from the industrialisation point of view. Today, for setting-up industries in Maharashtra letter of intent is asked but the industries are set up only in the nearby areas of Bombay. On account of this Vidharbha and Marathwada have remained backward. Today the demand is for development and efforts are need to be made for achieving it.

I would urge upon you to declare centrally backward are as no-industry district. Garchirolli district falls in my area. In 1983 you declared this district as no industry district. I am trying continuously to include this

area for setting up industries in this district. I was in the consultative committee of Ministry of Industry. A move to set up an industry was raised. You said that since industries are going to be set up there letter of intents have been given. A rice mill and newsprint mill were set up. Licences for worth three to four hundred crores were issued to set up factories there. But later it was shifted to some other area. You have no evidence which proves that industries were set up after the letter of intents were issued. Similarly the backward regions continue to remain backward. Garhchiroli area has gone under the control of Naxalites. Naxalite activities have become an daily affair. They have now entered Yavatmal near Nagpur. I urge you to pay more attention towards its development. While coordinating all these things the Ministry of Railways should not be given a back seat. You are interested in setting up an industry in the backward area. You want to set up industries in backward areas. But a railway line is not laid there the industries cannot be set up. Industries can be set up exclusively in developed areas. As such it is necessary to coordinate with railways in regard to the Industrial policy. Only then our policy can attain success. I would like to assert that the industrial policy received a hearty welcome. In 1956 Nehruji had kept the concept of mixed economy before you keeping in view the diplomatic, social and economical situation of the country. If we agree to what Russia says we are branded to be following others. We have adopted the phenomena of five year plan from Russia. When the Janata Party formed Government in 1977 they aired the view of removing it. Today we stand gracefully before the entire world. We give suggestions in respect of the industrial policy but please don't condemn it. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to tell one thing. Those who get the chance to speak in the beginning will

have more time and those whose names come at the end will get less time because virtually the Bell will go on ringing and ringing with the result there will be unrest among the Members. The question is immediately after 10 minutes there will be a Bell. After that another five minutes will be there. The result is that everybody will get a fair chance in representing his whole ideas in this House. So, let us stick to this norm.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): There was an assurance from the Chair that the time will be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That may be there. But if you speak only for 15 minutes then many hon. Members will have a chance to speak.

SHRI ANIL BASU: This is a new policy concerning so many issues.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are perfectly correct. But everyone wants to express his own ideas in this House. So, nobody could be denied the opportunity to speak. Hence, my request to you is to just stick to the time. I now call Shri K. P. Reddaiah Yadav to speak.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I thank you for having given me time to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry. On the new Industrial Policy, many senior leaders from all the parties have spoken. I have got a problem in discussing this subject because when I went to my constituency, the workers and cadre from all parties gathered there at Machilipatnam. They have asked me to put their views about the new industrial Policy—not in my own language, not in the language of the leader of the party and not in the language of the party but they wanted to put their views in people's language. Therefore, you may be kind enough to give me some more time to put forth the voice of the rural masses in this August House so that justice is done.

[Sh. K. P. Reddajiah Yadav]

The people of this country have clearly understood the new Industrial Policy. And they are also in agreement that under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the country had prospered and due to his forethought for having established the huge industrial base and also the agricultural policy of the country. There is no doubt about it. Subsequently, during the last ten years, the whole system has changed and the pity is that whatever Pandit Nehru had envisaged, that has not been fulfilled by the latter part of the Congress leadership (*Interruptions*). During 1956, under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, they had framed a new Industrial Policy as well as the Agricultural Policy. As per the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi that the fruits of the freedom should be distributed to among all the people of this country—According to wishes of Gandhiji Congress was discussing the issue of implementing the social reforms. Then Panditji told them that if they wanted to distribute wealth at the particular time it was the poverty that could be distributed as we had recently got the Independence and no wealth was created during this period. He said, "let us wait for ten or fifteen years more and let us create wealth so that we can distribute it at a later time since we are the rulers of this independent country and we can do it at any time." Then the forty crore people of this country in 1956 made these Congress leaders the custodians of the entire property and wealth of this country. What did they do? the people have waited plan after the plan. The country was slowly developing. At all times, they were postponing the implementation of the social distribution of wealth created with the hard work of the farmers and the workers of this country. What happened subsequently is well known. Shri Rajasopala Chari many times told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that the Congress Government was introducing the licensing raj; the reason for Congress Government to introduce the licen-

sing raj is that the artisans and the farm community of rural India could not enter into the industrial field. That is the reason why the Congress people have put the licensing system in the beginning. When the 1956 Industrial Policy was introduced.

Those who can write; those who can go to Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad, only can get the licences. That is how the Congress has made the industrialists who constitute 0.1% of population to loot the whole country's wealth in a systematic manner. Now Sir, that process has been completed. They have looted this country's money and the whole wealth was concentrated in a few industrial hands—these are the feelings of the rural masses in India about the Congress Government. This is what I am trying to put before you. I will come to the other points later.

What happened in the process of 45 years of Independence? There has been accumulation of wealth—unaccounted wealth—which has been deposited in the banks of Switzerland and Sweden. During the last two to three years, there was a lot of pressure on the Governments of Switzerland, Sweden and America from the public that they should not allow people from other countries to put their illegally earned money in secret accounts; they must open it and disclose the names and they should not allow any secret accounts. Fearing that the Government of India wants to bring back such money immediately, that is the reason why, they have formed this new industrial policy of 1991. Otherwise, there was no necessity to form the 1991 new industrial policy except for the reason of bringing back black money. No, they want to make disinvestment in the Public Sector Undertakings? Why? What is the reason? They have to show some way out to bring back secret money and that is by way of selling the public shares to the NRIs, to the politicians, bureaucrats and the businessmen who have the black money in their secret Accounts and who have

deposited it in Sweden and in other countries. They want to show a way out. So, in a gentleman way, they have to bring back and put their black money and make them occupy the Public Sector Undertakings—which was the idea of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This is the understanding of the people—the commonman—about the new industrial policy of 1991.

Sir, now I will make some points. I am not going to make a speech. The new Finance Minister and other Congress friends have said that "we are going to compete with the industrially advanced countries and soon by selling out on interests to multinationals. Had Mahatma Gandhi visualised that this was the desire of the Congress people, he could have not opted for free India. He could have, as well, asked the British people "well, my dear friends, you develop our country; you develop our industrial production; you develop our agricultural production and give all necessities of life to my country men and women and we do not want to take away power from you and we don't want Swatantra Bharat".

But, now these people say, Sir, that it is better if a foreign country man can come and establish a steel industry or any other heavy industry. The congress leaders have forgotten what does self-respect mean? Self-respect does not mean to yield or surrender to anybody for any amount of help or wealth. It is not like that. I am a poor man. People have elected me as a Member of Parliament and I had defeated a *multicorepati* who have looted almost all nationalised banks. You do not understand it. The money cannot play any role in this democratic set up. According to the new industrial policy, this Government is offering the NRIs and foreign investors to put their money here and allowing them to have 51 to 100 per cent equity. Sometimes

they are talking about Russia and China. I must tell you that the NRIs might have put their money amounting to Rs. 20,000 crores in the Indian banks. That amount of money may be big enough for a small country like Srilanka and it may be big for a country like Singapore. But for a country like India with 900 million people, it is like oxygen given to a patient on the death bed and the patient may survive. But afterwards what are you going to do, is the question to be thought about. Are you ready with a new infrastructure to save this country after survival with a small dose of IMF loan?

14.00 hrs.

They have not come out with any specific proposal of a new infrastructure. They just say that they want to develop the industry as well as the agricultural system in this country. They want to experiment the new industrial policy with the existing infrastructure which is full of corruption, inefficiency. That is the reason why we are doubting the credentials of this Government—whether they will bring the country to prosperity.

They are talking about China. But what is the infrastructure that china have got shall be understood by us? Recently in 1985 we have exported a tobacco ship to China. There they found that the tobacco is not good and instead of tobacco our people have put some stones and leaves. The China officials who had come here and inspected the material while loading into the ship were hanged by the China Government. But the persons who had sent it here have been rewarded by the then Finance Minister\* with new orders of the order of several crores. This is the infrastructure you are having! You are boasting that we are going to take this

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\*Not recorded.



[Sh. K. P. Reddaiah Yadav]

country to the level of America and China. (Interruptions)

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** M. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in the context of his speech. A group of people, led by Yashwant Sinha and Harish Rawat, who were staging a 'dharma' outside the residence of the Railway Minister were lathi-charged by the jawans of the R.P.F. and were arrested. They have submitted their demands to you. The then Railway Minister promised them to support their demands and they had given a notice that they will resort to hunger strike from 21st. So we want that.....(Interruptions)

**SHRI K. D. Sultanpuri (Shimla) :** They are being lathi-charged and the hon. Minister is sitting here. (Interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :** I also gave a notice. I have received a message from there. Hundreds of RPF people have been lathi-charged.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chindigarh):** Some of our MPs and ex-MPs sitting in Dharna along with the members of the RPF have been lathi-charged. This is a serious matter. The Government, on the basis of a unanimous resolution of this House, had decided to accord recognition to RPF association. This order should be implemented immediately.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The hon. Member is on his legs speaking on the demands for grants of the Industry Ministry.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :** I am on a point of order Sir. The decision to restore the recognition to RPF Association was taken by the previous Government. That was announced on the floor of this House by Shri Janeshwar Mishra, the then Railway Minister.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You kindly listen to me. If you wanted to raise this issue, immediately after the Question Hour, you should have done it.

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** Today also we have made our case. Just now only, there was a lathi-charge on the people sitting there.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I would like to know from the hon. Members whether we can raise such issues whenever we want. Rules do not permit this at all. Things of this type, under extraordinary circumstances, could be raised immediately after the Question Hour. Many things may go on outside. But we are all bound by the rules and regulations of this House and we have to follow them.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :** The Minister is here: he should respond.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Shri Reddaiah is on his legs. The Minister is not going out; he will be here. So, let him complete first: have some patience

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Are you so afraid that the Minister will go away now? Let the hon. Member complete his speech.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** Sir, the decision was taken by the Ministry; by the Cabinet. Now, we want to know as to when he is going to implement the decision taken by the earlier Government. (Interruptions). Sir, there can be no two opinions on this. The House is unanimous (Interruptions) The Minister is here and he should respond now. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The hon. Member, Shri Reddaiah is on his legs: let him complete.

(Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) :** Sir, I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Point of order is raised by Shrimati Basava Rajeswari. Let us hear her point of order.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI :** I have been hearing Shri Reddaiah's speech. He was talking about the new industrial policy. He went on saying that the Congress people only have got the Letters of Indent and licences. Does he mean to say that Telugu Desam people have not received any licence and Letter of Indent? This is my first point.

My second point is this. He was making allegations against the previous Finance Minister.\* He is not in the House and how can he defend himself? Can the hon. Member mention the names?

Sir, I would like to have your ruling on these two points.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** If any allegations were made, I will expunge them.

(Interruptions)

**DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur):** I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Point of order is raised by Shri Pandey. Let us hear his point of order.

[Translation]

**DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:** Sir, the proceedings of the House are regulated by the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. When four days ago the matter regarding lathi-charge on Kashmiri migrants was raised in the House, whoever was in the chair disallowed it. Every matter has its own importance and we accept this

\*Not recorded.

fact. But we are bound by certain rules of procedure and we must go by the rules.

[English]

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** Sir, there are precedents. In the past, we have raised and the Ministers have responded because of the urgency of the matter. So, when the Minister is here, he must respond. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):** Though he has not lathi-charged, at least he can respond to that!

(Interruptions)

**SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri):** This is a sort of lathi-charge in the House itself against the Minister!

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Shri Acharia, kindly excuse me. Suppose, even if the Minister were to respond to it, can I ask the hon. Member to stop his speech so that the Minister may respond?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes, you can.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It may not be very fair. Let him complete his speech first; and afterwards, let us see.

(Interruptions)

14.09. [RAO RAM SINGH  
in the Chair]

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have heard all the interruptions. So, I should be given sufficient time.

Sir, they are just boasting that the foreign countries will give all their technology and help and that they will invest thousands of crores of dollars in India. It is wrong. You must understand that they may help South Korea; they may help Singa-

[Sh. K. P. Reddaiah Yadav]  
 pore; they may help Srilanka. But India being a potentially political threat to America, Britain, Canada or China—they are afraid that India once become self-sufficient it will become one of the leaders of this world—you should not expect that the Western countries will come and help you to become yourself self-sufficient. Today, in the ONGC, we are not having technology, we are not having funds. We have offered Multinationals a share in oil produced to the extent of 25-30 per cent.

Why are they not coming forward to assist? That means that they will not help us to that extent that India become self-sufficient in all fields. They are the monopolists and they will dictate their terms. You are undermining the self-respect of 80 per cent of the masses of this country. You may not be having self-respect. Your AICC may not be having the self-respect. But the Indian people will die and sacrifice for the national prestige and national integration.

For the last 40 years, even with one *roli*, people living in huts have made you custodians of this country to safeguard the interest of the country. Still you are not realising what sacrifices have been made by the rural masses of this country, including Harijans, Muslims or anybody else, that is, 'have-nots'. Therefore, I am telling that you should not over-estimate that the multinationals will come and make this country potentially stronger which is dangerous to them. You are not allowing a right person with integrity to come up in the political field even in your party. There is a competition everywhere. Therefore, the multinationals or foreign countries will never help you to enable you to become self-sufficient in all fields. You kindly remove that idea from your mind. Whatever probable things are there, you just design a new plan or industrial policy of your own.

Now they are telling that all the losses that are incurred will be reco-

vered the moment the multinationals and NRIs purchase our public undertakings and our industries.

SHRI E. AHAMED: There is absolutely no mention like that.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Why are you going for disinvestment of public shares which sounds the same meaning. Now we have got our own philosophy. In a village, they say that whenever you go wrong, whenever you incur a loss in your field or business, you apply Marwari economic law.

SHRI E. AHAMED: There is a change.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Therefore, you need not go to the multinationals and try to learn the new economic theories. We have got our own theories. A Marwari says that when we are earning Rs. 100, you enjoy 50 per cent of the profit. When you are not earning anything, then you should not touch the paid-up capital, that is, *Mooladhan*. You should not touch that at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, they have taken ten minutes. This is not my speech. This is the people's speech.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have borrowed time from everyone else and spoken for 15 minutes.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: No, no, Sir. I have taken only five minutes. In-between, they have interrupted. And they have exchanged their views. Now, I will leave all those things aside. What exactly my CPI, CPI(M), Telugu Desam and Janata Dal workers have given me to put before the Hon. House is that. (Interruptions) People are very much

frustrated about the selling out of the public undertakings to the NRIs and multinationals. Our opinion is this. The public undertakings are continuously incurring losses. Some industries are making profits. Have the Government or the Secretaries or the CMDs of those particular undertakings analysed why are we incurring continuous losses and did they locate where the fault lies? This is the problem. And what my workers of Machilipatnam have told me to place before this House is that the public sector undertakings are running on loss due to political interference and rampant corruption. The head of our country is the Prime Minister and the head of the State is the Chief Minister and for industry, the head is the Chairman and Managing Director, that is, the CMD. Now, unless the CMD is a person who works with integrity and honesty, the workers will not work and even the machine, sometimes, will not take instructions from him, to start or to stop. Therefore, Sir, if in this country, any head of any institution works honestly for one year, the country's problems could be solved easily. I would like to give an example in heavy industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, if you do not hear the problems of the rural masses, they will curse you. I am placing before you the workers' problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you are speaking, you are doing so on your own responsibility. Do not say that since your workers have said that everybody is corrupt, therefore, everybody is corrupt. You speak on your own authority here.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: My submission is that I do not want to speak in convent language and that is the reason, I am trying to put in a simple language.

Sir, there are undertakings like that of BHEL which have brought name and fame to this country and we should agree to this fact. There may be some industries which might be running on loss. But that does not mean that we have to wind up all such industries. The business industry will always try to defeat our goal, that is, the public sector undertakings.

I would like to narrate one example at this stage. The NBCC, NTPC, ECIL, etc. are public sector undertakings which are running perfectly all right. Even the World Bank team has praised the NBCC and NTPC like anything but the moment the one particular Minister took a charge in 1985, even their paid-up capital was eaten away by them. Who is responsible for that? Are the scientists responsible or the CMD responsible or the workers responsible for it? No. It was due to the political interference and the business people who wanted to undo these public sector undertakings and wanted them to run on loss. I would tell you one instance. The Hindustan Cables Limited is a public sector undertaking. And IPCL is another undertaking which was established with Rs. 153 crores and it was running well. A Minister who took charge said that he will give ten licences per private industrialist and I do not want to go into the details of what he did after having given the licences. IPCL has to supply raw materials of HCL. It is the sister concern of another public sector undertaking. They said that they would not supply the raw materials but they will give them the same materials to private companies KTL, UPCOM, Tele Line Nicco Finolex etc. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Sir, names are being mentioned. Names should not be mentioned.

*[English]*

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: OK. I will not say any names. The

[Sh. K. P. Reddaiah Yadav]

Hindustan Cables Limited is incurring heavy losses for the last two years. Who is responsible for this? Can you sack the IPC people HCL was established in 1953 and was going on well. But in between you introduced private entrepreneurship. You wanted to divert all the raw material to those private people. You must analyse all these things in this manner.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You kindly wind up now. You are taking the time of your colleague Shri Ramaiah. If you take more time, he will not get a chance to speak.

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** I will take just one minute Sir. During the last 42 years, not a single paisa was spent for my constituency Machilipatnam by Central Government. In Visakhapatnam, Central Government invested 8,000 crores of rupees. In Hyderabad, Rs. 15,000 crores were invested. In Vijayawada, one thousand crores of rupees were invested. Unfortunately, nothing is invested in my constituency, though Machilipatnam happens to be the birth place from where the AICC President, Pattabhi Seetaramiah hailed. Therefore my humble submission to the hon. Chairman is this. You please use your good offices and make them understand that at least one major project from the Central sector is installed at Machilipatnam. It may be either a petro-chemical project or a salt based or agri-based project—should immediately be given to my constituency.

I will just mention one last sentence regarding the multi-nationals and then conclude my speech. There is a sugar factory in my Vuyuru Assembly constituency. You say that they are safeguarding the interests of the farmers, workers and everybody. I wonder whom they are safeguarding. Within 50 seconds, I will narrate the story. This sugar factory was established long back and today it is earning crores of rupees. Even its reserve fund has gone upto Rs. 35 crores. But, for the last ten years the

workers are employed on a daily wage basis. If a tea shop owner or a cloth shop owner employs a man for more than six months, he should be made a permanent employee. For the last ten years, these poor workers, who have to carry sugarcane load on their heads, are working on daily wages and they are not made permanent till now. They do not get any salary and other benefits. Even a landless worker working on a farm gets Rs. 30, but these workers are paid just Rs. 12 per day. What is the reason for this? The reason is very simple. The CMD has direct links with the concerned Minister and the concerned Secretary and the concerned officials such as the Labour Inspector, Labour Commissioner and so on. These are the persons who will safeguard the self-respect of the rural masses! How can I believe it?

Another point that I would like to mention is...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That was the last point. Please conclude.

**SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** I will say just one word about the NRIs and then finish. Sir, do you know what these NRIs are? There are a thousand NRIs in my district. They are the people who studied in Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore Engineering College, after paying donations, etc. Then they had gone to America and earned a lot. This black money is now being pumped into the country through these NRIs. These people have studied in our colleges funded by poor people's money. On every student, we are spending nearly one lakh rupees. Now you want to elevate these NRIs to the rank of angels and you want to treat your own brothers and sisters in the country as second class citizens. We have paid for their education in our colleges. We do not want the money of.....\*\*NRIs and multi-nationals.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I think you can avoid the use of this word, because it is unparliamentary.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, in my life I will never come to you with any request but for this. During these five years, if this Government continues, I will not ask for any favour, but you please give me one minute more.

I would like to know whether the Government had explored all possibilities that this country cannot survive without selling the gold or without having IMF loan. We are earning about Rs. 32 crores every year by way of export and at the same time we are importing goods worth Rs. 42 crores. The trade gap is about Rs. 10,000 crores. That is the situation you have brought us in. If we had cut down the capital Goods imports of Rs. 10,000 crores for one or two years the problem could have been solved.

You are spending about Rs. 2000 crores on the imports of fertilisers. We have got a well established poultry. It has been developed like anything in India. We get 3.8 lakh tonnes equivalent of fertilisers from this poultry. If you encourage the Gujarat and Rayalseema farmers, to grow groundnuts we can do away with the import of edible oils import. We can export raw cotton to the tune of 2,000 crores. Why cannot we cut down the capital goods import for two years which is accounting for Rs. 10,000 crores?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, when Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, he gave a ruling to raise a very important matter after the hon. Member finishes his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must either move a substantive motion or

give it in writing in the morning to Hon. Speaker.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I gave the notice also and I wanted to raise it in the Zero Hour but another incident took place. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not listed in today's business.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: A former Minister along with hundreds of RPF workers were lathi charged. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Deputy Speaker gave no such ruling. It is not on today's business. I am sorry, I cannot allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If four gentlemen speak at the same time, I cannot hear.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Railway Minister was about to respond then, but the Deputy Speaker said that after the hon. Member finishes his speech, the Railway Minister can respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, it was not listed on the business for the day and the Deputy Speaker gave no such ruling.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it is a very urgent matter. Hundreds of RPF workers are lathi charged along with a former Member and a former Minister of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will bring it to the notice of the Speaker and if he admits it for tomorrow, you can raise it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Railway Minister is here. He can respond because that incident took place in front of his residence. I was also there.