

[Sh. Ramashrav Prasad Singh]

ists and feudal had the real power. They began to mould the country in their own way

The first prime Minister of our country was Pândit Jawahar Lal Nehru. He ruled for 15 years. Being a great visionary he formulated many policies including the industrial policy. All these policies indicated his desire to take the country along a socialist path. But he did not pay full attention to the poor and the downtrodden. Perhaps he did not understand their pain. The consequences apparent to all of us today. He thought that privatisation would not benefit the country much. He was of the view that if industries are set up in the public sector, the country will prosper become strong and make progress. His approach was absolutely correct. On the one hand we say we have not drifted from that policy but on the other hand there are many indicators to this effect. Nationalisation has increased the financial burden and that is why attention in being paid towards privatisation.

Whatever we gain from nationalisation or Government control is national gain. Our country is strengthened by this in every respect and we make progress. Even in privatisation the money is ours, but the profits are reaped by private entrepreneurs. These entrepreneurs have a little share in the business whereas the major share is of nationalised banks and many financial organisations but even then they remain the masters. About public sector undertakings they say that these are running in loss and that is why the Government is privatising them. If this Government propose to do this, it should not, because the national industrial policy had been made keeping in mind the public opinion in the entire country. If it has to be nullified let a popular consensus be built and invite suggestions as to what action should be taken in this regard. You do not have a right to do this on your own. The worst sufferers will be the workers who are

enjoying many benefits because of the rules under nationalisation. Under privatisation they will not get those benefits. What nationalisation gives privatisation can never give and workers will be exploited to the maximum. You might be aware that in England during the industrial revolution the workers had to work for 92 hours at a stretch. All this happened because of privatisation. At that time the workers thought that the machine was his enemy and that is why there was disorder. But today things are different. There are unions to raise demands and they know which is a better option—industries under Government control or Privatisation. Everyone knows it well but implementation is difficult.

I rise to support the cause of workers and would like to submit that if we give importance to the union....

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to continue next time?

SHRI RAMASHIRAY PRASAD SINGH:
Yes Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you can continue next time. discussion is to be continued next time. Now, I request Shri Rameshwar Thakur to lay on the Table paper mentioned against his name.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Notification under Central Excises and
Salt Act 1994, and Customs Act, 1962
etc**

17.57 hrs.

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR
THAKUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the
Table-

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) Notification No. 79/92- Central Excises published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 31/88-CE, dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to exempt Rifampicin from excise duty

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2397/92]

(ii) Notification No. 80/92-Central Excises published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to three specified drug intermediates used in the manufacture of Rifampicin from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

Placed in Library See No. LT 2399/92]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act. 1962:-

(i) Notification No. 249/92-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 64/79-Customs dated the 6th March, 1979 so as to delete certain entries as a consequential change.

(ii) Notification No. 250/92-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specified drug intermediates from the whole of the basic duty of customs leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2400/92]

(iii) Notification No. 251/92-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic customs duty of 10 per cent *advalorem* on specified drug intermediates for manufacture of Rifampicin

[Placed in Library See No LT- 2401/92]

(iv) Notification No. 252/92-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend certain Notifications *inter alia* so as to impose a basic customs duty of 35 per cent *advalorem* on Rifampicin.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2402/92]

(v) Notification No. 253/92-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 190/92-Customs dated the 14th May, 1992 so as to exempt goods covered by the Notification Nos. 250/92 and 251/92-Customs dated the 31st July, 1992 from the whole of the Auxiliary duty of Customs.

[Placed in Library See No LT-2403/92]

MR CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday at 11.00 hours.

17.59 hrs."

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 3, 1992/ Sravana 12, 1914 (Saka)