

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : There are standing instructions.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In the specified areas, there are standing instructions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The condition is, if there is good quality. On that ground, they put them off.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : That is not so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put the Statutory Resolution moved by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 12th January, 1984.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7

MR. CHAIRMAN : The questions is :

“That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF GANESH
FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED (ACQUISITION
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS)
ORDINANCE 1984
AND
GANESH FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) :
Sir, I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984.”

Fortunately or unfortunately, it has always fallen to my lot to move these statutory resolutions and to oppose all these Ordinances.

There have been about 11 Ordinances in the year, 1983 and this is the second Ordinance in this year, 1984 bringing the Ordinances passed to 13.

I have always been pleading that this power to promulgate Ordinances should be very sparingly used. It is not an ordinary power. It is an extraordinary power. When this special power to promulgate Ordinances is exercised, the power of the Parliament is set aside for the time being. I have been raising objections to the frequent promulgation of Ordinances time and again. But

I do not know the reasons why the Government pays no heed to my pleas.

I need not give the whole background of how the Ordinances have been continuously opposed in the past. Right from 1971 and even before that when Shri Mavlankar was the Hon. Speaker of this House, objections have been raised against the promulgation of Ordinances and there is lot of correspondence between the earlier Speaker Shri Mavlankar and the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. It has been held several times that even though the power to promulgate an Ordinance is within the discretionary powers of the President, it should not be issued without sufficient justification. The Ordinance should not have been issued in such a large number. This is not a simple matter to be ignored. Certain observations have been made by Shri Mavlankar based on very sound judgments. In the light of these observations, I would urge upon the Government to consider whether the circumstances were so urgent or emergent as to justify the issue of Ordinance. This power to issue Ordinances should not be exercised unless there is sufficient justification and the circumstances so warrant.

I am sorry to say that the Government is not careful in these matters. I draw your attention to the last Ordinance. Ordinance No. 3 of 1983, Societies Registration Ordinance. They wanted to register some body and for that they wanted an additional provision to be made in the Societies Registration Act. You will be surprised to know that body did not come into existence even after the passing of that Bill in Parliament, even after six months, and I am not sure whether it has been constituted even today. This is the seriousness about these Ordinances. I am going to demonstrate that in this case also the same thing has been done. Not only that, some provision of the constitution is mentioned in the legislation without applying the mind at all. This is the position in the case of the present ordinance also. Is it the purpose of the Constitution that such a power should be exercised without applying the mind by the Government? May be, article 25 or the one under which the provision for issuing

Ordinance is given has to be equally respected until you amend that provision. You may amend and then you may do anything according, to the amended Constitution. But so long as the provision is there, not to think about it is showing disrespect to the Constitution. With a heavy heart I have to say that in matters of Constitution, particularly in regard to this provision for Ordinances, the Government has always been callous and careless.

Coming to the specific provision here, they say that they want to; rather, they have already, by the Ordinance, taken over the Ganesh Flour Mills. In the statement of reasons which they have circulated for promulgating this Ordinance, several grounds have been mentioned. I will come to them, but before that I want to bring to the notice of the Chair the preamble which they have provided in this Ordinance. In the last sentence of that paragraph they say :

“.....with other consumer commodities to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) and clause (c) of article 39 of the Constitution.”

Article 39 deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy ; it reads :

“The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing —

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood ;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good ;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.”

They rely for bringing the Ordinance and now the Bill on article 39 (b) and (c).

They want that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community be so distributed as best to subserve the common good. Ultimately, what is the purpose? I do not want to read the whole of what is mentioned in Basu's Commentary on page 109 'Nationalisation of industry and business.' There can be two purposes as laid down in (b) and (c). Is it the intention of the Government to take over all the oil factories or the vanaspati factories so that the oil business as a whole is taken over, totally, and there is some stability? If that is so, then I can understand. If the whole class which is manufacturing vanaspati or oil, if all these factories are taken over, then I can see that there is a purpose. But they have chosen only one factory.

How is it going to affect the level of prices all over the country? It is not even producing—I should say—1/60th of the country's production. Secondly, how is this purpose (a) going to be served—ownership and control of material resources and to see that the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth? Where is the concentration of wealth in this matter? The company is in loss for the last more than 20 years. It is running in loss. The Government has taken over the management in 1972. From that time it is managing. Now where is the question of concentration of wealth here in this matter—I fail to understand. It is just in a routine way—they will mention some provision of the Constitution and just go on without applying their mind. This is my serious objection—ultimately they could have other reasons also. Why these reasons at all have been given, without understanding the import of what it means? In the sphere of trade and business nationalisation has been affected by taking over the existing private concerns and vesting the business and assets in statutory corporations owned and controlled by the State. For example, Life Insurance Corporation, road transport, civil aviation—I can understand. If they take over all the oil business or all the Vanaspati units of India, I can understand. But, as I said, they have utter disregard for the Constitution or, I should say, that they do not follow what it means.

Here again, if the statement is been, it gives the history of this organisation and it is a very big statement. I do not know. In 1972 they say under Sec. 80 AA of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 the management of these undertakings was taken over by the Central Government with effect from 3rd November, 1972. All right. I can understand that it was not being properly managed and you have taken over the management on the ground of fall in production consequent on the non-investment and creation of encumbrances on assets of the undertaking, etc. In the initial paragraph they have said that they have done something which is not allowed by law—they have taken loans without permission. Anyway you took action in 1972. A three-member inquiry committee of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had earlier conducted an inquiry in July—August 1972 and came to the conclusion that the economic viability of the company as a whole would largely depend upon the economic viability of the vanaspati units in Delhi and Kanpur. I may add that it is not only dealing with this, there are flour mills and other concerns also. The Committee says that the viability depends on the running of these two factories of Vanaspati which are situated in Delhi and Kanpur and 'on the recommendations of this inquiry committee and representations received from labour unions, the Delhi Administration and the local Members of Parliament, it was decided that the management of the company should be taken over under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951.' Now it is very astounding. When was this report submitted? It was submitted in 1972. What was being done upto now? After ten years they think of taking it over like this. How can it be justified?—I fail to understand—as a special measure? Here also special permission was given to introduce this Bill and such sort of Bills are being introduced with special permission. Thereafter—look here—what is being done here? How can it be justified? I really fail to understand. "A group of companies have filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court and the decision of the Delhi High Court on this writ petition

was expected any moment." As yet the decision is not there, the decision of the High Court has not come and they want to expedite this matter. Why?

After all, either they are fighting the case with certain convictions or they are not fighting it with certain convictions. If they are not fighting with certain conviction, then, let the court decide it. If you are convinced of the actions you have been taking uptill now, then you fight them out. If you are not convinced, then why undergo these provisions? They do not want to wait for this. Is it not that they are playing with the public exchequer or taxpayer's money? In the last para they say that:

"The company soon turned the corner and started making profits."

Immediately after the take over of the management, the Central Government provided the following:—

- (i) professional management;
- (ii) Loan of about Rs. 92 lakhs from Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and
- (iii) Moratorium on past liabilities."

This is for the past liabilities etc. Who suffered by these? Is it the Government or the public which suffered? After all, there is some sanctity when some loans are granted, when a public limited company is floated, they have got some rights; when they choose to become shareholders, they are responsible for the losses also, when they are responsible for profits, they are responsible for the losses also. Further, it is said:

"The overall financial position of the undertaking improved subsequently. The net worth of the undertaking was negative to the extent of Rs. 223-90 lakhs on the date of the takeover of the management. However, as on the 31st March, 1983, the net-worth was positive to the extent of Rs. 770 lakhs."

Now, as against that, they propose to make a provision of Rs. 1.67 crores. They

want to pay this to the company. What good is going to be achieved I fail to understand. The hon. Minister will please explain as to how it is going to be in the interest of the general public and how it is going to serve the purpose of Article 39-A, B or C.

Again, Sir, in the Financial Memorandum, they say this. In the first para, it is said that a provision of Rs. 1,57,68,000 has to be made. Then, in Clause 7 of the Bill there is a provision of Rs. 10,000 per annum for the period commencing on the date on which the management of the Ganesh Flour Mills was taken over by the Central Government and ending on the appointed day. This is given to manage the affairs of the company. I do not know why the amount is going to be paid at all to them. It may be a small amount in comparison to the original one, namely, Rs. 1,20,000. Why again you are going to pay this?

This is for the interest. It is understandable. What about Clause 14? Clause 14 of the Bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Payments by the Central Government with adequate staff to assist him for the purpose of disbursing the amounts payable to the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited. The salary and allowances of the Commissioner of Payments and his staff and the expenditure on office and establishment will be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The estimated expenditure on this account is likely to be of the order of Rs. 20,000 per month. Again, it is an unnecessary burden. Nobody knows in how much time the Commissioner will dispose of all the matters. I have seen as to what happened in the case of Maruthi when the Commissioner was there to clear off the whole matter. I am not sure whether he has done this job as yet or not. It is again a vague thing. No specific amount has been mentioned. They say 'All right, give us the sanction for the estimated expenditure of Rs. 20,000 per annum'. It may be a burden on the Consolidate Fund. Is it at all justifiable? I do not know as to what is the principle behind in bringing this Ordinance? On merits, there is no case. Even on practical consideration also, I do not think that there is any justification.

Lastly, Sir, after all the Constitutional

measures are to be taken recourse to only in very exceptional cases. I do not know what is the reasoning for this? I do not know what is the reasoning for all that and therefore, I strongly oppose this measure and I wish that the House should accept my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :
"This House disapproves of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of certain undertakings of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils, nutritious foods and other consumer commodities to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill provides for acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest in the Ganesh Flour Mills on payment of an amount of Rs. one crore, fifty seven lakh and sixty eight thousand in lieu of compensation. In addition there shall be given to the company by the Central Government an amount calculated at the rate of rupees ten thousand per annum from the date of take-over of the company and ending with the appointed day of 28th January, 1984. Government shall also pay simple interest at the rate of four per cent per annum commencing on the appointed day and ending on the date on which payment of such amount

is made by the Central Government to the Commissioner of Payment.

During 1968, the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Ltd. incurred huge losses and approached a Group of companies for financial assistance. The latter agreed to give a secured loan of Rs. 40 lakhs and obtained through an agreement, the validity of which was in dispute, a benefit of Commission of 3/4% on purchases and sales made by the Delhi and Kanpur units of the Company. In addition, they were to charge interest at the rate of 1% per month on the outstanding balance. The Group also desired that the secured loan should be further secured by issue of debentures mortgaging almost all the assets of the company in India. Accordingly, 9500 debentures of Rs. 1000/- each were issued or pledged by the then management to the Group of companies in contravention of the stipulation laid down by the Controller of Capital Issues. The nationalised insurance companies and banks held about 11% of the shares while 53% of the shares were widely distributed among a large number of shareholders who had very little voice in the affairs of the company.

After an enquiry and on the basis of the representations received from the labour unions etc. the management of the company was taken over under Section 18-AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, with effect from the 3rd November, 1972. The management of the undertakings was taken over initially for a period of five years (that is, upto the 2nd November, 1977) and was subsequently extended upto the 2nd February, 1984.

The units taken over by the Government were :

- (i) The Delhi Vanaspati Factory, Delhi.
- (ii) The Hindustan Breakfast Food Manufacturing Factory, New Delhi, including the Ganesh Electrical Factory, New Delhi, which is inter-linked with it by reason of its location, common services and infra-structure.

(iii) The Kanpur Vanaspati Factory, Kanpur ; and

(iv) The Solvent Extraction Plant, Bombay.

Immediately after the take-over of the management the Central Government provided the following inputs :

(i) Professional management ;

(ii) Loan of about Rs. 92 lakhs from Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India ; and

(iii) Moratorium on past liabilities.

The Company seen turned the corner and started making profits. These were ploughed back and utilised for increasing the production capacity and productivity of the undertakings. The overall financial position of the undertakings improved subsequently. The net worth of the undertakings was negative to the extent of Rs. 223.92 lakhs on the date of the take-over of the management. However, as on the 31st March, 1983, the net worth was positive to the extent of Rs. 770 lakhs.

Plans for expanding the activities of the undertakings have been drawn up. After these expansion plans are completed, the Ganesh Flour Mills would constitute the biggest refining unit for edible oils and manufacture of vanaspati in the country. Sir, we do not propose to take-over the entire industry in the country. But as the clauses B and C say, we want to play a dominant role in the oil industry and therefore we are doing that. The Government oil policy in the country is decisive and for the common good of the people and that is why we are taking over this.

The units of Ganesh Flour Mills and Amritsar Oil Works the management of which has also been taken over by the Central Government, are being utilised by the Central Government as an important instrument for implementing its oil policy. We do not propose to take over the entire industry but certain units like Amritsar Oil Works and the Ganesh Flour Mills which we are taking over now, will be important instruments in the hands of the Government

for implementing its oil policy and by doing so, we are doing this for the common good of the people. We are doing so not to concentrate the entire oil industry in the hands of a few, but rather we want to play a dominant part in the oil policy so that the common people can benefit. The refining of imported crude oil for supply to consumers through the network of fair price shops under the public distribution system is being almost entirely done by these two undertakings.

The production of vanaspati and refined edible oils during the nine months ending December 1983, was over 1.17 lakh tonnes with a monthly average production of about 13,000 tonnes against the monthly average of 3,400 tonnes in 1979-80 which shows the potential growth in production under the Central Government management.

As I said in the beginning, the company was incurring a huge loss. We have turned it into a profitable and viable unit and that could be done by the oil policy of the Government. The history speaks for itself. Now, the complaint is why it took 14 years for the Government to take over this company. There were three proposals being discussed as to whether it should be partly taken over or whether it should completely taken over and nationalised or whether we should have a control over it. Ultimately, we have come to the conclusion that it should be taken over. It cannot be said that Government, all these years, were not thinking over this unit. I may submit to this House that the Government all these years have taken over those companies which were incurring losses and turned them into viable and profitable units. That is why we are invoking Article 39 (B) (C).

In the context of the Government's edible oil policy, aimed at giving an effective role to the public sector units in the regulation of the oil and vanaspati market and ensuring supply of vannaaspati and edible oils to consumers at reasonable prices, the Government is of the opinion that sufficient production capacity under the management of Government ought to be built up, and that the Ganesh Flour Mills and the Amritsar Oil Works together provide a strong nucleus for this purpose.

It is our desire that we should have a dominant say in this oil policy. It is known to the House that between the requirement that we have in the country to-day and the production that we have, there is a difference. Therefore, we have to import from outside. To regulate the entire policy in this country, to have sufficient production capacity under the management of the Government, to have a reasonable price in the market, to have its effect on the market during the time of difficulties, is a matter of policy for the Government. We are implementing it for the common good, through nationalization—for which this Bill has been brought.

The present healthy state of Ganesh Flour Mills, is the cumulative result of the various steps taken by the Central Government since its take-over in 1972. If the unit is not nationalized, and is handed over back to the original owners, there is considerable risk of its again becoming sick.

We took a sick child and we have brought to a healthy state. And this is doing service to the nation. That is why we want to keep it with us.

Thus, the results achieved during the period of Government management would be washed away, if we hand it back to them. It will also impede the management of supply of imported edible oils through the public distribution system. Thus the Central Government has reached the conclusion that handing over of the management of the undertaking to the original owners will not be in public interest. For these reasons, the Central Government has decided to acquire right, title and interest in the undertaking by enacting this legislation in place of the ordinance issued on 28.1.1984.

You will agree that whatever might be the observations about the ordinances, at least in this case this ordinance has justified itself by the purpose for which it has been issued.

The Ganesh Flour Mills has been playing an important role in the supply of commodities essential to the needs of the common man. It is intended further to extend the role of the Ganesh Flour Mills

by means of expansion of its production capacity and diversification of its production function as a part of the nucleus of the instrumentalities under the public sector, so as to provide Government a commanding role—this is our aim—in the regulation of the edible oil economy in this country. And that is why we have invoked Article 39B and 39C. Certain schemes for this purpose are under preparation. These are :

(1) **SETTING UP SOYABEEN PROCESSING UNITS** : Such unit would be of 300 tonnes per pay capacity, and the raw material available in Madhya Pradesh would be used.

We are having a good crop of soyabeans in Madhya Pradesh, Sir, as you know. I hope this plant, when set up, will use that. A major part of the investment would be made by Ganesh Flour Mills out of its own resources. The Government will provide supplemental assistance.

(2) We propose to set up modern oil complexes. Setting up of such oil complexes has been planned, keeping in view the objective of providing oils and derivatives at reasonable prices to consumers in metropolitan towns. Since the market in these towns acts as a Barometer to edible oil prices elsewhere in the country, these complexes would lead to a better management of the edible oil economy. One such complex would be set up in Delhi, to begin with.

(3) Setting up an Extruder plant at Delhi, to supply mid-day meal to children in schools.

(4) Setting up a refinery at Calcutta to meet the demand of the refined oils of the Eastern and North-Eastern States.

14 hrs.

As I have already informed the House the Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd. had a negative networth at the time of its take-over in November 1972 and on its own, it was not in a position to raise the necessary funds and provide managerial inputs, to bring the units of the undertakings back to running condition.

Under the management of the Govern-

ment financial loan was provided by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. Besides this, considerable managerial and technical inputs have been provided to bring the undertakings to its current healthy situation. In order to enable it to play the role envisaged for it under the Government's policy for regulating the edible oil economy, it is necessary to make further investments for modernisation of its machinery and diversification of its activities. The Government feel that further investments for such purposes should be preceded by some arrangement which ensures continuity of management of the undertakings under the Central Government. It was, therefore, decided among other reasons to acquire the said undertakings.

The oil year 1982-83 which ended on 31.10.1983 had been one of the most difficult year in so far as the availability and prices of edible oils were concerned. There was drastic fall in production of groundnut due to drought and floods affecting 48 million hectare of crop area and a population of 31 crore. Government had to gear up its machinery to tide over the crisis. The Ganesh Flour Mills undertakings, therefore, had to be involved fully and in a much bigger way in maintaining the supply of refined edible oils to the public distribution system. This abnormal situation continued even after the oil year 1982-83 was over at the end of October, 1983, when normally the availability of edible oils increases and the price decreases due to arrival of fresh crops. This year the position of supply and prices was, however, entirely different. Therefore, Government thought it fit to nationalise the undertakings of Ganesh Mills immediately through an Ordinance so that it could be developed and expanded as a public sector undertaking to implement urgent Government programme. The Share-holders were pressing for return of the company to them. The Government wanted to introduce a Bill in the last winter session of the Parliament to nationalise the undertaking. But by the time the formalities for introduction of the Bill were completed, the session was over. Hence 'The Ganesh Flour Mills (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984, was promulgated by the President on 28th January, 1984.

It is proposed to incorporate a new

company for running this undertaking. The Company will be a wholly owned Government company. It was my privilege, when I took over this Ministry, to bring forward a Bill in this House to nationalise Amritsar Oil Mill. It is now my privilege to bring forward this Bill also in the House. Both put together will be a new company for running this undertaking.

The Bill also provides for continuance of employment of all employees of the undertaking in the proposed new company.

I am sure the proposed Bill will have the support of the entire House, because the aims and objectives that I have set and the way government have built up and the way the government wants to use this instrument for the oil policy of the government for the common good will have the support of the entire House. With these words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right title and interest of certain undertakings of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils nutritious foods and other consumer commodities to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing in clause (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution, be taken into consideration."

श्री मोहम्मद स्माइल (बैरकपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब, जहां तक गणेश फ्लावर मिल्स के बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। मन्त्री महोदय ने यहां पर कई बातें कही हैं और हाई होप प्रकट की है कि कन्ट्री में जो आयल की प्रॉब्लम है उसको हल करेंगे। इसके अलावा आर्डिनेन्स के ऊपर जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है, जहां तक उसकी लीगैलिटी का सवाल है, जहां तक उनके वक्तव्य का सवाल है उसमें बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

सन् 1972 के बाद आपको यह ख्याल आया कि आपको इसे नेशनलाइज करना है, ताकि देश की तेल की समस्या को हल किया जा सके और वह भी इलैक्शन से पहले। यदि नहीं कर पाए तो मुश्किल हो जाएगी। इतने सालों तक आपने इसको नेशनलाइज नहीं किया और एक करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का नुकसान हो गया। इतने सालों तक किसी ने नहीं सोचा कि यह समस्या किस प्रकार हल होगी। आप बहुत अच्छे मंत्री हैं, आपके आने के बाद आप के दिमाग में यह बात आई। आपने अमृतसर मिल को लिया बहुत अच्छी बात है। अब सरकार की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है। जिस तरह से आप कर रहे हैं, इससे हर किस्म के सवाल उठ सकते हैं। ब्यूरोक्रेट इसको फंक्शन करेगा। आई०आर०सी० इसको गाइड करेगी। यहां के जो बड़े-बड़े अकसर होंगे, वे अपना-अपना प्लान चलायेंगे। वर्कर्स का कान्फिडेंस आप लेंगे या नहीं, यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यदि वास्तव में, जैसा कि आपने वक्तव्य दिया है, आप देश को तेल सप्लाई करना चाहते हैं तो जो प्रोडक्शन से सम्बन्धित हैं, उनको कान्फिडेंस में लीजिएगा और उनका वक्तव्य प्रोडक्शन के बारे लीजिएगा। जो कमेटी आप बनायेंगे, उसमें ब्यूरोक्रेट्स बैठेंगे। जो बोर्ड आप बनायेंगे, उनका उनमें रिप्रजेंटेशन क्या रहेगा, जिससे वर्कर्स की बात को आप तक पहुंचाया जा सके। जब तक प्रोडक्शन फोर्स को पूरे अस्तित्व-यारात नहीं मिलेंगे और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को मिलेंगे, आई०आर०सी० को मिलेंगे कि तुम जैसा चाहो करो, तो हिन्दुस्तान में आई०आर०सी० ने कोई मुनाफा करने की कोशिश नहीं की बल्कि छोटी-बड़ी इन्डस्ट्री को गिराने की कोशिश की है। मैं इसका खुद भुक्तभोगी हूँ। कंपनी के प्राडिक्टिव वर्कर्स बार-बार कहते हैं कि मैटिरियल दीजिए और समस्याओं को हमारे साथ बैठकर डिस्कस कीजिए, न आई०आर०सी० बैठा और न ही मंत्री बैठे, आखिर में उस कंपनी को लिक्विडेशन में दे दिया गया। अभी तक

वर्कर्स इस बारे में पूछ रहे हैं, लेकिन इसका मसला हल नहीं हो पा रहा है। वहां पर कंटेनर्स बनते हैं। गणेश पलोर मिल्स भी वहीं से लेता था। इसको अंडरटेक किया, डिनोटिफाई किया, तो अब कहां से तेल भरने के लिए डिब्बे आयेंगे। यह बहुत ही पुरानी कंपनी है मैकलिन बैरी। बोर्ड यहां सब बोगस है। वह पलोर मिल्स को भी सप्लाई नहीं कर सका। आखिरकार दिवाला निकाल दिया। बंगला भाषा में कहा जाता है उल्टा दिया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपकी इच्छा अच्छी है, लेकिन मशीनरी के अन्दर यह काम होगा, जो मशीन वहां फंक्शन कर रही है, वहां पर जाकर सब डूबते हैं।

मैं तो आपसे यह कहूंगा कि आपने जो वक्तव्य रखा है उसके लिये जान-तोड़ कर कोशिश करें और इस काम में वर्कर्स का को-आपरेशन लें। हम हिन्दोस्तान के जो सैन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन के लोग हैं हमने सरकार को सलाह दी है कि आप हमारे साथ बैठिये, हमने कुछ डिमाण्ड्स भी आपके पास भेजी हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, किसी मिनिस्ट्री ने हमको अभी तक नहीं बुलाया है, अगर आप ही हमको बुला लें तो कुछ नतीजा निकल सकता था। इसलिए आप जो आशा रखे हुए हैं, मैं तो यही चाहूंगा कि आप की इच्छा पूरी हो और मैं आपके लिए दुआ करूंगा कि आपकी इच्छा पूरी हो जाय। अगर बातचीत होगी तब तो ठीक है, वरना "गणेश" ही उल्टा होगा।

हमारे बंगाल में आज ऐसी हालत पैदा हो गई है कि इस तरह के मामलों में किसी को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की अण्डरटेकिंग है, कब डी नोटिफाई हो गई किसी को पता नहीं। वर्कर्स पूछते हैं कि क्या हुआ। कहते हैं—क्या होगा, अन्धेर नगरी चौपट राज होगा, और क्या होगा? 900 आदमी वहां बेकार बैठे हैं। इन्चक में 3000 आदमी बैठे हैं, 6000 एक और कंपनी है उसमें बैठे हैं। "जब

बाप मरेंगे, तब बैल बंटेंगे

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : आजाद जी, आपके बाप नहीं, इस सरकार के बाप मरेंगे।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : आपने जो बयान दिया है मैं उसको एप्रोशिएट करता हूँ और इसीलिए मैंने आपके इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। जो थोड़ी-बहुत नुक्ताचीनी आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में शेजवाल्कर साहब ने की है वह बिलकुल जायज बात है, उन तमाम बातों को सीरियसली देखना चाहिये। मुझे अफसोस यह है कि मिनिस्ट्री ऐसी बातों को सीरियसली नहीं देखती है। कोई कमेटी बैठा दी, किसी एम०पी० ने कह दिया कि कर दो, वह कर दिया गया। जब पकड़े गये कि कांस्टीचूशन के मुताबिक ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, तो कह दिया कि देखा जाएगा। नुकसान होता है तो कह देते हैं कि डी-नोटिफाई कर दो। रिजर्व बैंक ने खुद कहा है कि मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से बहुत सी अण्डरटेकिंग में लाकआउट और क्लोजर हुए हैं। लेबर डिस्प्यूट्स से तो शायद 2 परसेंट ही बन्द हुई होगी, बाकी सब मिस मैनेजमेंट की वजह से हुई हैं। यहां पार्लियामेंट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं—जो बोलते हैं सब कहते हैं ठीक हैं।

संसदीय कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : आप जो बोलते हैं, मैं तो उसी का जवाब देता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : आपकी पार्टी का लीडर हमारे प्राबिन्स के स्पीकर को मारने गया और वह एडजान्त करके चले गए और आपने अभी तक उसका पता भी नहीं लगाया। क्या पार्लियामेंट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर ने वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछा, वहां भी एक चुनी हुई सरकार है आपने उसको समझ लिया है कि वह इलैक्ट्रेड नहीं है, इसी तरह का काम कश्मीर में कर रहे हैं, यह आदत बुरी है।

मैं अब ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, मिनिस्टर साहब जो करने जा रहे हैं, वह बहुत अच्छा

काम है, इसलिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : At the outset I congratulate the hon. Minister of Civil Supplies for bringing forward such a Bill. The Ordinance was most appropriate. As a matter of fact, the Bill for nationalisation of this industry should have been passed earlier. The creditable performance of this industry is that they are earning profit continuously for some years. Not only that, as the hon. Minister has mentioned, they have virtually the principal instrument of the Government, of the Ministry to implement the oil policy not only for implementing the policy but also to maintain the supply channel throughout the year. So, they have a creditable performance and very high rate of profitability to their credit. So, I congratulate the Minister that he has brought this nationalisation Bill and I support it wholeheartedly.

At the same time, I must point out that this House has also the representation of the forces who were opposed to the bank nationalisation, this House has also the representation of the forces who were opposed to the Second Five Year Plan framework and those who insisted that our plan should not go in for heavy industry, should not go in for key industry but should go in for agricultural sector. During those days of Mahalanobis and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, there was a powerful force inside this House who was representing the private sector. They were all through opposed to the new policy of attaining self-sufficiency and generating a self-content economy which is our objective. In that background, this measure was very much necessary. But all the same we should not forget another aspect and that aspect is that the only weakness of our economy is the loss of the public sector enterprises. 193 public sector enterprises have incurred continuous losses till last year. During the last year there was a net profit of Rs. 400 crores or so and this year it is Rs. 618 crores with an investment to the extent of Rs. 26,000 crores. So, this is a weakness and we have to do something to remove this weakness from our economy.

Some of my friends in the Opposition

might be thinking that only Central Government enterprises are incurring losses. No, even the performance of the State sector public sector enterprises is not that good. So far as the Electricity Boards are concerned, they are losing every year to the extent of Rs. 600 crores and they are managed by the State Governments. Even in irrigational projects, in roads and in water projects, we are losing heavily and that is a chronic disease. The Economic Survey indicates that it is a chronic loss, it is not a one-day loss. So my submission is that unless that weakness is removed, the economy cannot go ahead, we cannot go ahead. The entire crisis with which we are confronted today, is on account of that. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be some structural changes in the managerial set-up of the public sector enterprises. Besides that there should be effective workers' participation in the management and change in the wage structure on the basis of production. The attitude and approach of the trade unionism should also undergo changes. I am happy that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has initiated the fundamental principle of work ethic. With that, the whole concept of trade unionism changes. The unions must have a role, must have a responsibility in the performance of the industry to remove the weakness, to remove the wastage to remove the corruption. We should not depend on the bureaucratic way of doing the things. The workers should participate in the management, they should have a role to play. They should help and assist constructively in the production. Not only that, they should help in removing all the weaknesses that are there in the industry. And I am happy that Mr. Jyoti Basu has evolved that concept. I do not know now far that is going to be accepted by the leftist forces in this country but that is a very good gesture. Being Chief Minister for so many years, he has gathered the experience as to what should be the attitude of the trade-unions. I am told that some of the eminent people in the Left Front are also opposed to this concept but my submission is that it should be given effect to and implemented so that the total structure of our industrial production may change.

Now I would like to say something about the sick industries. This industry was

initially a sick industry. Government took it over, managed it properly and yielded profit. Now, the original owners say that they can take it back. What a fun it is ! The private sector in this connection should remember one thing that it does not flourish on its own initiative, it flourishes on the initiative of the State. The public financial institutions are advancing loans to the private sector. I am told that in 100 companies the public financial institutions have more than 25 per cent of the equity shares. Sickness is a growing disease. Every year some industries are becoming sick. I am told that more than Rs. 1,700 crores have been advanced by the public financial Institutions to those sick industries. How is it that the industry goes sick ? The industry goes sick because the management diverts the funds advanced to it for different purposes where more profit is available. My submission is what is the role of the public financial institutions, the role of the representatives of the public financial institutions ? What are the nominees of the public financial institutions on the Board of Directors doing ? How is it that the money is diverted ? These are the major issues we must tackle. Today we have seen in the Press that some changes are being brought about now regarding the role of the directors. The representatives of the public financial institutions should see that the money advanced, the loans advanced, the financial assistance given must be properly utilised for the benefit of the industry. That is not being done at present. So, my submission is why not take over these units where 25 per cent or more equity shares are held by the public financial institutions ? We are all committed through our Constitution, and the Congress Party as such has also committed itself to transform the society into a socialistic society. It is not a new thing. We have to go step by step because we have to carry public opinion with us, we have to carry the social objectives with us. It is not a matter of joke, it requires the cultural ethos all over the country for socialism. Socialism is not only a legal proposition, it is not only an economic or political concept, it is also a cultural concept and it requires a new way of life, a socialistic way of life. The community response is also necessary. So, my submission is that these should be taken over.

Now, so far as oil is concerned, we have certain production of oil. Our production has not picked up as desired. Not that we have not made any efforts, we have made substantial efforts, the Agricultural Ministry has taken substantial measures for improving the production of oil-seeds but all the same we are running short of oil and that is why edible oil is being imported. The private sector is conspiring against the whole policy. They want to import the oil on their own account, on private account and you must have heard the talk that there should be a parallel Food Corporation of India under the management of the private people. There is already one Food Corporation of India but they want to set up another parallel Food Corporation of India. They want to pay the agriculturists more money and purchase their produce and sell it when the prices go up. So, there is a conflict. The Government has certain policies which are opposed by the vested interests. And what is our policy? Our policy is that we must pay the remunerative price to the agriculturists, to the producers and supply the entire commodity to the consumers at fair price and that way we are spending to the extent of Rs. 2,000 crores every year, if I am correct, as subsidy. But whatever it may be my submission is that there has been a constant tension created by the vested interests not only in this field, but more particularly in other fields, where the Government is coming in to operate. So my submission is that this Bill should be unanimously accepted. All the same we must be very much concerned about the conspiracy being hatched by the vested interests. About Article 39 (b) and (c) I don't know what is the latest position, but they were protected by the Supreme Court in the Keswananda Bharati case. But subsequently it was found when the entire Chapter on Directive Principles was protected and removed from the judicial scrutiny, that the entire thing does not receive the protection. About that also the matter should be examined. However, this is a very good measure that is going to be adopted and on this I once again congratulate the Hon. Minister.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : सभापति जी, इस बिल का जिसमें गणेश फ्लोर मिल का अर्जन किया

जा रहा है, इसका समर्थन हमें करना ही पड़ेगा, क्योंकि सदन के सामने मजबूरी है। सरकार की गलत नीतियां होने के बावजूद हम लोग मजबूर हैं इस सदन में कि इस बिल का जो श्री भागवत झा आजाद लाए हैं, उसका समर्थन करें। लेकिन जिन तरीकों से इस सरकार ने अपना एक रूटीन बना लिया है कि अर्जन करना हो या ऐसा और कोई इंपोर्टेंट काम हो उसको आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा करने के बाद इस सदन में लाएं। जबकि पिछला सत्र इस सदन का चला और यहां पर चर्चा भी थी कि इस तरीके का बिल सरकार की तरफ से आएगा। लेकिन श्री भागवत झा आजाद साहब कह रहे हैं कि बिल तैयार करते करते सदन का समय समाप्त हो गया। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। गत सत्र में इस बिल को आना चाहिए था। आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा ये जो कार्य करने की पद्धति है यह जनतंत्र को खत्म करने की योजना आप और आपकी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बना रही हैं। मैं इस नीति का विरोध करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस तरीके का काम जब हो तो सदन को विश्वास में लेकर इस तरीके का काम करने की आदत डालें। वरना इस तरीके के जनतंत्र का ह्रास यह गवर्नमेंट कर रही है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। बिल का समर्थन करने के साथ साथ इस तरीके का विरोध करता हूँ जिसके जरिए यह सरकार काम कर रही है।

अर्जन के जो उद्देश्य बताए गए हैं मुझे शंका है कि वे पूरे होंगे, बल्कि होंगे ही नहीं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ऐसा मत कहिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्योंकि 14 साल से इन कारखानों को देख रहे हैं। जो चीजें इस मुल्क में उपलब्ध हैं वे वितरण व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त होने के कारण जन साधारण तक नहीं पहुंच पा रही हैं। आज फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस का करोड़ों रुपया कारखाने के मालिक इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और जब कारखाना बीमार और बूढ़ा हो जाता है तो उस कारखाने को बन्द करने की

योजना बनाते हैं यहां के पूंजीपति । आप इस तरीके का कानून लाइए कि कारखाना यदि पुराना होगा तो उसके अर्जन के वक्त कोई भी फाइनेन्सियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से कोई रुपया पूंजीपतियों को नहीं दिया जाएगा । पूरा मुनाफा उठाने के बाद, कारखाने की मशीनरी बेचने के बाद, मजदूरों के फण्ड्स और वेजेज खत्म करने के बाद सरकार करोड़ों रुपया उनको दे करके बीमार कारखाने का अर्जन करती है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कानून लाइए । वरना आप इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों में एक आदत डाल रहे हैं जिससे वे पब्लिक मनी को डायवर्ट करते हैं दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशंस में, होटल्स में और दूसरे प्राफिटेबल इंडस्ट्रीज में और आप उनको फरदर लोन देते हैं । आप ऐसे कैपिटलिस्ट की ब्लैक लिस्ट बनाइए ।

भविष्य में जिस पूंजीपति का कारखाना बीमार हो जाए और उसको बैंक से पैसा मिला हो, तो ऐसे पूंजीपति को आप ब्लैक लिस्ट कीजिए । जब सरकार कहेगी कि ऐसे पूंजीपतियों को बैंकों और पब्लिक फाइनेन्सियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, तब उनकी अक्ल दुरुस्त हो जायेगी । उनके खिलाफ सख्त कानून बनाया जाए, जो ऐसा काम करते हैं । किसान या मजदूर अगर सौ, दो-सौ रुपया नहीं देता तो उसको हथकड़ी लगाकर हवालात में बंद कर देते हैं । परन्तु ऐसे कैपिटलिस्ट को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बनाया जाता । मैं इसलिए आपसे मांग करना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में किसान या मजदूर बंद नहीं होगा बल्कि इस देश का पूंजीपति जो यहां के लोगों की खून-पसीने की कमाई से अपना घर भर रहा है, उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के लिए कानून बनाया जायेगा । आप इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाइए कि भविष्य में किसान या मजदूर को पैसा देकर उद्योग का अर्जन नहीं करेंगे । आपने नीचे के खण्डों में दस-बीस हजार रुपए का प्रावधान किया है । उसका मैं विरोध

करता हूं । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि भविष्य में आप एक ऐसा बिल लायेंगे जिसका समर्थन करने के लिए हमको मजबूर न होना पड़े या फण्ड-मेंटल पालिसी के आधार पर मजबूरी में समर्थन करना पड़े । अगला चुनाव आने वाला है । हम हारने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन, इस देश के लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाइये कि उनके लिए तेल और घी का वितरण ठीक प्रकार से किया जायेगा । वगैर तेल और घी के यहां के करोड़ों लोग अपना जीवन चला रहे हैं । जिस प्रकार जनता सरकार ने देहातों के अन्दर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था की थी, उसी प्रकार आप भी कीजिए । आपके तीन-चार साल के राज में घी का दाम आठ रुपए से बढ़कर 16-17 रुपए किलो हो गया है । आपने सौ प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी करवा दी है । दूसरी तरफ आप बिल का समर्थन करवाना चाहते हैं । आप इस सदन को आश्वासन दीजिये कि गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स के अधिग्रहण के बाद इस देश के लोगों को घी और तेल सस्ते दामों पर मुहैया करायेगे । आजाद साहब की नीयत पर मुझे विश्वास है क्योंकि जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

14.32 hrs

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR

in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call the other hon. Members, I would like to say that the time fixed for this item was one hour. It has already been finished. What further time the hon. Members would like to have? I am in the hands of the House. You may ask for a further time of half-an-hour or 40 minutes because the other business has also to be taken up.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :
20 minutes.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA
(Ujjain) : Half-an-hour

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) :
The time may be extended by half-an-hour.

AN HON. MEMBER : More than that.
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY INDUSTRY OF (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : There are two other important Bills to be taken up today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, there are other items also to be taken up. Let us have a compromise and extend the time by 45 minutes. I would request the hon. Members not to repeat what has been already said so that we can finish it in time.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I will take five minutes, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Arakal may start.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I am happy that this Bill has been brought in this House and is going to be passed by this House.

Nobody has so far objected. I was very keenly listening to the speech of Shri Jai Pal Singh. I touch upon the basic principle given in Clause 7 'to pay in cash Rs. 1 crore'. In this House I have been repeatedly demanding not to pay in cash for the take over of any of the establishment. I am happy I am getting support from other places. I hope the hon. Minister will consider my suggestion. But as far as this Bill is concerned, it is in the Bill. That is a matter to be considered by the House.

My question relates to two aspects—supply of edible oils and essential items. Millions of people depend on the use of this edible oil. There is scarcity. There is a gap in demand and supply. We are importing a large quantity of edible oil from abroad because we have not yet planned to have proper development in this area especially for the edible oil. While participating in the debate on oilseeds Bill I had given certain facts and figures relating to this aspect. The basic issue to-day all over the country is adulteration in edible oils. What to do about it? Since there is shortage in the supply of edible oil, naturally people indulge in adulteration. Something has to be done in this matter very seriously. I am happy to know that Government is coming forward in taking over the manufacture, distribution of this essential item. But that

is only a step forward. The basic issues are—(1) short supply Prepared to the demand (2) corollary to this problem—adulteration of the edible oil.

Unless Government comes forward to meet these two, I am afraid we will be behind in our plains. In order to tackle this problem, Government has to take note of it seriously.

I have one suggestion to make. Unless we have better scientific cultivation of oilseeds, I am afraid we may not be reaching the target. I understand from the Ministry that last year alone we had imports of Rs. 504.66 crores oil from abroad. Unless we give proper incentives to our farmers, State Farming and other agencies—such as Palm Oil Corporation of Kerala, the Corporation which did a good job in this area, is lacking in many things—we cannot have the requisite results. They do not have finance. They not have infra-structure. They are not getting enough help from the State Government or the Central Government. Unless the Central Government comes in a big way, diverting certain amount of money.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : He should not take more than five minutes as the time is short.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I finish by saying that the hon. Minister will take note of the two basic things—adulteration in edible oil and import on which we are spending huge foreign exchange and to have proper planning to give sufficient help, incentives to our farmers especially the Palm Oil Corporation, mention of which I made just now. Unless we tackle this problem, we will be facing difficulties. With these words, I support this Bill.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का साधारणतया स्वागत ही किया जाना चाहिये और इस विधेयक का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मेरा विरोध इस बात का है कि आखिर आप संसद की महत्ता को कम क्यों करना चाहते हैं? संसद का सत्रावसान क्या इसलिये होता है कि उसके बीच सारे आर्डिनेन्स लाये जायें? अगर

संसद की महत्ता कम हो गई तो न आप रह पायेंगे और न हम रहेंगे, इसे जरूर ध्यान रखें।

मन्त्री जी, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण आप जनहित की नीतियों से अनुप्रेरित होकर नहीं करते हैं बल्कि तब करते हैं जब आपकी मजबूरी बन जाती है। पहले उद्योग बीमार होता है, उसके बाद जब मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं, उत्पादन बन्द हो जाता है तब आपकी राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मजबूरी हो जाती है।

राष्ट्रीयकरण आप उन्हीं उद्योगों का करते हैं जो बीमार हो जाते हैं और उनमें भी सब बीमार उद्योगों का नहीं करते लेकिन अगर कुछ का भी करते हैं तो बीमार हो जाने के बाद ही करते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप राष्ट्रीयकरण की एक ठोस नीति क्यों नहीं बना लेते ताकि जनहित की दृष्टि से जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण जरूरी हो, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। इसमें सारा देश आपके साथ है, आप मजबूरी में कोई काम मत कीजिये।

उत्तम प्रबन्ध में किसी उद्योग में नियोजक और नियोजित दो भाग होते हैं। आदर्श स्थिति में दोनों का उद्देश्य अधिकतम उत्पादन है तथा उससे प्राप्त लाभ का डेविडेंट वेतन और मजदूरी का उचित वितरण है। आपने यहां मजदूरों के हित का ध्यान रखा है? मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से आदर्श सम्बन्ध तब होता है जब मजदूर प्रबन्धन में भाग लेते हैं, नीति निर्धारण में उनका हिस्सा होता है। तभी वह अपनी पूरी शक्ति और ईमानदारी के साथ उत्पादन में लगते हैं। परन्तु जब यह होने लगता है कि उनके ऊपर कोई चीज थोपी जा रही है, उन्हें कोई आशा दी जा रही है, तब वह स्थिति नहीं होती। तब मजदूरों को लगता है कि वह मजबूर हैं, एम्पलाई हैं, आज्ञा मानना उनकी बाध्यता है और इसीलिए वह पूरे परिश्रम से उसमें नहीं लगते।

आपने मजदूरों के प्रबन्धन में हिस्सेदारी की कौन सी बात की है? इसका आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिये। मैंने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी और कमेटी आन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के विजिट्स में बहुत से उद्योगों में देखा है कि मजदूरों को प्रबन्धन में हिस्सा दिया गया है, निदेशक मण्डल में उनका स्थान निश्चित कर दिया गया है, परन्तु वह स्थान बहुधा खाली रखा जाता है और कोई न कोई बहाना बना दिया जाता है। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि जो प्रबन्ध में बैठते हैं, उनको यह विश्वास नहीं होता है कि मजदूरों की योग्यता से प्रबन्धन में कुछ लाभ हो सकेगा। इस मनःस्थिति में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है और जहां भी मजदूरों की हिस्सेदारी प्रबन्धन में हो उस स्थान को तुरन्त भरने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये तभी आप मजदूरों का दिल जीत सकेंगे और उत्पादन में उनका उचित सहयोग ले सकेंगे।

ऐसा लगता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से देश में एक नया वर्ग पैदा हो गया है, जो आज पांच सितारा होटल की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। हमें बताएं कि क्या कोई भी ऐसा सरकारी उपक्रम है, जिसके प्रबन्धन के लोग पांच-सितारा होटल में नहीं ठहरते या अनाप-शनाप खर्च नहीं करते। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का उद्देश्य यही था कि उद्योगों के सामने एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया जाए। उसके बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकारी उपक्रम केवल पूंजीपतियों के उपक्रमों की नकल भर कर रहे हैं। सरकारी उपक्रमों के एक्सीक्यूटिव वही काम करते हैं, वही तरीके अपनाते हैं, जो निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगपतियों या पूंजीपतियों के एक्सीक्यूटिव अपनाते हैं। निजी पूंजीपतियों के एक्सीक्यूटिव्स की तरह वे भी अटकी हुई फाइलों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए रिश्वत देते हैं और बड़े-बड़े होटलों में ठहरते हैं। तो आखिर इन दोनों में फर्क क्या रहा? मेरा सुभाव है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों को एक आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गांधी जी की तरह।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या यह आवश्यक है कि वे पांच-सितारा होटलों में ठहर कर दो हजार रुपए प्रति-दिन खर्च करें ?

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को आगाह करता हूँ कि भविष्य में वह समद की मर्यादा को कायम रखें, उद्योगों के प्रबन्धन में मजदूरों की हिस्सेदारी का खयल रखे और इस आशय का प्रावधान होने पर उन स्थानों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक भरने का प्रयास करे।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रकार से यह अंडरटेकिंग और टेक-ओवर करने का काम कि याजा रहा है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि योजनापूर्वक इस दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है कि उद्योग को घाटे में चलाओ, मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा लाओ, जनता को गुमराह करो, सरकार से मिली भगत करके पैसा हड़प करो। इस पृष्ठभूमि में सरकार की नीति संशय पैदा करती है।

मिलों के अधिग्रहण के सम्बन्ध में हमारा अनुमान ठीक नहीं है। इन्दौर का होप टैक्स-टाइल मिल वित्तीय संस्थाओं से कर्ज लेकर और मजदूरों के साथ बे-इन्साफी करने के बाद बन्द कर दिया गया। उज्जैन के विनोद और विमल मिलों की यही हालत हुई। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक उद्योगपति से मिल ले करके एक दूसरे उद्योगपति को दिया। उसे पैसा दिया उसने सारा पैसा मुनाफे का निकाल लिया। विजली का बिल चुकता नहीं किया पानी का बिल चुकता नहीं किया। सारी बातों की छूट उनको मिलती रही। फिर वह मिल बन्द होने की स्थिति में है। यह सारा का सारा काम जो चल रहा है। यह जनता की गाड़ी कमाई के पैसे से चल रहा है यह पैसा गांवों तक पहुंचना चाहिए, उनके विकास के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए। आम जनता के हित के लिए खर्च होना चाहिये। लेकिन उसके लिये मिलता नहीं है। ये जो मगरमच्छ बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति लोग बैठे हुये हैं और उनको सपोर्ट करने वाले लोग

बैठे हुये हैं, उनकी वजह से कोई बात बनेगी नहीं। नीति ठीक हो, किन्तु नीयत साफ नहीं हो तो उससे बात बनती नहीं है। सरकार की नीति राष्ट्रीयकरण की हो, मैं इस समय राष्ट्रीयकरण को ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह सरकारीकरण हो रहा है। राष्ट्रीयकरण को बदनाम किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर सरकारीकरण की नीति चल रही है और फिर उसी भरोसे पर यह हो रहा है। आखिर फिर कौन चलाता है उस उद्योग को? सरकार ने उसको ले लिया, चलाएंगे वही लोग। फिर वही घाटा, फिर सैर सपाटा, मुनाफा आपस में बांटा और जनता को काटा। इस तरह से बात बनने वाली नहीं है। यह खाने का तेल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

विदेशों से सरकार यह तेल मंगाती है। आंकड़ों को देखें तो 1980-81 में जो तेल मंगाया वह 10 लाख 74 हजार टन है, 81-82 में 9.95 लाख टन और 82-83 में साढ़े 11 लाख टन तेल विदेशों से मंगाया है जिसकी कीमत 516 करोड़, 450.96 करोड़ और 504.46 करोड़ दी है। हमारा देश यह कृषि-प्रधान देश है, फिर भी विदेशों से हम तेल का आयात करें, खाद्यान्न का आयात करें यह कोई उचित बात प्रतीत नहीं होती। क्या मुश्किल है इस देश के लिए? और यह तेल जब आप मंगाते हैं तो वह रिफाइनरीज को दिया जाता है वहां से उसको ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच दिया जाता है। इन्दौर का मुझे मालूम है उस बेसहारा आदमी को जो कि मुख्य मन्त्री का मित्र था वह जो तेल रिफाइन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को आप कोटा भेजते थे, दे दिया और कलेक्टरों को निर्देश दे दिया गया कि इस तेल को महीने भर तक उठाएं नहीं, फिर उस को खुले बाजार में बेचने की छूट दे दी गई। तेल के भाव बाजार में 18 रुपये बिका और वह तेल लेता था लगभग 8 रुपये में। इस तरह से डबल मुनाफा कमाने का सारा धन्धा जो चलता था वह बाद में प्रकाश में आया।

मेरा यह कहना है कि यह सारा तेल जो आप मंगाते हैं यह गांवों तक पहुंचने के लिए मंगाते

हैं। खाद्य विभाग और सप्लाई विभाग आप देखते हैं। आप देखें कि यह सारा तेल और खाद्यान्न तथा आम उपभोक्ता की वस्तुएं आप भेजते हैं और गांवों तक पहुंचने के लिए लेकिन वह गांवों में आम आदमी तक पहुंचती नहीं हैं। गांवों की आज हालत यह है कि न खाने का तेल है, न मिट्टी का तेल है और सिर में लगाने की बात तो मैं करता नहीं... (व्यवधान)... इसी तरह कोकोनट आयल की बात है।... (व्यवधान) ..इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि आप गांवों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए, यह जो तेल आप मंगाते हैं, 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, उनके पास यह पहुंचना चाहिए। मगर यह जो सारा तेल का खेल है यह बड़ा मुश्किल मामला है। यह सारे लोगों को बनाने का खेल जो आप चला रहे हैं सरकार द्वारा यह ठीक नहीं है। जनता और उपभोक्ता के हितों की बात को सोचना, उनको सही चीज सही समय पर मिले इसका ध्यान रखना, यह सरकार का काम होना चाहिए। मगर जिस तरह से यह सारी चीज चल रही है वह ठीक नहीं है।

जिस प्रकार से यह विधेयक लाए वह तो ठीक है ही नहीं। वह प्रजातांत्रिक तरीका तो है ही नहीं, यह चुपके से पिछले दरवाजे से लाना और सारी प्रजातंत्र और संसद की व्यवस्था जो है उसकी उपेक्षा करते हुए लाना, यह किसी तरह भी ठीक नहीं है।

आपने जो सारी चीजों का अर्जन किया है और अर्जन करते चले आ रहे हैं इससे कोई उपकार होने वाला नहीं है। इससे कुछ उत्पादन बढ़े, लोगों की सुविधा बढ़े, देश की प्रगति और विकास हो सके, जनता को अधिक सुविधाएं दे सकें इस बात का आपको निश्चय होना चाहिए। तभी जाकर लोगों को इससे सुविधा दे पायेंगे। अन्यथा कोई बात ठीक होगी नहीं।

पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि उद्योग को

बीमार मत होने दीजिए। उद्योग जब बीमार हो तो बीमार उद्योग को ही सरकार क्यों ले? अच्छे अच्छे उद्योग भी सरकार चलाये। बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं मल्टी नेशनल्स हैं यहां, वनस्पति का इतना उत्पादन होता है, अनेक प्रकार के उत्पादन हो रहे हैं और अनेक इस तरह के उद्योग हैं उनको सरकार क्यों नहीं चलाती? मुनाफे का जो काम है वह कमाने के लिए तो दूसरे लोग और घाटे के लिए केवल सरकार, यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इसलिये मुनाफे के जो उद्योग हैं उनको भी सरकार चलाए, उनकी व्यवस्था तो ठीक करे, मैनेजमेंट को सुधारे, एक्सपर्ट्स की ओपिनियन ले। घाटे की स्थिति को मुनाफे में लाए यह केवल सरकार का ठेका नहीं है।

केवल यही सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह घाटे की मिलों को लेकर चलाए। सरकार मुनाफे के उद्योगों को भी लेकर अच्छा मुनाफा कमाए और उनमें जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनके हितों का संरक्षण करे। मन्त्री महोदय का सम्बन्ध श्रम विभाग से भी काफी निकटतम रहा है और वे जानते हैं कि वहां पर कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों की क्या दशा है। श्रमिकों के वेतनों में समानता की ओर भी उनको ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक जगह पर कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों को तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अधिक पारिश्रमिक मिलता है जबकि दूसरी जगह पर कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों को भय लगा रहता है कि पता नहीं कब मिल बन्द हो जाए। इन सारी बातों की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। केवल मिलों के प्रबन्धन लेने से ही काम नहीं बनेगा बल्कि वहां पर लाभ कैसे हो, मजदूरों का हित कैसे हो—इन बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए तभी आपका जो मतव्य है उसकी पूर्ति हो सकेगी।

*SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf

of D.M.K. I wish to extend my support to this legislative effort seeking to take over the institutions belonging to Ganesh Flour Mills. Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the hon. Food Minister, Shri Bhagwat Zha Azad, is an epitome of efficiency and this Bill is an example of his commitment to the common weal.

Sir, the owners of these institutions have sucked to marrow and left them like the sugarcane waste. I take this opportunity to demand that no compensation should be paid to them. The loans to be paid by them to the public sector financial institutions should be recovered from them. Similarly, the tax dues also should be collected under the law of the land, without a iota of mercy. I appeal to the hon. Food Minister to make this as deterrent as possible so that others are not tempted to follow suit the owners of Ganesh Flour Mills.

The hon. Food Minister is ceaselessly striving to secure the welfare of the common people. I take this opportunity to apprise him of the appalling condition of thousands of small rice mills in the rural and semi-urban areas of Tamil Nadu who are being harassed under the Centre's modernisation scheme. All of them are living from hand to mouth, converting 10 Kgs to 15 Kgs of paddy a day. Their daily necessities were meagre and they were contented even with this insignificant income. But now they are being thrown to the wolves of uncertainty. Besides the rural employment programmes of the Government, these rice mills have been generating self-employment in the rural areas. They have not taken any loans from the Banks or other financial institutions like the giant flour mills in the country. They set up these small rice mills with their own resources. The State Government officials who are waiting to pounce upon such opportunities are trying to milch these people to ones. You know, Sir, that nearly 3 lakhs of fertile field have been inundated by the unseasonal torrential rains in December and February this year. The people are already suffering. This is the time that the hon. Food Minister should order the exemption of these small rice mills from the implementation of this modernisation scheme. If they are closed for want of funds to modernise, then the inevitable

consequence is more unemployment and the non-availability of rice for the rural people. The concept of reducing to minimum the loss of nutrition in the conversion may be extended to big rice mills. Here such loss is minimum. If that kind of exemption is not feasible, then the hon. Food Minister should ensure enough funds from the public sector funds for the modernisation of rice mills in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. Presently no Bank is prepared to give loans to them for such modernisation. I appeal to the hon. Food Minister to be considerate to these small rice mills and exempt them from modernisation scheme.

Sir, I have seen in the Election Manifesto of the ruling Congress Party that a chain of rice mills on modern lines would be set up throughout the country by the Congress Governments if it is returned to power. That pledge has remained on paper only. I demand that the Centre and the State Governments should be in the forefront in setting up such modern rice mills in the country.

15 hrs.

When the people of Tamil Nadu are taking up to wheat eating, the Centre has stopped the issuance of licences to set up flour mills. In Tamil Nadu there is the least number of flour mills as compared to other parts in the country. I suggest that this policy should be revoked at least so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned and licences should be issued to set up flour mills.

The hon. Members who preceded me referred to the non-availability of edible oils in the fair price shops. As compared to the consumption of edible oils in advanced countries, India has the lowest per capita consumption of edible oils. There has been persistent demand throughout the country that the edible oils should be distributed through fair price shops. But the reality is different from what is being stated on the floor of this House and elsewhere. In Tamil Nadu you will find plethora of functions organised to emphasise the need for opening more fair price shops. But in fact fair price shops are not opened. I know this from my partical experience in my own village having 2700 voters and a population of 5000.

There is no fair price shop there in Perambalur. They have to walk a distance of 3 miles to get their essential commodities from the fair price shop located there. The Chief Minister is engaged more in fixing the marriage alliance of a cinema actor and a cinema actress than in thinking about the needs of the rural people. He spends his time in planning which cinema actor should get married to which cinema actress and when and where such a marriage should be solemnised. He is not interested in opening more fair price shops in places where there is no fair price shop.

I request the hon. Minister of food to issue directives to the State Government to open more fair price shops in remote areas and ensure that essential commodities are made available to the common people. With these words I support this Bill and resume my seat.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी आप किसी कंपनी को अपने अधिकार में लेते हैं, तो संसद के सदस्यों को यह जानने का पूरा अधिकार है कि उस कंपनी के पास कितनी इन्वूवेन्सिबिल प्रापर्टी और कितनी मूवेबिल प्रापर्टी है और उसकी पोजीशन क्या है? आपने जब उस कंपनी को लिया उस वक्त उसकी हालत क्या थी? आपने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, उससे पूरी बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है। मैं आपसे डिटेल् में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसी कंपनी को लेते समय या किसी उद्योग को आप जब अपने कब्जे में लेते हैं, तो यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि उसकी एम्प्लायमेंट की कितनी पोटेंशियलिटी है? उसमें कितनी बेवर्स है? यह अभी तक मालूम नहीं हो पाया कि इस कंपनी में कितनी लेबर काम करती है। और उन मजदूरों को इस कंपनी के मिस मैनेजमेंट के कारण काम से वंचित होना पड़ा। मजदूरों का कितना पैसा बकाया है? कितना ई० एस० आई० और प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का पैसा वहां मौजूद था? आप को स्पष्ट रूप से बतलाना चाहिए था कि इस कंपनी में इतने मजदूरों को काम मिलता था, तो मिसमैनेजमेंट

के कारण बेकार हो गये। आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहिए था कि इस कंपनी की सम्पत्ति का विवरण क्या है, कितनी चल और कितनी अचल सम्पत्ति है, मार्केट रेट में उस वक्त क्या वैल्यू थी जब एन्कवायरी कमेटी बैठी थी और उस कमेटी ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी थी। आप ने इस कंपनी के सम्बन्ध में कोई फैक्ट्स सदन के सामने नहीं रखे हैं। ये फैक्ट्स हमें मालूम होने चाहिए। आप ने सिर्फ इतना कहा है—

“A three member Enquiry Committee of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had earlier conducted an enquiry in July-August, 1972 and come to the conclusion that the economic viability of the Company as a whole would largely depend upon the economic viability of the vanaspati units at Delhi and Kanpur.”

आप ने कोई बात स्पष्ट शब्दों में हमारे सामने नहीं रखी है, एन्कवायरी कमेटी ने जो जांच की थी, उस के फैक्ट्स हमारे सामने आने चाहिए। आप जिस चीज को लेना चाहते हैं, जिस में अपना करोड़ों रुपया लगाना चाहते हैं, हमें यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि उस में कितना मुनाफा होगा। आप इस बात को मान चुके हैं कि हमारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग घाटे में जा रही है और जो मुनाफा हमें उन से मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। जिस क्षमता और योग्यता के साथ इन कंपनियों को काम करना चाहिये, वह नहीं कर पा रही हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि मजदूरों के हित को दृष्टि में रख कर हमें ऐसी कंपनियों को जरूर लेना चाहिए, अपनी दौलत लगाने के बाद अगर हम को 11 परसेन्ट रिटर्न मिलने के बजाय 2 परसेन्ट ही मिलता है, तो भी हमें उन को लेना चाहिए। लेकिन इस में जो रीजन्ज आपने दिये हैं उन से यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि उस कंपनी की माली-हालत कैसी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी सरकार इस तरह के कामों को अपने हाथ में लेती है तो उस को पूरा विवरण देना चाहिये।

इस विवरण में कुछ भी मालूम नहीं हो रहा है कि इस कम्पनी की हालत कब तक ऐसी रहेगी, आज इस कम्पनी को कितना मुनाफा हो रहा है...

सभापति महोदय : 223 लैंक्स

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हम जानना चाहते हैं कि इस कम्पनी से हमें कितने रिटर्न मिलने चाहिये ? आप की एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं। आपने अपने रोजन्ज को मजबूत करने के लिये कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। इस तरह जो कम्पनी ली जाय उस के कुछ उद्देश्य, कुछ लक्ष्य जरूर होने चाहिये और साथ-साथ उन का पूरा विवरण देना चाहिये। सदन को कान्फिडेंस में लेना चाहिए और सब बातें डिटेल्स में बतलानी चाहिए। आप जो कदम उठा रहे हैं, वे सराहनीय हैं, सरकार के हित में हैं, देश के हित में हैं, मजदूरों के हित में हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में कम्पनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं, बल्कि सरकारीकरण हो रहा है। इन का बोर्ड सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हाथ में चला जाता है जिससे समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता है। इस लिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब वे जवाब दें, तो इस कम्पनी के बारे में पूरा विवरण सदन के सामने रखेंगे।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान में सारी वामपंथी और जनवादी विचारधारा वाले लोगों की यह लगातार मांग रही है कि तनाव आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर, जन वितरण होने वाली वस्तुओं पर उत्पादन से वितरण तक सरकार का नियंत्रण होना चाहिए और प्रभावकारी ढंग से नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। इस बात को सरकार नहीं मानती है। ऐसे उद्योगों में चीनी उद्योग है, दवा उद्योग है, वनस्पति उद्योग है और दूसरे सारे उद्योग हैं।

आप एलान करते हैं कि हम जन वितरण प्रणाली के सिस्टम को लागू करना चाहते हैं,

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीसमील ढंग से, खुदरा भाव में जो मिलों का अधिग्रहण कर रहे हैं, इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आज आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में जो मिलें लगी हुई हैं, उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। ऐसी कौन सी बात है जो आप यह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। क्या आप को विरला और टाटा का भय है या जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, उन का भय है क्योंकि पहले तो आप बहुत गर्म बोलने वाले थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि आप की भावना उस समय वामपंथी जैसी भावना थी लेकिन सरकार में जाते ही, आप उन सारी बातों को भूल गये हैं और इसीलिए आप ने मिल को 1 करोड़ 57 लाख 30 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा देने की बात कही है। मालिक ने सारे प्रावधानों को भुला कर गलत काम किया है और बैंकों से ली गई पूंजी का दुरुपयोग किया है और मिल का मिसमैनेजमेंट किया है, उस को सजा देने की बजाए, आप उस को मुआवजा देते हैं। उन्होंने कानून को नहीं अपनाया, तो अपराध करने वाले को सजा देने की बजाए, आप मुआवजा दे रहे हैं। यह कौन सा तक है ? आप केवल मुआवजा ही नहीं दे रहे हैं बल्कि सूद भी दे रहे हैं और प्रति वर्ष 10 हजार रुपये और भी दे रहे हैं इस का औचित्य क्या है। इस बात का नतीजा यह होता है कि सरकार जो मिलों का नेशनलाइजेशन करती है, वह उन मिलों का करती है जो कि उन के फेवरीट पूंजीपतियों के होते हैं। उन को कवर करने के लिए उन के मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में जो आप की नीति है, वह सही नहीं है। ऐसी मिलों को ले लिया जाता है, जिन का अधिग्रहण नहीं होना चाहिए। उन को नहीं लिया जाता है।

आप के माध्यम से मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इलाके में मोतीपुर में जो एक शूगर मिल है, उस चीनी मिल का टेकओवर हो

गया और किसानों का उस पर 2 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपया बकाया है, मजदूरों का वेतन बकाया है और प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा बकाया है।

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA in the Chair]

दूसरी तरफ आप यह देखिए कि रमा कास्ट इन्जीनियरिंग मिल है, जो बिरला के खानदान वालों का मिल है। हमारे सारे प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी उसको आप टेकओवर नहीं कर रहे हैं। टेक-ओवर करने के लिए कहा गया है लेकिन वह अभी तक टेक-ओवर नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप की नीयत साफ है और आप ने जो इस मिल का अधिग्रहण किया है, यह एक सराहनीय कदम है लेकिन जब सरकार की मिक्स्ड एकोनामी की पालिसी है, तो फिर बिरला और टाटा की डर की वजह से क्या वह उन के मिलों को टेकओवर नहीं कर रही है। आप तेल उद्योग को कर्मांडिंग हाइट्स पर ले जाना चाहते हैं लेकिन सब मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करते। इस बिल से किस हद तक आप कर्मांडिंग हाईट तक पब्लिक सेक्टर को ले जा सकेंगे। आज हालत यह है कि डालडा में मिलावट के लिए कुछ दलों ने भूख-हड़ताल की लेकिन हमारी पार्टी गाय की चरबी या सुअर की चरबी के मामले से, जो कि इस देश में उठाया गया था, संबंधित नहीं है। कुछ लोगों ने तो लोगों को पवित्र करने के लिए, शुद्ध करने के लिए, सारे मुल्क में गंगा जल छिड़कवाया। इस सब के बावजूद हम देखते हैं कि डालडा की कीमतें कम नहीं हुई वनस्पति घी की कीमतें नहीं गिरी और दूसरी तरफ तेलों की कीमतें बढ़ गई। पोस्टमेन आयल की कीमत 20 रुपये से बढ़कर 30 रुपये किलो हो गई। आप जानते हैं कि आम जनता और उपभोक्ताओं को सही दाम पर, उचित कीमत पर तेल मिल सके, इसके लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाया है? तेल का जो देश में भारी अभाव है, उसको दूर करने की दिशा में भी आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

आपने इस मिल को लेने के लिए मुआवजा दिया है यह बिल्कुल अनैतिक कदम है। क्या सरकार के खजाने का वजूद इसलिए है कि पूंजीपतियों के हित में उसका दुरुपयोग हो? यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

आपने इस बिल में एक बात छोड़ दी है। पूरे बिल में कहीं पर भी इस बात की चर्चा नहीं है कि प्रबंधन में मजदूरों का प्रभावकारी सहयोग किस तरीके से लिया जाएगा। इस पर हो रही चर्चा का जवाब देते हुए यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इस दिशा में आप क्या पग उठाने जा रहे हैं?

इसके अलावा आप जानते हैं कि सारे देश में आपके नौकरशाह लोग डाइरेक्टर, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर बन कर ऐशोआराम की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। उनको मजदूरों से कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर के घाटे में चलने और तबाह होने का कारण ये ही लोग हैं। उन लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं है कि मजदूरों का सहयोग लिया जाए, उनकी बातों को सुना जाए। इस पर आप ध्यान दें जिससे आपकी नौकरशाही की मंशा मजदूरों के प्रति दुरुस्त हो।

मैं चाहूंगा कि तेल उद्योग में मजदूरों की आवाज की कीमत हो, प्रबंधन में उनका सहयोग हो, इस दिशा में आप काम करें। साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मिल को टेक-ओवर करने से पहले मिल-मालिकों ने जिन मजदूरों की छंटनी कर दी थी उनको भी वापस लेने की व्यवस्था हो। उन छंटनी किये गये मजदूरों के बारे में इस बिल में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। जो मजदूर मिल-मालिकों की व्यवस्था के कारण छंटनी कर दिये गये थे, या मिल-मालिकों ने जिनको प्रबंधन के अधिग्रहण के डर से निकाल दिया था, उनको आप कैसे वापस लेने जा रहे हैं? इस बारे में आप बताएं।

साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि देश में जो तेल की आवश्यकता है, उसको इस कम्पनी के लेने से

किस हद तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा, इस पर भी आप प्रकाश डालें। इस कम्पनी का अधिग्रहण देश में तेल की आवश्यकता को पूरी करने की कितनी क्षमता रखता है या नहीं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि देश भर में तेल, चीनी और अन्य पौष्टिक आहारों की कितनी आवश्यकता है और उसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार की क्या नीति है ? इसके विषय में भी यह सदन जान सकता तो यह प्रसन्नता की बात होती। कृपया अब बताएं कि चीनी, तेल, डालडा के अभाव के चलते हुए उनकी पूर्ति के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समस्या के समाधान की दिशा में एक कदम है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the measure taken by the Government in taking over this Mill. But I think it should have been done long ago. In 1972 itself, this unit should have been taken over. But at that time the Government failed in doing so. Anyway, the hon. Minister is now doing a good work and I must appreciate this measure. Generally, I find that Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad brings in better legislations before the House ; and, therefore, I use to support him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is a statement of fact.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : But my point is different. Here in the statement, the hon. Minister has said—I quote : “The shareholders were pressing for the return of the company to them.” We always find that Government takes over several industries, modernizes them and invests some money. Sometime thereafter, when production improves, the industry concerned is returned to its owner. This is a bad practice. I hope the Minister will not do this, though these people are pressing for it.

This has been observed in several cases. I have found that when many sugar indus-

tries were taken over : and even when a jute mill in Katihar was taken over, it was again returned to its owners after some time. This is because once Government invests money, the unit should not be handed over to the owners ; otherwise it results in a great loss to the national exchequer. I do not want that public money should be wasted like that.

So far as the availability of edible oil and its price are concerned, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that only a few months back, we had seen that in some of the districts, mustard oil was being sold at Rs. 25/- a Kg. It was a very dangerous situation. I think the hon. Minister will definitely look into this, and try to reduce the prices of edible oils and also ensure their availability.

One very important point comes to my mind, viz. that generally, we find that after nationalization or taking over of these industries, production decreases and corruption increases. That is why public sector industries come under attack. And those who are advocates of private sector get an excuse, and they start criticizing the entire concept of public sector economy, whereas we the supporters of that concept find ourselves in a difficult situation to defend it. Because of mismanagement and other things, many of the public sector industries are incurring losses every year. This year, we find that there had been an overall profit, according to the Economic Survey. But there are several public sector industries which are mainly incurring losses. (*Interruptions.*)

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister and to the Government that the administration of the public sector organizations must be streamlined, so that they are able to compete with the private sector ; not only compete ; but also give profits to the nation, because the amount invested there is actually the national wealth. More than Rs. 24,000 crores have been invested. If this sector goes into losses, it will be difficult to save our economy from disaster. That is why the public sector has a big responsibility towards the nation. It has to function properly.

My last point is that workers' participation in management must be ensured. I hope that in this particular organization which is being taken over, the hon. Minister will see that workers are given participation in management.

With these words, I again appreciate this Bill and support this measure.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have supported this measure. By this I mean every member has supported this measure, some of them with some proviso ; and I think this criticism is constructive excepting some of the members who have questioned the propriety of bringing an Ordinance. I agree that we should avoid, as far as possible, an Ordinance. I did my best. It could have come before the House last session. I wanted to come to the House, but it was not possible for me to do so. I would only submit before the House that in on drafting, amending and in other procedure it took some time and therefore I could not bring it before the House. It was none of my intention (*Interruptions*) I don't say about 12 years. I have replied that question of 12 years. When this company was taken over, after that, there were a few propositions before the government ; whether to nationalise it or to have a controlling share or other method. But, nonetheless, in these 12 years, what we have done is that we have brought this company from a negative worth to a positive one, making good profit.

Some of the members have said about the Ordinance. We have not done anything unconstitutional. The hon. members said about the *garima* of the House. I fully stand for the *garima* of the House. Being a member of this House from the first Parliament of India, 1952, I fully adhere to my faith in the glory, in the esteemness of this House, and there was not the least intention of mine that I should any how harm that. I have confessed in my opening speech that I could not do that. Shri Shejwalkar was very harsh and hard on us about that. It is not unconstitutional what we have done. It is part of the Constitution. Had it been impropriety and had there been

propriety, the founding fathers would not have put this in the Constitution. I agree that normally we should try to avoid it, but when such important things come, I have given an argument that I could not do it last time because the prices were going up ; I thought I should come with the Ordinance and I think I did a better thing by the Ordinance to nationalise a company which under the government management has done very well.

I would not reply to the criticism about the public sector. I have been a blind supporter of public sector through my student days and I still support it. But I have opened my eyes to see that. Shri Hari-kesh Bahadur said, it is difficult for friends like us and him to support this in the mixed economy to have a commanding height, that they must give profit, that they must be run better than private sector, though it is known what are the methods adopted by the private sector and what are the methods which cannot be adopted and should not be adopted by the public sector. That is also known ; that controversy is going on in the country.

When nationalised institutions come forward for the share that they have purchased to have a representative, this is now being opposed ; this is the ethics of some of the supporters of private sector. But that is a long big question in to which I should not go. I am coming for nationalisation of a company whose work I have already proved ; I have come before the House to nationalise a company which government has taken over. You are good enough to say about certain facts when you were speaking from here, asking for it.

The fixed asset, as per the balance-sheet, as on 3.1.1972, - at the time of take-over - was Rs. 162.42 lakhs. But there was over-valuation of the land by Rs. 60 lakhs. That being minus, the net is Rs. 104.42 lakhs. But the investment made in fixed asset which you asked for is Rs. .88 lakhs and then the current asset as assessed by government is Rs. 52.38 lakhs. Therefore, on the take over date, the book value was Rs. 157.68 lakhs. At present, there are 2000 employees. When we took over in 1972 there were 1200 employees. According to the expansion and

modernisation we have increased the number of employees. You would be happy to know that the minimum wage in this company, — we are trying to make it an ideal company, a good Government company — which was about Rs. 250/- has been increased to about Rs. 1,000/-.

You would be happy to know that the networth of this company as on 31st March has been increased to Rs. 770 lakhs compared to the negative one, which is minus Rs. 223.92 lakhs. Therefore, I have come to the House, and hon. Members have generously supported me always as I deserved it, and when I had come before the House with the proposal at the initial stage the Company was absolutely in a bad shape. When we took over, we started looking round the corner. And with proper inputs, managerial inputs with some loans that we took and moratorium in liabilities, we have done well. You would be happy to know that during the period the Government has taken over, from 1972 to 1984 the Ganesh Flour Mills has paid back Rs. 55 lakhs against secured loans. We have paid back that. We have also paid back Rs. 126 lakhs by way of unsecured loans and liability. We have also paid back the loan of the Reconstruction Corporation of India to the tune of Rs. 90 lakhs. What more do you expect from us? We have paid the secured loan and the unsecured loan and other liability, and also paid back Rs. 90 lakhs. We have increased the net-worth to Rs. 770 lakhs. We have increased the remuneration of employees from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000. Therefore, in every way we improved the company. Some hon. Members have asked some questions, and I hope I have satisfied them.

While taking over this, I want to emphasise this point, that hon. Members have raised the question about oil policy. I have also mentioned in my first speech. It is not possible — nor do we intend — to take over the entire oil industry by what we are doing now. I am not doing it. But we want to say that with the nationalisation of Amritsar Oil Works and now with this, this will represent one-sixth of the total production of Vanaspati in the country which will certainly give us an important lever in maintaining, in controlling the markets and overcoming the difficulties and also contro-

lling the price. But the facts speak that the day we took over the net worth was minus two hundred and something, and today it is, on 31st March, Rs. 770 lakhs. The number of workers we have increased to 2,000, Their wage has been increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000/-. We have increased production also and the company is making profits now.

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : What about provident fund ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I told you, provident fund and all that is required under the Act, I assure you we will do and we will take care of the workers in this company. The most important point that Shri Mohammed Ismail raised is, that he probably feels that a nationalised company means, it will consist of officers and bureaucrats only. That is the impression he has probably got. That is what I told him. He had asked me to be careful. I am careful. My advisers are bureaucrats. But the bureaucrats are of two kinds, those who guide and preside. Those who guide they can be relied to maintain. Those who only preside, it is possible, that they may take some liberty. Therefore, I can say, I have come to you with the advice of bureaucrats in my Ministry. The moment I took over, within a few weeks, I do not want to give the details, the shareholders came to me and said, "Give us back the company ; it is the order of the High Court." I said, "I shall not give you back the company. I have nursed a sick child to a healthy one and now I am trying to give a direction to the oil policy of this country", and therefore, within a short time I came to this House. They prompted me to nationalise the company. Similarly, I have come with the same. I have come with the same advice to you and with this nationalisation one-sixth of the production of Vanaspati we will be controlling. We will be controlling the production of Vanaspati and that will help in maintaining the price also.

The most important question which almost all the hon. Members have referred to is about the workers, participation in management. I am a blind believer in this principle. Since 1950s I have been suppor-

ting this case in this House. Therefore, I being the Minister in charge have a chance to implement this. I can assure the House that I will do my best to have the workers, participation in this. I tell my friends who are incharge today and who will be incharge afterwards that we must take them into confidence. Government stands by it. This is the Government's policy to have workers participation in management. Government has implemented it in certain units where they have got good results. Therefore, I hope and wish that there will be workers participation in this. As I have given you the facts, here we have given the maximum to the workers in terms of number, wages production, etc. Therefore, we will do this also. Mr. Mohanty, Prof. Mehta, Mr. Arakal, Mr. Madhukar, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur and other hon. Members have supported this. This is the avowed policy of the Government. We will try to implement of this, because we know, as this company is going on it should not look back. And for not looking back, there must be confidence in the workers and they must be given a due share in the management and in the production of the company.

I appreciate the sentiments of my young friends like Mr. Jagpal Singh, Mr. Jatiya and others. They have said that a sick mill once taken over by the Government should not be given back. I have taken over this sick mill and I have not given back and I will not give it back. I hope the same will be true in the case of other Ministries.

I appreciate the point of the young Members who have said very strongly that in this country private enterprise takes the majority of their capital from the public institutions. It is not their capital ; it is people's capital. Therefore, they must behave according to that. They must give the people the return even they if are in private hands. Therefore, I appreciate their point of view that sick units should not be given back. I appreciate their sentiments that private industries must behave. I fully support them. I am in line with their policy and sentiments. I hope for others they will continue the pressure wherever it is desirable to see that this is implemented and this is given effect to.

Mr. Arakal talked about the import of oil. It is true that for a few years in this country the graph of oilseed production has not gone up. As you know, land being the same, we have lot of things to produce. We need more wheat, more rice, more pulses, more oilseeds, more sugarcane. And the Government from time to time is giving procurement price which is reasonable and incentive-oriented. We are having schemes. Take for example, oilseeds. This does not come under my Department. The Ministry of Agriculture is having it. For example, for soyabean we have a special project in Madhya Pradesh where we are growing more soyabean. There is a special incentive given for the groundnut. We are going to have a soyabean oil complex. At present, we are possibly using 15 per cent of the soyabean in the form of oil. But when we will have the Soyabean Complex, we will be using 85 per cent, of it for human consumption by way of nutritious projects. So, the projects are there. The farmers have a lot of incentives. According to the area, production and soil they produce it. Therefore, in spite of our best efforts it has not been possible for the last few years to put the graph high in respect of oilseed production. This year we expect a production of 33 lakh metric tonnes. In the past it has varied from 28 to 33 lakh tonnes during the last few years. The demand is about 44 to 45 lakh metric tonnes of oil. Therefore, the gap is about 12 lakh tonnes. We are trying to bridge this gap by importing from outside. This has been a difficult year for us because of the drought of the century in 1981-82, which was a very severe drought. With the good wishes of the members and the public, we have been able to cross over that drought and even the State Governments have appreciated all that we have done. It must be remembered that our role either in the public distribution system or in the supply of foodgrains or edible oils is only supplementary. When there is shortage, we import from outside. This year we are keeping our fingers crossed. We will see what best can be done to keep the prices down. With the policy that the Government is following, we are trying to control the prices.

When this Bill becomes an Act, we will have control over one-sixth of the vanaspati production in the country. This mill has got

good capacity for refining oil, which we can utilize.

So far as the question about the Ordinance is concerned, I have replied to that. I have also explained why we took it over. I have given the details of the assets. So, I hope he will withdraw the Resolution and allow this good Bill to be passed into law, to give affect to the oil policy of the Government, which will give Government control over a large portion of the oil production in the country. Of course, even after the passing of this Bill, quite a large portion of oil production will remain outside, but this would be a powerful instrument in our hands to manage both availability and price in the country.

With these words, I would request the hon. Members to adopt this Bill unanimously.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir, I am sorry, I cannot accede to the request of the hon. Minister that I should withdraw the Resolution. In fact, my point has not been just a technical one. I have stressed my point over and over again. The fundamental question is whether you are respecting the provisions of the Constitution or not. Unfortunately, even after hoaring the hon. Minister so patiently, I am not satisfied.

This is a case where the management of the company had remained with the Government right from 1972. So, this Bill could have been brought forward in this session, without resorting to the promulgation of an Ordinance earlier. After all, heavens would not have fallen and no harm would have been done to the country. This Bill could have been brought forward in the normal course and discussed here, as it has been discussed today, for over one hour. What was the urgency for bringing in an Ordinance is still not clear to me. So, I am not able to agree with him on this point.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Have I done anything unconstitutional ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Of course, it is unconstitutional in the sense

you have not properly utilized the provisions of the Constitution.

Secondly, I raised another point regarding article 39 (c), which you have quoted in your Bill. You have not said a single word about it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have said it so many times that we want to have commanding heights and control over the property.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Clause (c) of article 39 refers to the concentration of wealth. You have not said a single word about it. Of course, you have said that you want to have control over the material resources ; but that is quite different from concentration of wealth. You have stated that by taking over this mill, you will have control over one-sixth of the production. But what about pricing ? If you say that it is the policy of the Government to go ahead with taking over of further mills, if that is the policy, then I can understand it, as you have done in the case of airlines and railways. If you say that you are going to take over the entire oil production, I can understand it. But you are not prepared to commit yourself on that. You do not say what you are going to do the future.

I must say very clearly that I am not opposed to the principle of taking over. If that is your objective, and if you state it so, I have no objection. Now you are going to spend about a few crores of rupees. Have you calculated the amount of interest on that. The minimum interests at the rate of 10 per cent will be Rs. 16 lakhs. Have you made any provision for that ? You have not explained all these things.

The management is already with you. Now you want to invest more money, out of which you are not going to get anything substantial. You say that you may get a little profit but that is not substantial. So, what was the necessity for investing this amended, especially when the management is already with you ?

For all these reasons, I am not con-

vinced with the arguments of the Minister. So, I do not want to withdraw my resolution. I press my resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1984.”

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of certain undertakings of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils, nutritious foods and other consumer commodities to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

“The clause 2 to 29 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 29 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the preamble and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) विधेयक 1984 के क्रम में मैं कुछ प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री ने इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में कहा है :—“गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है, जो 1891 में निगमित की गई थी। कम्पनी का प्रबन्ध उसके आकार और स्थिति के लिए उपयुक्त रीति में नहीं किया जा रहा था। इससे इसके कार्यकरण में पूर्ण कुप्रबन्धता और गम्भीर वित्तीय अनियमितता आ गई थी। परिणामस्वरूप गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड बन्द हो गई। अतः गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड का प्रबन्ध उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18क के अधीन 3 नवम्बर, 1972 को ग्रहण कर लिया गया।”

इस रोशनी में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उक्त कम्पनी की कार्य-पूँजी कितनी थी, उस पूँजी का क्या हुआ, उक्त पूँजी को कौन लोग हज्म कर गए और उनके विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्य-वाही की गई।

परन्तु दुख है कि ऐसे लुटेरों की कमर में रस्सा लगा कर जेल भेजने के बजाए कम्पनी के मालिकों को 1,37,68,000 रुपए का मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, उन्हें प्रत्येक वर्ष दस हजार रुपए और दिए जाएंगे और जब तक मुआवजे की पूरी राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर दिया जाता, तब तक उन्हें चार प्रतिशत के हिसाब से सूद देने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। इस अनैतिक व्यवस्था का क्या औचित्य है? अगर सरकार के लिए संविधान के अनुसार राशि का भुगतान करना आवश्यक है, तो फिर इस लूट को रोकने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने से सरकार को कौन रोकता है? जब संविधान में 46, 47 और संशोधन किया जा

Mills Co., Ltd. (Acqn. & Transfer etc.) Bill

सकता है, तो मुआवजे की अदायगी की नीति का परित्याग कर इजारेदारों पर चोट करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता ?

सरकार समाजवाद का नाम तो लेती है, पर वास्तव में इजारेदारों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचा रही है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय अर्थ-तन्त्र पर उनका शिकंजा कायम है।

अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री ने वित्त संकट के नाम पर सरकारी सेवाओं में भर्ती करने पर 9 महीनों के लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। एक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में अनुशासन को कसने की कोशिश की जा रही है और दूसरी ओर इस कम्पनी के मालिकों को इतनी भारी राशि दी जा रही है। मैं इसका जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने 1.57 करोड़ रुपए देने की बात कही है। इसका कारण यह है कि यह उनकी बुक वैल्यु आन दि टेक ओवर डेट है और बुक वैल्यु न देने से बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। मामला कोर्ट में जाता है और वहां कहा जाता है कि सरकार ने मुआवजा दिए बिना ले लिया। आप जानते हैं कि देश में क्या हो रहा है और क्या कठिनाई है। उस कठिनाई को हल करने के लिए उनको बुक वैल्यु पर 1.57 करोड़ रुपए और मैनेजमेंट लेने के कारण 10 लाख रुपए प्रतिवर्ष देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस तरह के अधिग्रहण के बारे में जो भी बिल आते हैं, उन सब में कानूनी कठिनाई से बचाने के लिए यह प्रावधान किया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी ने हल्के ढंग से कहा होगा कि हम समाजवाद की बात कहते हैं और इजारेदारों के हित में काम करते हैं।

हम सिद्धान्त, नियमों, विचारों और कार्यक्रम में समाजवाद को मानते हैं। इसी लिए इस देश में प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तुलना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का अधिकाधिक विकास हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य इस काम में सहयोग दें, अपनी शुभ-कामना दें। वह कोई अशुभ बात न कहें। जो हम कहते हैं, वही करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ;

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

15-55 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up the next item. Shri S. M. Krishna on behalf of Mr. Pranab Mukherjee will move the motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Sir, I beg to move :*

“That the Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration,”

This Bill seeks to amended certain provisions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act.

Sir, under Articles 148 (3) and 149 of the Constitution the salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General and also his duties and powers are to be determined by a law enacted by Parliament. This law was enacted in 1971 and the present Bill which I have moved seeks to amend certain sec-