

14.54 hrs.

**BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LIMITED (ACQUISITION OF SHARES)
BILL—Contd.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):** I
beg to move*:

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the British India Corporation Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

The British India Corporation was registered in 1920 and I suppose it is known to everybody in this country that the two important units viz. Lal Imli and Dhariwal, which were formed by this Corporation, had the pride of place in our country in producing woollen cloth. Presently, BIC is directly owning and managing the two woollen mills I have just mentioned. These two woollen mills have also another important aspect because they employ about 8,000 workers and have about 15,000 woollen spindles, 17,000 worsted spindles and 500 power-looms. This is a very important factor to be mentioned here.

BIC has two subsidiaries, namely, Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. and Brushware Limited, Kanpur. Besides, it has substantial shares in various other companies like Cawnpore Textiles Ltd., Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd., Saran Engineering Company etc.

The shares of the BIC in Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. and Brushware Ltd. are to the extent of 57 per cent while in other units mentioned earlier, the shares of the BIC vary from 38 to 49 per cent.

The Government of India started taking active interest in the affairs of the BIC since 1960 when the financial affairs of the Company were causing great concern to the nation and the country. By 1980 the Government and financial institutions had acquired around 30 lakhs equity shares out of the total of 65 lakhs shares and thus the President and financial institutions together got the voting power to the extent of 44.3 per cent.

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[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*].

The other major group was of Bajorias who were holding 41 per cent controlling power and it is a fact which is known to everybody that while the Government was nominating the Chairman for the Corporation, the Bajorias were nominating the Executive Director and this dual control was causing a lot of problem.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you look to me, not to that side.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I have beautiful faces on all sides. So I have to look at every one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But it is the beauty of the faces. I think, on the other side.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: As I said, the dual control of the financial performance of the Corporation under the dual control particularly during the last two or three years was causing a great concern and therefore, something had to be done to correct this position. And, as a result of this dual control and mismanagement, the losses were mounting and the liquidity position was severely affected. The Corporation was on the verge of collapse, thus affecting production of goods so vital to the needs of the general public, besides affecting employment of a large number of persons directly on the one

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

hand and adversely affecting the interests of the Government. Public financial institutions and the State Bank of India, its bankers, on the other. The accumulated losses as on 31.3.1980 after wiping out the general reserves aggregated to Rs. 358.19 lakhs. So, it was necessary to do something about it and therefore, to prevent industrial unrest and keep the Corporation going, the Government of India gave 3 guarantees to the State Bank of India during the year 1980-81 to the extent of Rs. 817 lakhs to keep the Company going as the bank had refused to advance them any loans without the guarantee of the Government of India.

The Government and the public financial institutions had invested considerable funds in the equity/preference capital of the BIC. The BIC's accumulated loans for the last 3 years amounted to almost Rs. 14 crores which further caused great concern to the Government and to the management of these mills. And besides this, the high rate of interest amounting to about Rs. 3 crores annually was an additional burden on the resources and the finance of these units.

Apart from this, the plant and machinery of the Corporation required to be modernised and renovated at an estimated cost of Rs. 348 lakhs under the first phase of modernisation. But

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the Corporation was not in a position to complete even first phase of this modernisation because Bajorias were not willing to invest any amount and it was not possible for the Government only to undertake such responsibility. Such being the situation it was considered not prudent for the Government and the financial institutions to invest more funds in the Corporation unless, of course, the ownership vested only with the Government. It was, therefore, decided to compulsorily acquire all the shares of the Corporation as held in private hands by promulgation of the British India Corporation, (Ac-

quisition of Shares), Ordinance of 11th June, 1981. I feel this was the red letter day for all the people who were interested in this Corporation and particularly for the workers—8000 in number, who are working in these units. For acquiring all the shares as held in private hand Government would be paying an amount of Rs. 22.60 lakhs to the erstwhile share holders. This amount is based on a valuation of shares on the British India Corporation made by the Controller of Capital Issues. The valuation was found to be negative and in such cases only 10 per cent of the face value of shares, both equity and preference, is allowed. Accordingly, the Ordinance stipulated the amount to be paid in respect of shares acquired at the rate of 50 paise per ordinary and Rs. 10/- per preference share. As per draft scheme of rehabilitation prepared by IFCI in July, 1981, the quotation at the Calcutta Stock Exchange was also showing that the BIC shares were almost negative.

The financial institutions have already undertaken a comprehensive study for the revival of the British India Corporation and the Government have received a report of the IFCI towards the end of July which is under active consideration and soon decisions will accordingly be taken. The recommendations contained in this report involves proposals leading to certain commitments by Central Government, financial institutions, State Bank of India and the State Government. Now it would be possible to ensure unified administration and Government will have control on the affairs of the Corporation and it would be possible for the Government and the financial institutions to inject necessary level of funds to revive these two prestigious institutions.

Government guarantee of Rs. 472 lakhs given in January, 1981 was expected to meet the requirements of the Company till March, 1981. But it will be further necessary for the Government to provide additional guarantee. This also is receiving the attention and

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[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

necessary action will be taken accordingly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of a certain shares of the British India Corporation Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

*SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill of 1981. I support this because our party has always supported all efforts to convert private ownership into public or Government ownership. But, Sir, I am finding it difficult to understand two things. Firstly, in 1968 it was noticed that the financial stability of this company was fast deteriorating. An investigation was conducted in the affairs of this company. The investigation report was received in 1970. In 1971, the Government assumed partial control in management and took some responsibility in financial matters which has grown to Rs. 8 crores and 17 lakhs of rupees in the last eleven years. Today, you are talking about acquisition of its shares. Why has this action been delayed so much? In whose interest so much time was allowed to lapse? Why was this company not taken over in 1971? The same party which is in power today was also in power in 1971. I fail to understand why they did not take it over at that time, fully knowing that it was going in the red. Moreover, they helped the company to procure loans and financial assistance from the State Bank and L.I.C. etc. This is baffling indeed. Secondly, two renowned Mills are part of this corporation. They are the Lal Imli and Dhariwal Mills

who are famous for manufacturing pure wool, woollen cloth etc. Many departments of the Government including the Defence Ministry perhaps purchase their requirements from these mills. Therefore, they have a very wide and flourishing market. Now, how did such an industry fall sick? This is indeed surprising. We have all along been saying that since our Independence in 1947, the Government had followed such a capitalist policy which has resulted in the concentration of the wealth of our country in the hands of a few individuals or families. These capitalists have their representatives in the Government also. The State policy is dictated by them. In fact, these are the people who are running the Government of our country. They are wholly self-seekers. They want to go on amassing wealth and make mountains of personal wealth. They evade income-tax, bribe officers, take out the profits of one Mill or factory and invest it somewhere else and in this way gradually leads a flourishing industry towards ruin and bankruptcy. The Government is a mute spectator because their representatives are inside the Government and the Government runs according to their dictates. As a result of this, many many more industries and mills are also falling sick like this British India Corporation and are moving towards financial ruin. These people ignore the legitimate demands of the workers, leave them to starve, they raise the prices of their products in a most irresponsible manner. They hide their wealth in various banks and go on amassing vast personal wealth totally ignoring the interest of their country. They suck an establishment dry and it gradually falls sick. They carry on unfettered plunder of the country's wealth. They bring misery for the working classes and ultimately for the entire poor people of the country. The Government is helpless, they cannot take any action against these pirates. They can only mount heavy loads of indirect taxes on the masses which raises the prices of all commodities sky

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

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rocketing. Now, the British India Corporation was not taken over in the last eleven years only because the Bajoria family who control the majority shares of this Corporation and are the proprietors, is sure to have association with those who matter in the Government. That is why they were allowed to loot and plunder for the last eleven years. They were also helped to raise the aforesaid 8 crores and 17 lakhs of rupees to make their loot complete. In the context of this Bill, I am reminded that many other industries all over the country are fast moving towards induced sickness. What is the Government's thinking in regard to them? What steps do they contemplate to prevent them from falling sick?

Now, when the Government is taking over this Corporation, we have to think what is the financial and economic condition of the 8000 workers who are employed there. Have their provident fund amounts been deposited and properly accounted for and whether they got their bonus and other dues that they were entitled to, regularly? We have to know all these things, "I wish and hope that the Government will pay due attention to the interests of the workers after the take-over. The workers will not be allowed to suffer on any account. One thing more, Sir, the existing Board of Directors has become diseased and has to be wholly reconstituted. A complete overhaul is necessary. If the old Board of Director is brought back then the same routing situation shall prevail. Entirely new Board of Directors with representatives of the workers to the maximum possible extent—must be constituted for efficient working.

Lastly, Sir, the Government is taking over the responsibility of running this company and are spending a huge amount in buying its shares also. Why are they going about like this? Why are they not nationalising it right away? This is an industry of national importance and should have been nationalised. I will like to know from

Hon. Minister his clear views in this respect. I also hope that he will pay attention to the points raised by me.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill presented by Shri Khursheed Alam Khan and I congratulate him on his taking over this British India Corporation Ltd. This Corporation is fairly popular and has a big name in the country and is producing high quality snuff for the country as well as for exports and it is also producing woollen goods for the armed forces. But, some how or the other, this Corporation went into the hands which tried to violate rules. It went into the hands of those people who are trying to make unnecessary benefits out of it.

We all know the famous Mundhra case. Mundhra, somehow or the other, through a shabby deal, got shares of this Company and then tried to take it over, from the back-door and there was a great row in this country; and there was a good deal of discussion in the House and so it was decided that the Government should intervene and the Government did purchase shares of Mundhra and that is how the Government interest was drawn into this Corporation. The Minister has explained to us its balance-sheet. But these Bajorias are also doing the same sort of thing. It was mis-managed and the interests of 8,000 workers were involved in this Corporation and Government was naturally concerned not only about the finances which were public finances but the public institutions have advanced crores of rupees to this concern and this fine company which has a number of units in this country directly under it like Lal Imli and Dhariwal woollen goods which are very famous and they have got a number of subsidiaries which are controlled by them. It was in public interest to look into the affairs of this Company and when the Government found that it was getting sick and the interests of the workers were not safe, the Government took it over. I congratulate the Minister for this. This unit in Dhariwal which &

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

also in Punjab—and I know intimately about it—is producing very high quality of woollen goods, this is, perhaps, one of the biggest units in India producing blankets, suitings and other woollen goods which are required very badly in our country. All this was getting and so, Government had to intervene. This is a policy of our Government to take over units which are not being run properly, which are sick or where the interests of the employees are involved. In this connection I must point out that Government have already taken over 102 textile mills in this country and they are themselves managing at present 17 textile units. This is a part of our policy that wherever it is felt that the employees' interest are involved or public finance are involved or it is in the interest of Government to take it over, Government takes it over. So, this unit also is one of those. I congratulate the hon. Minister for taking over this organisation. Mr. Satyogopal Misra asked why the Government did not take it over earlier when this unit was going on like this for some years. Government was asking the management to look into it, but somehow or other the other party was not taking interest. Whenever there is a dual control, it is very difficult for one party to have a decisive say and to have a decision which is not acceptable to the other party. In order to remove that anomaly, Government have done well in taking it over for which the Minister deserves congratulations. I congratulate him and support this Bill.

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा (भारत) :
मंत्री महोदय ने जो कानपुर स्थित ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड है और जिस का 1930 में रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ था आज उसकी हालत खराब हो जाने पर अधि-गृहीत किया है वह स्वागत योग्य है। इसमें दो राय नहीं है कि धारीवाल का कपड़ा, ऊनी वस्त्र काफी नामी हैं, देश में बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं। वह वस्त्र जनता को उपलब्ध

नहीं हो रहा था और ऐसा विगत तीन बरसों से हो रहा था। प्रतिरक्षा विभाग को भी जो उसका कोटा है वह नहीं मिल रहा था। इस में साधारण लोगों का भी शेयर था, राष्ट्रपति का भी इस में शेयर था। और साथ ही साथ वित्तीय संस्थाओं का भी इस में शेयर था। बाजौरिया कुटम्ब का इ. में काफी प्रभाव था। उस पर कुछ रोक लगाई जा सकती थी। लेकिन न जाने सरकार क्यों चुप बंठी रही। विगत तीन बरसों में इसकी हालत खराब होती चली गई और आज बाध्य हो कर सरकार को उसे अजित करना पड़ रहा है। जैसा और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है इसको और पहले लिया जाना चाहिए था। एक साल के अनुभव के बाद कम से कम दो साल पहले इसको लिया जा सकता था। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। यह दुःखद बात है। विगत तीन बरसों में इसकी आर्थिक स्थिति भी खराब हो गई थी। साधारण जनता को माल नहीं मिल रहा था। पूजी पर भी इसका कुप्रभाव और ज्यादा पड़ता। आठ हजार मजदूर भी बेकार हो जाते। उनकी रक्षा का भी सवाल था। आज सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है वह उचित कदम है, ठीक कदम है। सरकार के इस कदम से हम सहमत हैं। हम लोगों को काफी खुशी हुई है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक्शन पहले लिया जाना चाहिए था। देर से ही सही लेकिन ठीक कदम उठाया गया है। मैं अजित करने का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। आप अवश्य कीजिए, लेकिन एक अच्छी व्यवस्था दीजिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो कानपुर में अभी चमड़े का कारखाना इस समय पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में चल रहा है उसकी हालत दिन प्रति दिन खराब होती जा रही है, वहाँ लूट मची है अधिकारियों द्वारा, कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, वैसी ही हालत इनकी न हो, यह ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी तरह से जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत है, 70, 75 प्रतिशत वह घाटे में चल रहे हैं, वैसा हुआ नहीं। आप ले रहे हैं ठीक है, लेकिन इसी अच्छी तरह से बनाइए और अच्छा वातावरण डोजिए ताकि जो धारोवाल कम्पनी है उनको प्रोत्साहित करें रहे आपके हाथ में आने पर भी।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the Minister for taking over the British India Corporation Ltd. I am one for the nationalisation of all the industries which are producing goods intended for the common people.

As far as this company is concerned, as stated by the Minister, it was incurring losses right from 1971 and the management was not upto the satisfaction. A Committee was appointed and a report was submitted. Action is being taken after a long time. From 1971 to 1972, why has the Government not taken action on this report against this company? I am very sorry to see the sorry state of affairs of the functioning of the financial institutions. They made the advances to this company. The nominees of the financial institutions have collusions with this company and they do not report about the exact financial soundness of the company either to the Government or to the Company Law Board. That is the reason why the Central Government has to come forward with a legislation with regard to many industries. We have seen many industries being taken over by the Government. The simple reason was this. A long rope was given to the monopolists as well as the capitalists. So, this state of affairs should go and Government should take prompt action when they find that the company is not in a good condition financially. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister that at least in future, the Government should take prompt steps to see that this kind of activity is not continued in the financial institutions.

I have known many cases in Tamilnadu where one industry had already been involved in some scandals. That industry wants to buy the shares of another company. The I.D.B.I. gladly made the advance of Rs. 3 crores to buy the shares of another company. That company is already involved in the scandals.

In the same way, I have also come across an interesting thing. The British India Company is a family of Bajoria. The company is in a financial crisis. That company was trying to acquire the share of another company by getting financial assistance from the banks. I do not know what the State Bank is doing. I do not also know how they were ready to give the money to Bajoria Group.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask the question from the Finance Minister and not the Industry Minister.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Of course, I hope he will convey this to the Minister of Finance. The British India Company tried to acquire the shares of Messrs. Badoli woollens Ltd. They wanted to acquire 25 per cent of shares but luckily Government rejected the applications. Government did not allow them to acquire these shares. The Company Law Board rejected that. The Management has looted the company. They have not at all been running the Company as per regulations of the Company Law Board. How the monopoly Houses are being financed by these financial institutions, I want to know. So, such kinds of actions by these financial institutions must be stopped immediately. As far as nationalisation is concerned, as the previous speaker has said, we are acquiring only the shares. I would request the Minister to take away the shares and nationalise this concern. The management has already looted the company. What is the necessity of paying them? I find that you are giving them Rs. 22 lakhs. It is not necessary, I think. Is it a reward for such persons who have already looted the company's money?

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Now, Sir, about the employees, normally, when a company is being taken over by the Government, the employees' interests must be taken into consideration. I am thankful to Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee for having given assistance to the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Tamil Nadu. This was mismanaged by the previous management. 13,000 workers were involved. Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee came forward to help the industry. Finance Minister also took equal interest. Finally Prime Minister herself took interest and passed on orders to invest some money in B&C Mills, and that has been done. As far as the employees' emoluments are concerned, they are not getting the same emoluments which they were getting before take-over. He should not apply the same formula to the woollen mills. So, Sir, there should not be any difficulty in the matter of fixing the emoluments of these employees.

I conclude by appealing to the hon. Minister to bring in a legislation in the matter. Though it is not strictly relevant here, I wish that he brings in a legislation to take over the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Tamil Nadu as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is more interested in Madras.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Of course you took interest. Your Minister was kind enough to help them. 13,000 employees were saved for which I thank him.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I also went there personally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khursheed Alam Khan is personally interested in your Madras.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am thankful to him. By saying this, I welcome the Bill and I support the measure. Thank you.

श्री सुरज बान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, ब्रिटिश इंडिया प्राज से 34 साल पहले लिया जा चुका था, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन प्राज ली जा रही है। इतना युक्त है कि ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड हो गई है कानपुर तक।

मैं इतना तो जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि इस नाम की गुडविल मौजूद नहीं है। कहीं गुडविल हो तो उस नाम को रखिए। लाल इमली, धारीवाल ज्यादा मशहूर हैं, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन को कोई नहीं जानता। मेहरबानी करके ब्रिटिश इंडिया तो खत्म हो गई, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन को भी खत्म कीजिए। इस नाम को भी बदलने की कृपा कीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : अभी नेशनलाइजेशन कहाँ किया है, अभी तो ले रहे हैं।

श्री सुरज बान : जब आप करेंगे तो कर लेना।

एक दूसरी जरूरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काम तो अच्छा कर रहे हैं आप लेकिन बड़े गलत ढंग से कर रहे हैं। एक बात तो समझ में आ सकती है कि बजट सेशन के बाद कोई चीज आप को पता लगी हो और फिर आप आडिनेंस जारी करें तो वह बात कुछ समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1960 से फर्म की हालत खराब है और 71 से लगातार घाटा चल रहा है। तो फिर आडिनेंस लाने की क्या जरूरत थी। 1960 से हालत खराब है, आपको मालूम है, तो आसानी से पिछले बजट सेशन में बिल ला सकते थे, इस सेशन में ला सकते थे। आडिनेंस लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? एक घादत पड़ गई है

सरकार को कि जब कोई चीज कम्पनी हो तो प्राइवेट ले ले कर लिया । यानी यह एनास नहीं है कि प्राइवेट लेना बलंत है, हर चीज के लिए प्राइवेट नहीं लेना चाहिए ।

तातरो चीज कहना चाहता हूँ । शेयर्स आप खरोद रहे हैं । मंत्रा महोदय ने खद कहा कि 8 हजार वर्कर्स हैं । मैं एक नई बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन वर्कर्स को भा शेयर दे दोजिए, उन को भी इजाजा दोजिए कि वह भी इस के शेयर्स खरोद सकें । वें केवन मजदूर के नाते न रहें वहा, बल्कि इस कम्पनी के मालिक बाना हैमियत में बैठ सक, इन क व दोरता आप कोजिए ।

चोथी बान कहना चाहता हूँ । आप बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स बनाना चाहते हैं । बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में मा वर्कर्स का कोई नुमाइन्दा हा, मैनजमेंट में उनका हिस्सा हो जिस के जेरे वे उनको अच्छई बुराई के लिए कुछ प्रसनों आवाज उठा सकें, इस का बन्दोस्ता कोजिए ।

एक बान और कहना चाहता हूँ । आपने खुद इस के एम्स ऐंड आबजेक्ट्स में माना है कि मशीनरी बहुत पुरानी है । मशीनरी का आधुनिककरण हो, नई मशीनरी आए और बकिंग कंडीशंस अच्छी हों । केवल शेयर्स आप ने ले लिए, इस से गुजारा नहीं होगा, मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है कि टेक्स्टाइल मिलों में अकसर जो वर्कर्स हैं उन को टो बा हो जाती है । इसलिए बकिंग कंडीशंस अच्छी कोजिए ताकि वर्कर्स की हालत भी अच्छी हो जाय । बस इतना ही कह कर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उनके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जायगा ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मजदूर (मोतोहारी) :
सभापति महोदय, सरकार की प्रवस्था यह है कि भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है कि ग्राम हम खायें और गुठली आप चबाइए । यानी जो पूंजीपति और मोनोपलिस्ट उद्योगपति हैं, जो सरकार से कर्ज लेते हैं, सरकार से सहायता लेते हैं और विभिन्न किस्म की सुविधाएं लेते हैं, आप के बजट में भी कुछ सुविधाएं उन को दी गई हैं यह कह कर कि इस से उद्योग का विकास होगा, वे यह सब ले तो लेते हैं मगर उसका परिणाम क्या होता है कि उसका उपयोग नहीं करते हैं और देश के हित में उसका उपयोग नहीं करते बल्कि अपने हित में करते हैं । इस के कारण तमाम जगह कम्पनियों को बरबादी उठानी पड रही है । मुगर मिल्स की भी यही हालत है, हमारे यहां रमा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग है, उस की भी यही हालत है । इसी तरह रजौरिया, बजौरिया के जो कारखाने हैं वह भी ऐसे ही है । वह लम्बी कहानी है । सरकार इस कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में ले ले, इस बात की माग वहां के मजदूर संगठनों ने और तमाम लोगों ने की है, उन्होंने बराबर यह कहा है कि ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले । ता सरकार ने स्वयं लेने की बात की है । लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बान नहीं आती है कि इस को नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद राष्ट्रीयकरण के रूप में क्यों नहीं लिया गया ? क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण शब्द से मंत्री महोदय को भय है कि नहीं, राष्ट्रीयकरण हम नहीं करेंगे । ऐक्जीजीशन आफ शेयर्स करने जा रहे हैं । और उसमें भी आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं कि उन को कुछ मुआवजा भी दे रहे हैं, कुछ लाख रुपये देने जा रहे हैं । यह क्यों ? क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि यह जो मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है वह किन लोगों का पैसा है ? यह मजदूरों की कमाई है । मजदूर शेयरहोल्डर्स हों, ग्राम जनता शेयरहोल्डर

[श्री कमला मिश्र मजदूर]

हो, यह सब ठीक है, लेकिन वे जो रजिस्ट्रार, क्लर्क और खानदान के लोग इस के सेक्टर-होल्डर हैं, जो किन्होंने इतना कूटा और दाब को इसकी शक्ति पकड़वाई, उसके बादकृत भी उन को प्रेरित दिख जा रहे हैं और पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह विस्तृत प्रकाश है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इस से यह पता लगता है कि सरकार का सब पूंजीपतियों के साथ कितना मुलायम है और वेस्ती कितनी गहरी है। इस दोस्ती के कारण जरूर उन के लिये सरकार कुछ सोचनी है। जहां कहीं भी हों, सरकार पूंजीपतियों को सुविधा देने के लिए बहुत संकल्प है। सेक्टर-होल्डरों को पैसा देने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इस कारपोरेशन के राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल लाए और वह कदम इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या का समाधान करने और लूट को रोकने की दिशा में एक माइल-स्टोन होगा।

इस विधेयक में बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के गठन की बात कहां गई है। बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में कौन लोग रखे जायेंगे, इस बिल में यह बात नहीं है। इसका मतलब है कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में रजिस्ट्रार और बजोरिया के खानदान के लोग आ जायेंगे। सरकार जहां तहां रिटर्नरड प्रफरों को भी डायरेक्टर बना रही है। अगर इस मामले में भी ऐसा किया जायगा, तो जिस उद्देश्य से यह कदम उठाया गया है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होने वाली है। मेरी स्पष्ट मांग है कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में एक खस हिस्सा मजदूर वर्ग के नुमाइंदों का होना चाहिये, तर्क वहां पर उनकी प्रभाव बुलन्द हो सके, उनके हितों की रक्षा हो सके और मजदूर समझें कि हम भी मनेजमेंट में

पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने सब्से बर्जें पार्टिसिपेशन इन मनेजमेंट-प्रोसेस में मजदूरों के हितों-के किडांत को कुकुर किया है। हमारे सामने बहुत से उदाहरण हैं कि सरकार ने जिन मिलों को टेक ओवर किया है, नौकरशाही, ब्यूरोक्रेसी के कारण उनका समुचित विकास नहीं हो रहा है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक ही ऐव है, और वह है नौकरशाही, जिसके कारण उसका विश्वास नहीं हो पाता है। नौकरशाही को तोड़ने के बारे में इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जैसा कि और मिलों ने भी कहा है, इस कारपोरेशन को टेक ओवर करने के बाद उसके मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये, उनकी छंटनी नहीं होनी चाहिये, उन को सुविधायें देनी चाहिये और उनकी न्यायपूर्ण मांगों को मानना चाहिये। सरकार ने तो हड़तालों पर बैन लगा दिया है और सारे देश को एक कंदखाना बना दिया है। इस हालत में हम कैसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि सरकार बर्जें के हितों की रक्षा करेगी, लेकिन फिर भी यह मांग करना हमारा धर्म और कर्तव्य है कि वह बर्जें के हितों की रक्षा के लिये उदम उठाए।

बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में केवल आई ए एस प्रफसर ही नहीं होने चाहिये, बल्कि उसमें विशेषज्ञों को स्थान देना चाहिये, जैसा कि सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज में होता है। अगर ऐसे कारखानों की व्यवस्था में विशेषज्ञों को रखा जाय, तो उससे न केवल उनका काम सुचारु रूप से चलेगा, बल्कि उससे मजदूरों का सहयोग भी प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

आजकल हर तरफ एक्सपोर्ट क्वालिटी की चर्चा होती है। हम नहीं कहते कि एक्सपोर्ट क्वालिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि एम्प्लीजीशन के बाद प्रोफ

जनता के इस्तेमाल होने वाले प्लान कम्प्लेक्स और कंथल आदि के बना ने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय ।

जिन भाइयों से सरकार ने त्रिदिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन को लिया है, ठीक वही कारण कारणों से राधा काष्ठ इंडीयनिरिन, मोतिहारी में भी बोजूद है । जिस तरह एजोरिया और अणोरिया आदि सब कंपनियों को लूट रहे हैं, उसी तरह नौपानी उस अर्थव्यवस्था को लूट रहा है । आज धहा पर एक हजार मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुये है । मैं उसको खुलवाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन उसमें सफलता नहीं मिल रही है, क्योंकि ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार नौपानी के सामने झुक रही है और वह सरकार के सिर पर सवार है ।

समापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय को एक दफा वहा पर दौरे पर ले जाइये ।

श्री कमला मिश्र अध्यक्ष : इस बिल में फिनांशियल इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है कि कारखाने के नवीकरण और उद्योगों को समुन्नत तथा विवसित करने के लिये कितना रुक्या लगेगा । फंड लगाने की आवश्यकता ही तो उस अवस्था में ऐसा नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि हम उनको मुआवजा दे दे, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुआवजा देने की बात नहीं खानी चाहिए । साथ ही आप इस बात का ध्यान रखिये, जैसा कि दूसरे मित्रों ने कहा है कि ऐसी परम्परा बन गई है, हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों की, कि वे सरकार के पैसों को लेकर, पञ्जिब के पैसों को लेकर बुरकबोजिया किया जाय । आपने सुधार करने के लिये दो वर्ष का समय दिया, तर्क वे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकें, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ और न ही होगा । बुनिया में कमी भी पूंजीपतियों का हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं होता, उन का हृदय परिवर्तन कर दिया जाता है । इसलिये आप इस बात पर ध्यान दीजिये कि समय

रहते ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था काय करें, अर्थात् वेध में एक नमूना ही सके कि सरकार से पैसों को लेकर, जनता के पैसों को लेकर, बुरकबोजिया करने में समर्थन हो सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री हरीश कुमर गंगवार (पीपलीभीत) : माननीय समापति जी, लाज-इन्फेक्सी और घाटीवाल हमारे देश के बहुत मजदूर कारखाने रहे हैं और उन कारखानों की स्थिति खराब हो, जिनके कपड़े की पब्लिक में बाख हो और सरकारी कफतरो, सरकारी सयतों और सब जगह जो कपडा जाता है, बिफ्री होता है, उस सस्थान में अगर कोई गढबड हो तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार क्यों आख मूदे बैठी रहती है ।

मैं यह चार्ज लगाता हू कि यवनेमेंट की जानकारी में यह सारी बातें थी, उसके बावजूद भी बजौरिया परिवार को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये इतने दिनों तक क्यों कर्ब-धाही नहीं की गई ? इसी प्रकार, अर्थमन्त्र आपने देखा कि मारुति-लिमिटेड के प्रकरण में भी यही हुआ । जब उन्होंने मिल को खोखला कर दिया, तब आप उसे लेने जा रहे हैं, तो आप इनको शेरर मनी क्यों देने जा रहे हैं, का जरूरत है इनको इतना पैसा देने की ? आप सीधा नेशनलाइजेशन करते । मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 1971 से ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन, अपनी तरफ से बनाना शुरू कर दिया, वह चेयरमैन क्या देखता था, धहा ? मैं चार्ज लगाता हू कि जो आप ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन नामिनेट करते थे, वह बजौरिया परिवार से मिलकर फायदा उठाता था और जिस काम के लिये उसे आपने भेजा था कि वह जनता और सरकार के हितों की रक्षा कर सके, वह उस काम को नहीं करता था ।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

मैं, श्रीमन्, एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के एक चेयरमैन मेरे बरेली जिले के हुये, लेकिन उन्होंने पहला काम यह किया कि अपने लड़कों के नाम से एजेंसी ले ली, जो आज भी बरकरार है और तीन लाख रुपया साल का बगीर कपड़ा बेचे पैदा कर रहे हैं। तीन लाख रुपये का बैंक उनको साल में आ जाता है। दुकान पर एक कपड़ा नहीं बेचते हैं। नाम मैं इसलिये नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि वे सरकार में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं। जब हार गये तो बी० आई० सी० के चेयरमैन बना दिये गये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव : "सतीश"।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपने ठीक नाम लिया। आज उनके लड़के उस काम को कर रहे हैं, उन्हें काम करने की क्या जरूरत है, ठीक से काम चल रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस बजौरिया परिवार को लूट मचाने का पूरा मौका दिया। आप के चेयरमैन ने कुछ नहीं किया और वह फायदा उठाता रहा और अब जब वह जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में पहुंच गई है, जिसका कि मैं आपको ब्योरा दूंगा आप उसको लेने जा रहे हैं। पता नहीं जब हम बड़ी तेजी से काम करने वाले हैं, तो आर्डिनेंस क्यों ले आये, पब्लिक पर इम्पैक्ट देने के लिये कि हमें बहुत जल्दी नहीं है। इस में भी आप कहते हैं, जैसा आपने मार्केट लिमिटेड में कहा था कि दूसरा आदमी इससे ज्यादा पैसा देकर इस मार्केट लिमिटेड को लेने के लिये तैयार है। वैसे ही इसमें कहेंगे कि कोई दूसरा ज्यादा पैसे देने को तैयार था, इसलिये सरकार ने आर्डिनेंस किया तो वह बात चलने वाली नहीं है। आप पूंजीपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाते हैं और इस मामले में भी आप ने

पूंजीपति को फायदा पहुंचाया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप उन को एक भी पैसा क्यों दे रहे हैं। वे लाखों करोड़ों रुपए खा गये और फिर भी उन को पैसा दे रहे हैं और आज आप के दिल में उनके लिये सोपट कार्नर है। आप से सहायता लेकर वे और दूसरे नाम से फर्म खोल देंगे। आप उनके एंशो-आराम के साधन जुटायेंगे और इमीलिये जब हम यह कहते हैं कि इन्हीं लोगों से आप को चुबावों के लिये पैसा मिलता है तो आप बहुत तेज स्वर में बोलते हैं कि नहीं ऐसा नहीं होता है।

लालइमली और धारीवाल का नाम हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में है। 1976 में उनकी 1741.76 लाख रुपये सेल हुई। उसके बाद 1977 में 1988.17 लाख रुपये की सेल हुई लेकिन 1978 से इस का मामला कुछ बिगड़ा और 1973.60 लाख रुपये की सेल हुई।

श्री कृष्ण बस सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : 1978 में तो आप की हकूमत थी।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह कह कर सुल्तानपुरी जी, जो आप के ऊपर कांचड़ लगी हुई है, उस को आप धो नहीं सकते।

1979 में 1862.77 लाख रुपये की सेल हुई, 1978 से कम हो गई और लास हुआ 131.98 लाख रुपये का 1979 में। इससे पहले 1978 में 61.65 लाख रुपये का प्रोफिट हुआ था और 1977 में 34.19 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ और 1976 में, जब आप की इमर्जेंसी लगी हुई, इस को भी सुन लीजिए दिल पर हाथ रख कर, 87.38 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ। ऐसा लगता है कि इमर्जेंसी का कोई प्रभाव ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन और उस की मिलों पर नहीं था। तो इमर्जेंसी भी इन के लिये सूट कर खाने का साधन बन गयी

श्रीर आप इस को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं आपने उस समय इसको अपने हाथ में लिया और डी० आई० आर० और मीसा में एक्शन लिया। सन् 1976 में यह लास पर जा रही थी और मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन बजोरिया के परिवार से मिल कर इस ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन को इस स्थिति में लाया। उसने इस को लूटा और बजोरिया परिवार ने भी लूटा।

एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप चाहे टेक ओवर करें या नेशनलाइज करें, टेक-ओवर भी नेशनलाइजेशन की तरह का ही एक कदम है और मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ। जहाँ तक इसके टेक-ओवर का प्रश्न है, मैं उस के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, विरोध में नहीं हूँ पर क्या आप यह नीति परित्याग करेंगे कि जब खोखला कर देने की स्थिति आ जाय और उसका मालिक बहुत पैसा कमा ले, तो फिर उसके बाद अधिग्रहण करना चाहिए। ऐसा आप करते हैं, यह हम बहुत बार देख चुके हैं, उसने क्या किया कि सब अच्छी अच्छी चीजें उठा लीं, अच्छी अच्छी चीजें वह उठा कर ले जायगा अपने घर में और सब पैसा कमा लेगा, उसका क्या नुकसान हुआ। हमारी बरेली शूगर फैक्टरी में भी यही सब कुछ हुआ। सब कुछ निकाल कर ले गये, उसके बाद जो होना था हुआ। हर जगह यही होता है।

श्रीमन्, एक बात मैं कहना कहता हूँ। इस डी० आई० सी० में क्या हुआ? चेयरमैन खाता रहा। चेयरमैन गवर्नमेंट का अप्पाइंट होता था और चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव बजोरिया परिवार का होता था। दोनों मिल कर खाते थे। वे क्या करते रहे? बीकानेर बूल-48 क्वालिटी जिसका 26 रुपये प्रति के० जी० दाम था, उसको 31 रुपये प्रति किंलोग्राम के हिसाब से खरीदा

गया। सात लाख के० जी० की रिक्वायरमेंट थी। इस तरह से 35 लाख रुपये यों ही बजोरिया ले गये। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह रिपोर्ट कह रही है।

श्रीमन् आप यह फरमाते हैं कि हमने उनको धन दिया कि वे अपनी मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण करें जिस से उत्पादन अधिक हो। उसके लिए उन्होंने क्या किया? साठे तीन करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर 1 सितम्बर, 1979 से आयी हुई पड़ी रही और दिसम्बर, 1980 तक पड़ी रही। वह छोड़ा नहीं गया। श्रीमन् इसका एक दूसरा पहलू भी है। एक मिस्टर् सुधीर टण्डन को माडरेनाइजेशन का इंचार्ज बनाया गया कि वे क्वालिटी सुधारेंगे, क्वालिटी बढ़ावेंगे। उत्पादन बढ़ाने और मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के इंचार्ज सुधीर टंडन थे। उनको ट्रेनिंग के लिए स्वीट्जरलैंड भेजा गया। कई महीने की वहा उनकी ट्रेनिंग हुई और उन पर रुपये खर्च हुआ। जब वे वहाँ से लौट कर आये तो उनको क्वीट आऊट कह दिया गया। इस पर वे छोड़ गए। यहाँ नहीं उनके साथ 6 मनेजर भी निकाल दिये गए। अब उन्हें निकालना था तो कम्पनी ने उन पर पैसा क्यों खर्च किया? इसका मतलब है कि आप माडरेनाइजेशन नहीं चाहते। वे साठे तीन करोड़ रुपये की मशीनें मुफ्त में नहीं आयी थीं। सरकार ने पैसा दिया था और 11 परसेंट ब्याज चढ़ रहा था। यह काम वहाँ किया जा रहा था।

"Frequent indiscriminate selection of agents"—

श्रीमन् इनका एक तीसरा कुकर्न और है। वह यह है कि आप जिसको चाहे नियुक्त कर देते, जिसको चाहें सेल एजेंट बना देते हैं।

(Acquisition of Shares) Bill

समाप्ति महोदय : आपने बहुत बातें
 कही हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब आपकी बातों
 का ध्यान रखेंगे। अब बतल करिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : बस अभी
 समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

The company needs to make gross sales of Rs. 16 crores to break even. It spends as many as Rs. 6 crores on wages and Rs. 7 crores on raw materials, its production capacity is 30,000 worsted pieces of 70 metres each 50,000kg. of carpet yarn, 40,000 kg. of hand-knitted yarn and 1 lakh kg. of hosiery.

"The company's losses during the current year are feared to jump to Rs. 6 crores from over Rs. 3 crores during 1979-80 as the mill is running at 30 per cent of the rated capacity. During 1978-79 the company suffered a loss of Rs. 2.41 crores".

श्रीमन् मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा, सिर्फ यहीं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने टेक-ओवर किया—बहुत अच्छा है—इन्हें पैसा दिया, यह आपने बुरा काम किया।

इसके अलावा एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा, जैसा कि ग्रन्थ सदस्यों ने भी डिमांड की है—जब हम एक नया मैनेजमेंट बनाने जा रहे हैं, तो जिन्होंने इतने दिनों तक काम किया, जिनकी संख्या 8000 है, उन में बहुत से हरिजन, बुद्धी, बीड़ित, सोबित लोग शामिल हैं, जो इनके हॉटेल का विकार हुए हैं उनको भी इस नये मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, उनको भी ध्यान दिखाना चाहिए। उन्हीं जो इतने दिन तक काम किया है उनको भी मौका मिलना चाहिए इसके अलावा अलग से मालिकों को और पैसा देने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): At the outset, I must really thank the Hon. Members from both sides, who, in the first instance, have all appreciated Government's decision to acquire compulsorily private shares in these two units. Besides that I am also very grateful for the valuable suggestions given by a number of hon. Members. We will certainly keep these valuable suggestions in view. We will see that whatever best advantage can be taken of these valuable suggestions. We would not hesitate to do so. I assure the hon. Members that we have made a special note of whatever they have said and we will certainly give a due consideration to them.

I would not like to take much time of the hon. House, but I would certainly like to refute certain allegations made by hon. Members, particularly by Shri Satyagopal Misra. He alleged that the Government had kept the interests of Bajorias in view. If the Government had any interest in Bajoria family, they would not have acquired the shares in this fashion. I may assure hon. Members that we do not have any interest in Bajorias or Kajorias or anybody. We have got interest in our policies, in the workers of those units and the workers in general.

It is a fact that the cloth produced by these two units was known all over the country. I can assure the Hon. Members that this cloth will again be in the market with a bang. And you would find that Eel Inali and Dhariwal, the names which had faded out for a little while, are there shining with the lustre of their own.

Misraji has asked as to why no action was taken when these mills started losing. As an Hon. Member has mentioned, upto 1977 these mills were making quite a good profit. Therefore, at that stage, it was not possible to intervene and acquire compulsorily

the shares. Right from 1976 to 1980 these mills started losing and, therefore, immediate action was taken.

16.40 hrs.

A point was raised as to what was the necessity for promulgating an Ordinance. It is obvious that if we would have introduced a Bill for compulsory acquisition of these shares, the parties who were responsible for trying to run these units to destruction would have known our intention and you know what they would have done, as was done in the case of the Bareilly Sugar Mills. Since we did not want to give them any chance, we did not give them any information in advance. They were taken by surprise and in this way we have saved practically everything that belongs to these mills and that should have been with these mills.

As Shri Bhatia rightly mentioned these mills had their own name in the country. They will again be back and you will find their cloth in all the cities. I assure you that the cloth that will be produced in these mills will be of the highest order. We will ensure that the best quality cloth is produced there. Besides, I have given special instructions that not only the best quality expensive cloth should be produced but a certain percentage of cheaper cloth should also be produced, as we are producing in our NTC mills, for the use of the poorer sections of the society, so that they can also be benefited by these mills.

As Shri Varma said I quite appreciate that there cannot be any two opinions about the acquisition of shares. A question was asked why it was not done earlier. As I mentioned earlier, upto 1977 there was no occasion for the Government to intervene, because the mills were not losing, rather they were making profits.

I can give this assurance that we will do everything possible to restore the health of these mills and to ensure that they go into production with full steam. I am sorry, I do not know anything about the leather factory, because that was not connected with this matter. In any case, I will look into the matter. If there is something wrong there, certainly we would like to take corrective action in that case also.

Another hon. Member said that since some of these financial institutions provide money to these mills, and their representatives are nominated to the Boards of these mills, when they started falling sick, why did they not warn their own institutions well in time so that the situation could have been saved. It is a very valid suggestion and I can assure the House that the Government is seized of this fact and surely something will be done so that in future some arrangement is made. At the first sign of any sickness in the unit, it is the responsibility of the nominees of the financial institutions in the Board to report this fact to the concerned authorities, the financial institutions, the Central and State Governments, so that remedial measures are taken, and these remedial measures should be such that corrective action could be taken to ensure that they are not run to destruction and that they do not incur heavy losses.

Coming to the money paid for the shares acquired, I must say that we have paid only Rs. 10 for a preference share which has a face value of Rs. 100 and 10 paise for an ordinary share of the face value of Rs. 5. They have got hardly 10 per cent and this is because of the negative value of the shares. So it cannot be assumed that Government have been quite liberal to Bajorias or Kajorias. We have not been liberal and we do not wish to be liberal at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who are these Kajorias? Bajorias is all right.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
I do not know. I only repeat what I heard from the other benches.

Shri Suraj Bhan wanted to know why the name British India Corporation is still being continued. I agree that these mills are known to the public by the familiar names Lal Imlī and Dhariwal. The British India Corporation is the registered name and it cannot be changed except by following a certain procedure, which is a lengthy procedure.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहार) :
अब नाम बदल दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. How can he do it unless he knows the law? He should know the law, then he can tell. He will study the law and consult the Law Department and give you the answer.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
You correctly said that the British have gone and when the British have gone, the paraphernalia remaining there should also go. I do not give any assurance, but this is how I feel.

Another hon. Member has asked as to why timely action was not taken for the modernisation and for getting new equipment for these mills. I would like to mention for the information of the Hon. Members that we have already estimated the cost of modernisation at Rs. 340 lakhs and out of this, already we have spent as on 31-3-1981 Rs. 275.55 lakhs on the modernisation and the machinery which was lying at the port, as has been mentioned by another Hon. Member, has already been brought to Kanpur, it has already been installed and in fact, about two months ago, I personally went there to inaugurate that section and that is the combing machinery and it is already in action and in production.

Sir, another point was raised as to why this compulsory acquisition of the shares was used and not the word

'nationalisation'. There, we have been rather careful on account of one fact that the advantage in acquisition of shares is that simultaneous control is obtained over the subsidiary and other units of these companies. That is the only advantage that has been kept in view.

As far as the interest of the workers is concerned, I can assure the Hon. Members, on both sides that the interest of the workers is as dear to us as to them and we would not allow their interests to suffer on any account and I can assure you that they will not lose anything.

Very correctly one Hon. Member from the other side mentioned about Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. We have not taken the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, but for the sake of 13,000 workers there we intervened and we ensured that the mills were reopened. The lock-out was declared for three months, but we took special interest in ensuring that those mills were again in action and in production and we are glad to say that those mills are now producing and are now in action and there is no worry about workers on that account. I can assure this that the interest of the working class is always foremost in our mind, in our policy, in our decision and in our actions.

Sir, an Hon. Member said about some ex-Chairman of the BIC. Well, that Chairman is not present in this House, and I am afraid it will not be possible for him or for me to answer on his behalf, but I can assure you that we will not allow anything of that sort to be done because now we have the control over the Board of Directors. No doubt, at that time the Chairman of the Board of Directors was appointed by us, but the majority of the Directors was not with us and that was our main problem and that was the main trouble which we were facing at that time.

About the sales agents, I can assure the Hon. Members that we are very particular in ensuring and in

screening the agents before they are appointed because these sales agents are like our eyes and ears and unless we have proper and good sales agents, it would not be possible for us to sell our product and because we want to sell our product, we will be careful about it.

Another thing which was said was that we are always thinking of something export oriented. No doubt, the Hon. Members will agree that we are in a very bad situation as far as the exports are concerned. Therefore, every possible effort is to be made on this account. But there is no question of 'export oriented' because these mills have been supplying cloth for the public, for the forces and for our paramilitary forces and they will continue to do it. But at the same time I would very humbly submit that unless the name of Lal Imli and Dhariwal remains in the export market it will not be in the interest of these mills or in our own interest because once you are elbowed out of export market, it is very difficult to come back.

As far as the interest of the domestic requirement is concerned, I would like to mention here that we have got 111 NTC mills with us and you would be glad to know that we are producing about 70 per cent of the cloth only for the lower income group people including 350 million metres Janata Cloth which is produced for the poorer section of society. In fact the mills which we have got are the clothiers of the nation. We are very proud that they are the clothiers of the nation. I suppose I have been able to explain everything.

As far as 'hirdey parivartan' is concerned, our 'hirdey' is very pure, simple and soft.

I would once again thank the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. I am very happy that this acquisition of the shares compulsorily has been supported by all, for which our thanks are due to the Hon. Members.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि हम भूमिको के इन्ड्रेस्ट का ध्यान रखते हैं और रखेंगे और अच्छे तरीके से रखेंगे। हमने यह कहा कि उनको मैनेजमेंट में भी कोई शेयर देंगे, आप स्पेशलि बतला दे कि इसके लिए कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं ?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Workers should purchase the shares also.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: It is well understood and generally accepted policy of our party that the workers participation in the management is an accepted fact.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैनेजमेंट में उनको शेयर मिलना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस समय आप करेंगे या नहीं यह पालिसी इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Indirectly it means that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani). I am on a point of order. Before we put the question, let us have a Minister of Cabinet rank present in the House. Let the Government—not take the House so lightly. Strictures from the Chair I beseech you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I leave this question to the hon. Speaker to decide. I am not going to make....

श्री खर्शीब आलम खां : हम तो आपकी सेवा के लिए मौजूद हैं।

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: This kind of matter has been taken up in the House several times.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Why should they make any distinction? Minister is a Minister. Why should they make a distinction? (Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Shri Banatwalla raised an objection or made some suggestion. Are they not satisfied? It does not make a difference whether a Cabinet Minister is there or a Minister of State is there. He is in charge. He has very well satisfied the House. He has replied to each and every point of the House which was raised here. We are satisfied. That is the reason why we are passing it unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I noticed that the Cabinet Minister has been sitting all the time when the debate was going on. Just one or two minutes before he left the House. He might have gone to ease himself. Why do you not allow him to go? He was sitting here two minutes before.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the British India Corporation Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 21 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.16 hrs.

**DALMIA DADRI CEMENT LIMITED
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER
OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution—Shri T. R. Shamanna. He is not here. So, the Statutory Resolution has not been moved because he is absent from the House. The hon. Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
CHARANJIT CHANANA):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move: "

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interest of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of cement which is essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

As the House is already aware, the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1961 was introduced in this House on 5th May this year, but could not be taken up for consideration during the Budget Session due to paucity of time. The Bill had sought approval to the nationalisation of the cement undertakings of Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited and to its vesting on its nationalisation with the Cement Corporation of India.

Before I request this House for consideration of the Bill and its passing,