

कार के अधीन और सहकारी चीनी मिलों के जिम्मे भी है। केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के अधीन चलने वाली चीनी मिलें भी किसानों के बकाए के 14 दिन से अधिक विलम्ब के भुगतान के "गन्ना नियन्त्रण आदेश" को धारा 3-ए के तहत स्पष्ट कानूनी हिदायत का पालन नहीं करतीं।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में किसवा बाजार चीनी मिल की दशा तो सबसे अधिक चिन्तनीय है। इस सीजन का तो गन्ना किसानों को पूरा रुपया बाकी है ही, पिछले सीजन का बकाया भी अभी साफ नहीं हुआ है। मिल सीजन भर रुक-रुक कर चलती रही है और इसने पूरे सीजन में अपनी क्षमता का आधा गन्ना भी नहीं पेटा जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र का गन्ना खेतों में सूखता रहा और आखिर तक दूसरी मिलों को सप्लाई होता रहा। कर्मचारियों की तनखाह भी बाकी पड़ी है। आइन्दा यह मिल ठीक से चले इसके लिए अभी से आवश्यक कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। किसानों को बकाए का भुगतान मय व्याज के अविलम्ब होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कर्मचारियों को उनके बकाए वेतन का भुगतान भी अविलम्ब होना चाहिए। यदि केन्द्र सरकार ने फौरी तौर पर हस्तक्षेप न किया तो किसान और कर्मचारी सीधी कार्यवाही के लिए बाध्य होंगे। केन्द्र सरकार को राज्य सरकार को जरूरी निर्देश देना चाहिए।

14.55 hrs.

JUTE MANUFACTURES CESS BILL-
Contd.
AND
JUTE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL BILL-Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the Jute Manufacturers Cess Bill. Shri P. A. Sangma has to continue his speech.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was submitting the other day before the House that the existing Jute Manufactures Development Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is ill-equipped as it does not have adequate funds, nor is it constitutionally broad-based with well-defined powers and functions to take a dynamic view of the promotional and developmental needs of the jute industry.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide for the establishment of a new Council to be known by the same name as the existing Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in view of the fact that the existing Council has received international recognition over the years. The new Council is proposed to be constituted among others, with the representatives of producers and exporters of jute manufactures, growers of jute, workmen employed in factories producing jute manufactures, experts in jute technological research, marketing or economics, representatives of the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with Agriculture, Commerce (Textiles), Finance, Industry, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, and representatives of the State Governments where jute is cultivated on a large scale. It is proposed to vest the Council with adequate powers to deal with various aspects of the jute industry. The existing Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will be dissolved as soon as the Council is established under the proposed legislation and provision has been made in the Bill for the transfer of the officers and staff employed in the existing Council.

14.57 hrs.

(Shri R. S. Sparrow in the Chair)

The finances of the Council will consist of sums provided by the Central Government from out of the proceeds of the cess on jute manufactures collected under the provisions of the Jute Manufactures

Cess Bill, 1983, grants or loans made by the Central Government or by any person and sums realised by the Council in the discharge of its functions. The Council shall also have the power to borrow on the security of the Jute Fund set up under the proposed legislation or any of its assets.

Under the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, cess at the rate of 1 per cent (instead of the present rate of 0.125 per cent) of the value of jute goods cleared for sale, both for internal and external markets, has been proposed, with an enabling provision to raise it to 3 per cent, depending upon the market conditions and other developmental needs. One per cent cess is estimated to enable the Government to collect about Rs. 6.5 crores annually. It would be possible with this collection to mount the necessary promotional campaigns and give the much needed boost to the research and development efforts.

I am sure the Members will support the twin Bills which, when enacted, will go a long way in solving some of the present and persistent problems of the jute industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on jute manufacturers for the purpose of carrying out measures for the development of production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Shri D.L. Baitha and Shri R.L.P. Verma have given notice of amendments to the motion under consideration in respect of Jute Manufactures Development Council

Bill. Mr. Baitha is not present. Mr. R.L.P. Verma, are you moving your amendment?

15.00 hrs.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 21st November, 1983.” (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : The present Bill for setting up a new Jute Manufactures Council in place of the old one as has been stated in the statement of objects and Reasons has four fold purpose. These are market promotion, cost reduction, dynamic approach to research for improvement in technical process of production and stabilisation of prices. The present Bill is the off-shoot of a long process which seems to be the reaction of this Government to the persistent demand throughout the country for this ailing industry which has been suffering for quite some time, has become sick gradually and is facing very serious problems.

By an Order dated September 22, 1980 a task force on jute textile was set up. So far as I know Shri P.K. Kaul was Incharge. There were other Members also. This task force submitted a report. It is the report of 1981 February. In September, 1981 the Textile Secretary, Shri Amul Datta, as Chairman was entrusted to look into the report of this task force. This Amul Datta Committee had five meetings. The last one might be towards the end of 1981. The major recommendation of this task force was cancelled. It was not accepted by Amul Datta Committee. The major recommendation of the task force was to set up a Jute Board on the lines of Tea Board and such other Boards. But Amul Datta Committee did not accept it.

Apart from this Jute Board which was not accepted by this empowered committee, there were so far as I know about 40 other recommendations. That was in relation to the lot of workers, in relation to the problem of modernisation, underutilisation of the installed capacity, their viability and many

other things. But in this Bill which has come now in this House, this House is in the dark about the other recommendations of the task force and the views and the comments of the empowered Amul Datta Committee. On the basis of the report submitted by the task force, I would very much like hon. Minister while replying to make it clear what were the other recommendations. I say this because I have grave reservations, serious reservations, about the futility of the Council and the Cess Bill that has come up with a view to improving the lot of the Jute Industry. Jute Industry is a very important industry. It is very important as a foreign exchange earner. It is our traditional foreign exchange earner. But over the years, it has been allowed to grow sick deliberately by mismanagement.

No doubt, there is a problem in the foreign market because Bangladesh and other have come in a big way as competitors. More ever with improved techniques, science and technology developing in the Western countries and others are also standing in the way of our export promotion. But if you look into the problem in a different way, we have 69 jute mills spread over the whole country, especially in the Eastern region and West Bengal with about 2.5 lakhs of workers. It is not a small thing. The lot of more than 40 lakhs of jute workers is directly related to the future of this industry. So, millions of people—if we take ancillaries and other allied industries—are dependent in other ways. Quite a large number of people of this country are dependent on the jute industry. But it is monopolised by nine monopolists, to say the least. They have looted the industry like anything and they have allowed the industry to become sick deliberately by mismanagement and diversion of funds and siphoning of funds. Even funds provided by the Reserve Bank for purchase of raw jute have been diverted. I asked on the very floor of the House the then Finance Minister and, later on, the present Finance Minister as to what are they going to do with those people who have taken more than Rs. 192 crores for the purpose of revitalisation of this industry to help the jute growers but diverted the same amount. What are you going to do about this? Nothing has come out. The other day, I had asked a straight question to the Minister

of Law, Justice and Company Affairs regarding the diversion of depreciation fund. He just pleaded helplessness. He said, in the existing Act, there is no such provision by which I can interfere. Although it is a known fact to every one that diversion of depreciation fund is a serious matter which is taking place not only in jute industry but in many other industries, he is not able to do anything. If you give them money, will they utilise it?

Even today when we were discussing in my constituency about the jute mills, as in my district there are so many jute mills having 11,000 workers, 10,000* workers have been laid off and the mills have been closed for months together and years together. Out of 69 jute mills in our country, 24 are closed down of which 19 are located in West Bengal. They are sick. What can we do? There is no market. But one big question I would ask. What are developed countries like U.S.A., U.K., France doing? There is no market because in countries where science and technology development pace is much higher, they do not depend on gunny bags. Our market is elsewhere. At least, we should have tried there. In the West African countries, you have markets. They are badly in need of gunny bags and other things. What is happening, do you know? Because of the sinister plan of these monopolists who are controlling this jute industry, our people who are being given money for market research and export promotion do not like to go for searching the market in these under-developed countries or developing countries. They better prefer to go to U.S. or Brazil and have an office there. I will come to it and I will refer to it.

It is being said by this way that or that way that this jute industry has no profit. Sir, it has good future. Millions of people are engaged in this industry and their lot is directly associated with it. What will happen to them?

This Jute Manufactures Cess Bill and this Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, in my-opinion, will not serve the purpose. Repeatedly and persistently, taking into consideration all the aspects of this industry, taking into account the pleas,

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

the pretexts, the arguments and the reasons given by the Central Government, on this occasion or that, the consensus is that nationalisation of this industry is the only solution. But the Government, instead of looking into that, have brought forward these two Bills which will not help. There were unanimous resolutions passed, not once but more than once, in the West Bengal Assembly. That is the opinion of all-trade unions, including that of INTUC; that is the opinion of State Governments including that of West Bengal Government. But by cleverly avoiding this demand, by passing this demand, the Government has come forward with these kind of Bills.

The hon. Minister in his statement has not mentioned about 40 other recommendations of the Task Force which had gone into this matter. He has not accepted the proposal of having a Jute Board.

Then, about research and development, it is agreed that if there is no modernisation, if there is no research and development, to compete in the international-market, our jute industry cannot survive. Let me give you some examples of how from the laboratory, the research already done, has not yet come into practice. One such example is the jute reinforcement plastic research. Under the Commonwealth scheme, near London, the IJMA had completed that by using jute. They have made one model. In place of ply wood, we can use jute for sanitary ware and in a number of ways for having a modern life. We can manufacture many things by which we can expand our market and we can have a very bright future for the jute industry. A lot of time has passed but the result of that research has not come-into practice. We are not at all interested in that.

The monopoly-houses which control the jute industry are not only-exploiting labour, not only holding the whole nation and our economy to ransom, but they are also fleecing jute growers. That has become their primary purpose. Their "be all and end all" purpose, by manipulating the market is just to fleece jute growers and make money, and in this name or that name, divert that money and siphon off that money.

There is no one to whom the monopoly houses have to account for.

Let me give you another example of research work that has been done in Holland. TNO laboratory, regarding twistless spinning. A lot of fibre is wasted in the spinning process. This laboratory has done very good research work. It has been tested. If twistless spinning is accepted, if that in put into practice, it will help our jute industry for the export market and all that. But it is not being done.

I just want to bring home the point that this piece of legislation is not going to solve the problem of the jute industry. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to that aspect of the matter.

As regards export promotion, what is the Government doing? Are they taking care of the market which has got a lot of potential? Bangladesh is our immediate neighbour. We are also interested in healthy competition. There may be healthy competition. We must see the mutual interest of both the countries in proper perspective. But, what our own people who are entrusted with the job of looking into the market affairs, have been are doing? There is one Officer in the USA for market proper promotion, market research and market development. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to say who is that person. Is he not a green card holder who is not at all interested in the industry? What is he doing? I can give you further details about that person. He is not doing anything for expanding our market. There is another office in Brussels. What this office is doing? Is it sincerely looking after the prospects of the industry? It is not. So, instead of looking into the crux of the problem, the Central Government comes forward with a piece of legislation only to bypass the genuine and sincere demand of the nationalisation of the industry and to which will ultimately serve the interests of those who are causing harm to the industry and of those who are holding the whole industry to ransom.

On several occasions I have informed the House that I have seen the plight of the jute

workers with my own eyes. I have organised relief when for months together, years together, thousands and thousands of workers were thrown out of employment. What can they do? The workers are now overburdened with work load. It is a serious problem now a days. Our senior comrade and parliamentarian Shri Indrajit Gupta is there. He has been associated for decades together with the movement of the jute workers. He will speak about that problem.

This Development Council is not going to solve the problem of the workers. Not even a bit. I tell you that because the composition of this Development Council will ultimately be manipulated by the same people. The Government, preside over the Jute Corporation of India which was set up in order to protect the interests of the jute growers. But our experience has been that the Jute Corporation is hand in glove with the agents of these big monopoly houses, with the owners of these big monopoly houses and is manipulating the market in such a way that the marginal jute growers cannot hold their stocks. They are very eager to sell their produce. Because of the stress, they are compelled to make these distress sales. Not even the cost of production they get. That is the role of the Jute Corporation.

I am not against the setting up of this Council. I am not against the Cess Bill. You may raise the cess from 1% to 3% and thereby get an increase in cess from the present Rs. 6.5 crores to Rs. 19 crores. But my plea is that this will not solve the problem.

If you want to solve the problem of the jute industry, nationalise it, enquire into the past and the present malpractices of the owners of the jute mills, what they are doing, how they are misappropriating money embezzling, diverting money and siphoning of the money.

If you want to bring about modernisation of the industry, you should look into the several other recommendations made by the task force which were looked into by Amal Datta Committee. You should study the recommendations regarding modernisation and research and development.

I had mentioned only two points. These two aspects were not looked into. This only shows that those who are at the helm of affairs are not looking into the prospects of this industry. I have mentioned only two, the Commonwealth Research, London, and Holland Research, by which we can use the fibre jute for partitioning wall, sanitary tubes, etc. they have manufactured models also: twistless spinning process, and there are several others. From the laboratory the end result will have to be put into practice. And the market will have to be searched. There are other places where the officials generally do not like to go. They are more interested in USA, New York, Washington, and other developed countries. Go and search and for the market in other places where you may not have the comfort and amenities which you do have in the modern metropolis of developed countries.

Lastly, Government should sincerely realise the problem of the industry. Nationalisation is the only answer to the problem of jute industry.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this country through Parliament has got committed to a mixed economy. Several of us were very keen that such industries as jute and sugar should be nationalised. But then we discussed it on several occasions in the Congress Working Committee, also in the Congress General Body and later on in this House and we came to the conclusion that the time had not come to think of nationalising these industries and that we should continue to manage these industries through private enterprise also. I am using the word 'also' advisedly because nothing prevents any State Government or any cooperative concern from taking over as many mills as possible or from starting their own independent mill and in that way make their own contribution and gain some of the advantages of nationalisation. But most unfortunately so far as the jute industry is concerned, neither the State Government nor any cooperative effort has come forward till now to come to the rescue of either the growers or the workers. My hon. friend has said just now that as many as two and a half lakhs of workers are employed in this industry, that means two and a half lakhs of families, and in them are employed not only

the Bengalis but also the Oriyas and the Andhras and quite a number of Biharis also. All these people generally in those days were supposed to be concentrated in Bengal.

But then Bengal came to be divided into two and now we have Bangladesh and ourselves. We are supposed to be competing one with the other. But only the other day through the initiative of our Prime Minister as Head of the Non-Aligned Summit, the leaders of seven of these countries have got together and come to the conclusion that they should try to have as much of economic cooperation between themselves as possible. If some effort, genuine effort, constructive effort, is made in that direction, then it should not be impossible for us to try and minimise the evils of competition between Bangladesh and ourselves at least in this direction. I am sure Bangladesh also is faced with even greater problems of economic failure of this industry than West Bengal.

What is the position in regard to several other industries also? Whenever several of these industrial units go sick, Government is obliged to take them over more in the interest of workers than in the interest of anyone else, and this is how Government has come to be saddled with the management of these sick industries: they call sick enterprise because private enterprise is failing. Why does private enterprise fail in some industries, in some industrial plants, whereas it makes a lot of profit in some others? There must be something wrong so far as the management of labour and management of relations between labour and employers. It is a notorious fact that in some parts of the country including West Bengal, these relations have not been cordial, have not been co-operative, have not been productive of efficient management and naturally no good results ensue no wonder the so-called monopoly houses are trying to divert as much of their assets as possible from this industry in West Bengal where they seem to be having according to them, too much of trouble and too much of difficulty in managing labour, to sore other States.

Now, how do they divert those resources? Some time ago they were thinking of taking away the industries. Then the

local government at that time was being run by the Marxist Party. So they came across with a lot of difficulties. The local government would not allow them. Being resourceful people, they seem to have hit open this new solution of not ploughing back profits into the depreciation fund. Now why is a depreciation fund created? It is in order to help the industry to perpetually go on functioning in an efficient manner and in order to reimburse whatever is being lost through wear and tear year after year. Now how is it that these depreciation funds are being diverted from one place to another by the same management or any management for that matter? There is the Companies Law. My hon. friends want us to believe that the Companies Law is incapable of preventing them from doing this. Then what about the Income Tax Department? Is it not a fact that whatever is being set apart for depreciation fund is being given certain concessions so far as payment of income tax is concerned? If that is so, certainly the Income Tax Department has to be taken to task. Why is that not being done? It is a mystery to me. I would like to be enlightened.

There are growers also. My hon friend, the Minister said that workers are being provided with some representation on this Council. I raised the same objection the other day in regard to Oil Seeds Board also that there is no representation for agricultural workers. It is not only that 40 lakhs of farmers are producing jute but there must be an equal number of khet mazdoors also who are engaged in this industry in growing jute. Now they are not provided with any representation at all. I would like that also to be looked into by the Government.

Having said that, there is also the other proposition. Same difficulty was found in regard to oil seeds also. There are a number of States which are interested in this jute industry—in the growing of it, in the processing of it and in the manufacturing of it. All the States are provided equal representation irrespective of the varying degrees of importance that the different States have in the production and totality of this industry. Certainly, West Bengal is the primary State, a State of prime importance. Then comes Bihar. Then comes Andhra and also

there is Assam and so on. Now, there should not be the same quantum of representation for all these States. It should be varying. I was suggesting this the other day, but the Department does not seem to have become the wiser by suggestions that we make. We made these suggestions 10 days ago and the same government brings forward this Bill. I am not satisfied with the manner the Law Ministry is co-operating with the various other Ministries which are interested in placing these Bills before us.

There is the Jute Corporation; it is supposed to look after the marketing. Is it not so? It was not doing its work properly not effectively. It was expected to purchase jute from the farmers and then, afterwards, make it available to the manufacturers. There was some difficulty between the manufacturers and the Jute Corporation and this difficulty goes on varying from year to year with the result that the Jute Corporation has not succeeded in protecting the growers. At the same time, the manufacturers have great complaints against this Corporation. I do not know what would be the relations between the Corporation and this Council. Is this Council going to be entrusted with the task of maintaining jute prices or not? Or, is the maintenance of jute prices going to be the sole responsibility of the Corporation? I would like to be enlightened about that. I would like this Council itself to be entrusted with the task of maintaining jute prices—the minimum as well as the maximum prices? The minimum price and the maximum price are supposed to be taken care of in so far as oil seeds are concerned by that Board. The Bill which we have recently passed in this House would soon become an Act. Why is not this Council to be entrusted with the same responsibility? For this, this Council should be entitled to raise the money in the same way as the Oilseeds Board is entrusted with that authority to issue debentures or raise money by way of loan and so on. I do not find that power any where here in so far as this Council is concerned. If the Council is entrusted with these functions which are as important as for the other Board, I would also like it to be entrusted with the price management. Otherwise, this Council is not going to serve the purpose at all of rehabilitating this industry.

I will come back again to the original point of the sick mills that are being taken over by the Government. Here this is this industry. But, this industry was not always a sick one. Fifty years ago or sixty years ago, it used to be a major industry. It was then not mostly owned by the Indian Monopoly houses but by the British Monopoly houses. It was there in London and other places in Scotland. From them, our people had taken over the ownership as well as the management of this industry. Then this industry had become sick. This industry is becoming continuously sick and it goes on defaulting as also losing.

So far as the workers as also the country are concerned, in the nation's interest, we expect the Government to take it over. There are two or three stages before the national Government takes it over. What is the role that the local Government—the State Government—is expected to play? Is it not a fact that the State Governments took over some of the factories and their shares are bought in the bazar by such people as Shri Swraj Paul and how many of the tycoons are afraid of him? Why not the State Governments purchase their shares and take over the factories. Why is it that the State Government in West Bengal is failing in this direction? Has it taken over even one factory?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Wherefrom is the money to come?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Sir, Marxists Government is now thinking of money. They are raising plenty of money; they are always in deficit and yet, they go to the Reserve Bank and State Bank of India. Whenever they do not get overdrafts, they make a complaint against the Government of India. When it comes to the workers or the growers and in rehabilitating them they say that the industry has become sick. It is because of their own wrong labour policy. That is why they are not able to have enough money by issuing debentures and by various other means for raising the loans. By raising loans why do they not do it? There must be plenty of people. They are having enough loose money and they have their own Marxist Government there. Why don't they put that money in

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the loans that the Government raises ? How, with that money why don't they take over one after the other, as many factories as possible which are being managed or controlled or exploited by these monopolists ? They can set an example with the rest of India. They don't want to do that. They want the Government of India to take them over. It is these theoreticians who talk about nationalisation. I also believe in nationalisation provided it can be managed properly, it can yield profits, it can yield good prices for the growers, good enough wages for the workers and proper management for everybody concerned. But when the whole of the industry becomes completely sick and when it is taken over, who is going to be benefited ? Monopoly houses would be benefited. They would only be too glad.

Now, on the other hand, the monopoly houses will not be very happy, I am sure, because they would be paying Rs. 600 crores every year by way of cess. I am glad this is being raised now. It was 0.15 and now it is going to be 1.5. At least this is one good thing that our Government has come forward to do. Let them raise this money, not Rs. 6.5 crore, but three times or four times, as much money as they can, let them raise and let them set apart a portion of the proceeds after going into shares with the West Bengal Government and then try to purchase as many of the mills as possible and then rehabilitate them. Let them improve their technology and then increase their efficiency and thus help the workers. We were talking about sharing of labour and capital in management. Let them make experiments with that. Let the workers have half of the management responsibility. Let the employers, what you call the management, have half of the responsibility for the management. Let them make these experiments. But no proposals for such experiments are coming from West Bsnal. It is most unfortunate. If I were in the position of my hon. friends, in charge of that Government, I would, certainly try to do something. I am all in favour of workers, just as my hon. friends are. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : There are jute mills in U.P. and in other States

also. What are those State Governments doing ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We know the results now. The West Bengal Government is not playing as much socialistic role in regard to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of these industries as they should have done, as they should. I appeal to them let them come forward. It is not a matter of challenge or anything like that. They should play their role also just as constructively.... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I want the Government of India any how to play its own role in a constructive manner. This Bill is a constructive move, but this is not enough. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : The jute mills owned by the Central Government are also not running properly. Are they running properly ? I have brought it to the notice of the House repeatedly and the Minister not bothered. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : My hon. friend will get all the opportunity and that time he can put those questions to the Government and get the answers. I am not satisfied with the roles that this Government is playing. Nor am I satisfied with their Government in West Bengal, the Communist Government. Both the Governments have failed so far. But at least this Government has come forward with this proposal. It has already had that Corporation. On the whole, neither the peasants nor the industrial workers nor the khet mazdoors, nor the industry as a whole is satisfied with the kind of dispensation we are having, either from that end or from this end. (*Interruptions*)

Let the Government make an effort to reach cooperative relations with the West Bengal Government. Let the West Bengal Government come forward with constructive proposals, not partisan proposals, not in rivalry, but in a cooperative manner. Let them come forward with constructive proposals by way of cooperativization of this industry, progressive collective management between the workers and employers in this industry, and also by proper, adequate and

timely financing of this industry, by first of all paying the greatest possible attention to the interests of the workers and growers.

My hon. friends are all the time thinking of the industrial workers. Sometimes they think of growers' interests also. My friend Mr. Chitta Basu sometimes does it. Let them pay as much attention to the interests of growers and agriculturists. I want them to do that also. In this way alone, can this industry be rehabilitated, not by political exchanges or partisan considerations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I would have appreciated it very much if the senior Minister had also been present. I do not mean any disrespect to Mr. Sangama, a young man with a lot of enthusiasm and all that. But I think this is a sufficiently important matter which warranted the presence of the senior Minister. Anyway, he must be—I suppose—busy with something or the other. He is in town; I know that, because I saw him at the airport last night.

It is better if we do not go on accusing the State and taking up cudgels on behalf of the Central Government against the State Government, because this is a problem which is not going to be solved. If I may say so just by political exchanges, nor is it going to be solved by this kind of a piecemeal tinkering legislation which is brought from time to time. I am opposed to these Bills, not because of their content, but because as Mr. Rup Chand Pal also said, these Bills, in our opinion, are meant to create some sort of a diversion from the pressure which is growing in the country now for nationalization, despite what respected Prof. Ranga may have said.

At the moment, there are some 23 or 24 mills lying closed. Of them, 18 or 19 are in West Bengal; three in Andhra Pradesh, closed; one is in Madhya Pradesh, in Raigarh, closed; one in Bihar, in Kasihar, lying closed. 70,000 to 80,000 workers are unemployed, as a result. These closures or lock-outs, whatever they are, are entirely the handiwork of the employers. Government claims that by setting up this Jute Manufacturers Development Council, and providing

it with funds which will be realised from the cess, they will be able to re-organize whole production of this industry and regulate export trade, and revive the export trade which has slumped to some extent, and to restore the fortunes of this industry.

Even if I had supported these Bills, which I do not because of the reasons I have given, I would have pointed out some interesting things. But I don't want to waste too much time on that. For example, in this Cess Bill, the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, in the definition given in clause 2—because the cess is to be levied on manufactured goods—the definition is given here. What is meant by jute manufacture? The definition is: “Jute manufacture” means any article specified in the Schedule which contains more than fifty per cent of jute (including Bimlipatnam jute or mesta fibre of any sort) by weight of the total fibre content...” The definition given of the type of jute goods on which the cess is going to be levied, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if he could kindly tell us knowing the jute industry as we do—what is the machinery that they have got, what is the monitoring system they have got, by which they will be able to check whether any particular article jute manufacture really contains more than fifty per cent of jute including Bimlipatnam jute or mesta fibre or does not? Have they got anything? Have they made any provision? They will have to accept whatever mill-owners tell them? We know from many years of experience what is called the batching mix when different types of fibres, when different varieties of fibres are mixed, before the process of batching and preparing begins. When it goes to the spinning frame, it is the batching mix, a mixture in the batching process which really determines the entire end-product and also determines the extent of profitability which will accrue to the company. How are you going to check this? You have put a very big definition here. But, I think, the whole thing will be reduced to absurdity because these people will hoodwink you every time. You have no means of knowing which manufacture contains 50 per cent of jute or Bimlipatnam or mesta. How will you check up? I am not going into that further.

Another thing has not been made clear. For example, the money which will accrue into this fund from the cess. Is it permissible for the Council to spend any part of that money for pay export subsidy also to the mill-owners? It is not ruled out. Anything can come under omnibus definition of promotion of export, encouragement to export, incentives for export. That means that in addition to hundreds of crores of rupees which this industry has swallowed up from the nationalised banks and from public financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India, is this Council also going to give money for export subsidy. I would like to know. Your Ministry of Commerce is very much interested in export. That is its main function. Will he also kindly tell us—because this aspect is very much in the air now—a-day show private employers investing very small amount of their own money are able to control a large number of companies using public funds for the purpose? You know it is a very hot issue at the moment. So, I would like to know, if he could kindly tell us that over the years, how much money has been given to these mill-owners, advance to these mill-owners by way of bank loan, by way of grant, by way of money given by the IDBI and other such financial institutions in the modernisation, sometimes, in the name of procuring raw jute sometimes and what is the net result now? The biggest single mill in this industry, the National Jute Mill, situated near Calcutta, which was at one time employing some 14-15,000 workers and which belonged at one time to our friend, Goenka, who threatened to close it down, said, we are running at a loss. We know how much money the State Bank of India gave to that company. They were given loan against a security. They said, so many crores of rupees worth of raw jute which they had in their own godown, against that security, the State Bank of India gave them huge loan. Later it was discovered in their godowns that there was no raw jute at all. This is how the State Bank of India functions. So, we would like to know that this money is going to be used for, apart from these functions which have been prescribed here,

Take the Development Council Bill. I do not support it. But there are some odd

things in it. Take, for example, composition of the Council. As far as the State Governments are concerned, there are seven State Governments mentioned here—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. They have provided in this Council for six members to be appointed representing the State Governments. What does that mean? That means that somebody will have to be left out. It says that they are going to be rotated by alphabetical order. I do not know whether it will be from year to year or what the period will be, because it has not been specified here. As Prof. Ranga has said, you cannot compare in this matter of jute Tripura, Orissa or Meghalaya with West Bengal. Prof. Ranga himself has said that West Bengal should be given more representation for obvious reasons. The whole industry is situated there. So, if West Bengal is to be given not one but, let us say for argument sake, two out of six, then only four seats will be left for other six State Governments. What is the idea behind this? Why are they juggling with figures? They could easily provide one for each State Government and may be one extra for West Bengal. But they have done it for some reasons which he may explain. In addition to the Members of the Council under clause 3, they have given the powers to the Council to associate a number of persons. Again there is another clause to coopt any number of persons whom they may think fit and necessary to advise and guide them. Why so much association and so much cooption? What is the idea? What have they got in mind?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They do not have any right to vote.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No right, of course. But all the possible interests they could think of have been provided specifically under different categories. Who are all these people who are to be associated and coopted, I do not know. But when a Bill is presented before the House, this is to be clarified and explained.

I have noticed one thing to which I want to draw the attention of Prof. Ranga. The functions of this Council are set out

great length in clause 7 from (a) to (k). But there is not a single mention of any promotional measure which will help the grower of raw jute. The idea is that this Council using some of this money in the case fund should help the raw jute growers to set up cooperatives. It is not there anywhere. You know that in the whole of eastern India, Orissa, Bihar, Assam or West Bengal, the cooperative movement is at a very low level of development. It is the weakest in the whole country. These raw jute growers are very small people. They are not big farmers owning big plots of land. They are raw jute growers who are so poor that most of them even before the crop has come in the field, sell it in advance by a contract with the middlemen and traders, because they cannot hang on to their raw jute even for one day. They have not got the wherewithal to feed their families the next day. They have to sell it immediately. They have no staying power or holding power. Therefore, if they are to be given a better bargaining power with the middlemen, traders and agents of the mills, they must be taught, helped and encouraged to form cooperatives. But I do not find mention of that here. I suspect the reason is, once they have formed the cooperative, they will be able to bargain for a higher price for their raw jute. And if there is a higher price, then the mill-owner friends of this Government will come and say that the price of raw jute has gone up and, therefore, they are losing money. Or they say that exports will suffer because higher prices of raw jute will have to be reflected in the finished products and that will harm our export market. Therefore, there is no anxiety shown here to help the raw jute growers to get a remunerative price.

I have a lot of things to say, but there is no time. We have been pressing since the beginning of this session for a special discussion on jute. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded. That is why I am taking this opportunity to say a few things. I hope you will permit me to take another 5 or 7 minutes.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons has dealt at length with what is the Government's general plea always that this

is a sick industry, it is facing so much competition that it has lost its export market and it has become sick. But there is one very peculiar, interesting and curious question which agitates us in West Bengal that in this industry, while the employers always say that their cost of production is higher than the price at which they sell their goods and, therefore, they are losing, while they cannot even recover their cost of production, while there is such a crisis in the industry, according to them, how is it that when any jute mill owner wants to sell his mill, wants to dispose of his mill, there is no difficulty what soever? How is it that so many parties are coming, rushing forward to purchase that mill, to take that mill? If it is such a hopeless condition that you cannot even recover your cost of production, because the selling price is so low and your cost of production so high, why is it that the industrialists are falling over each other to buy and how are they able to transfer them from one hand to another so easily? The answer is that this is another source of utilising and converting black money in this country. Therefore, people are very eager to be jute mill owners.

They are not interested in the industry, in its long term prospects or the earning of foreign exchange. It was one of the best foreign exchange earners this country ever had. But now 70 per cent of the production of the mills is not exported, it is sold in the domestic market. That change you must understand. This industry is no longer as dependent on the export markets, as it used to be. 70 per cent of its production is sold internally—it is a good thing in our country that only for 30 per cent of our production we are depending on the export market.

It is the mill owners who have ruined the export market. I can give you so many quotations from the past to show that over the years it is they who have ruined the export market. For some time, for some period, there was a boom during the Korean war; during the Bangladesh war the boom condition came. They increased their prices to such an extent that they were able to make record profits, but they ruined the future of the industry. Speculation is

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rampant in the industry. Is this Council seriously going to try to curb the speculative trade, what goes on in the name of forward trading, forward market in the jute industry? They will not be able to touch even a marginal fraction of it, I am quite sure. Then, by the under-invoicing of exports, you know what big scandals have taken place in the past. So, these things are there.

As Shri Sangma knows, as far as cotton textiles and ready-made garments, which come under his Ministry are concerned, there is a hullabaloo going on at the moment about foreign importers complaining about the poor quality of our exports shipped to them, because the pre-shipment quality control and inspection is not working properly. The same thing will happen in the jute goods; in fact, it is happening in the jute goods. Our unscrupulous mill-owners contract for something and then they sell sub-standard goods, defective goods, which do not come to their required specifications. This is how the export markets have been ruined. The importers abroad want that there should be a fairly stable price; they do not want sharp ups and downs in the prices; no importer would like that. The despatch of sub-standard goods has created such a situation where the importers abroad do not want to buy from India; they prefer to go to other sellers, or they are going for substitute material, synthetic materials and all that.

Incidentally, I should say one thing. Perhaps it is wrong to say that all our exports have slumped; only the US market has slumped and no other market. Every other market, UK, the rest of Western Europe, the rest of Eastern Europe, Africa, they all continue, and these are all figures from the Indian Jute Mills' Association figures.

16.00 hrs.

You will find that there has been a growth in our exports. It is only in the USA that there has been a slump and that is due to the fact that the US economy itself is in recession at the moment due to Mr. Reagan's policy. The money is being spent on building nuclear missiles and arms.

There is a cut-back on housing where this carpet backing made of jute is required. There is a cut-back in the automobile industry where this jute carpet backing is required. Housing programmes have been drastically cut in the United States. Automobile factories are being closed down and people thrown out, and then if you want the whole future, the fate and destiny of our industry, to be linked with the United States market, you are bound to get into trouble. For years and years we have been saying, 'Diversify, do market promotion, go out to other countries'. As Mr. Rup Chand Pal said, you can manufacture so many different types of things. Why have they not done it? Who prevented them? And they will never do it unless the Government takes over. Simply by giving them some money through this Development Council they are not going to change. They are not interested in the future prospects of this industry, they are interested in making some quick money, that is all. I do not want to impute any motives, but those people who are now the millowners, the main bulk of mill owners controlling this industry are only interested in quick profits, easy profits and that also is then siphoned off and diverted for other purposes and not spent in this industry at all.

16.02 hrs.

(Shri N.K. Shejwalkar in the Chair)

Sir, these concessions are being made repeatedly by the Government. I do know why. Just now I read that if there are going to be any losses now on exports of carpet backing to the USA, the Government has agreed that these losses are going to be shared between the government and the industry. Why? What for? Why should the Government share these losses? Then the Indian Jute Mills Association is now demanding that this 70 per cent of production which is sold inside the country, that is mainly gunny bags and the main buyer, by the way, is the government of India, the Supplies Department and all that, they are demanding that a statutory minimum price must be fixed at which these gunny bags will be sold, that is, cost plus something, to assure them a reasonable margin of profit, and we are told that the Govern

ment is now contemplating, and till that is done those mills will not be opened. Those mills will remain closed until the pressure and force this government to agree to the statutory minimum price for the carpet backing so that they can make a margin of profit, then one or two or five or six of these mills may be opened. This is a strike by the millowners, it is not a strike by the workers, it is a strike by the millowners to compel and pressurise and coerce the Government to accept their demands. What have you got to say about these things ?

Finally, I would say that in this whole jute business, from the raw jute to the finished product, a small, nationalised sector has already come. In the marketing of raw jute there is the Jute Corporation of India set up by the Central Government. Its performance is thoroughly inadequate, everybody knows. It is able to purchase a very small quantity of the total raw jute produced. Its performance in the last one or two years has slightly improved, I must admit, I have got the figures with me, but still the bulk of the raw jute is outside their control and it is purchased, as usual, by the agents of the millowners and by big traders and middlemen who depress the prices and refused to buy at the time of the sale of the crop, and force the small farmers to sell it at ridiculously low prices. But the Jute Corporation is there. It is meant to serve a certain purpose, that is, to see that the minimum support price declared by the Government is maintained and if prices fall below that, they are supposed to buy up. But the JCI is not able to perform its role. Of course, they have their own complaints against Mr. Sangma. They say that they are not supplied with enough funds, they do not have enough godowns and so on and so forth. But it is there. Secondly, in the production in the mills, a small nationalised sector has come into existence over the last few years, called the National Jute Manufacturers' Corporation which is now, I think, in charge of about six mills.

These are all nationalised, not management taken over. They are fully nationalised mills including Shri R. P. Goenka's National Jute Mills which is the biggest jute mill in Asia. How is NJMC functioning ? Is it

in any way different from any other mills ? It is not different in any way. Big expectation was aroused in the mind of the workers that these are sick mills which have been taken over by the Government, there will be some marked difference, some qualitative difference in the way they behave and function as compared to private mills. Now the workers are thoroughly demoralised and angry also. They say what is this ? The same thing is here also. Not only that, the management of the nationalised Corporation, is following religiously the footsteps of the private jute mill owners in everything. The worst thing of all that is they are treating their workers just in the same way as private mill owners treat them. Prof. Ranga wanted to know what the the State Government is doing. The State Government the Labour Minister of West Bengal had intervened in the serious dispute which was dragging on for years in the industry between the workers and the management and has given an award on the basis of previous commitment on both sides that whatever award he gives, both the Union and Management will abide by it. That award related to the introduction of wage scales and grades, grades and increments in this. There are no grades in this industry. There are no grades or scales except for clerks. He gave an award. That award is not implemented in any single jute mill in the State including your nationalised jute mills. When we ask them, why do you not implement it, why do you not set an example for others ? They have no reply. Whatever private mill does, the Indian Jute Mill Association does, NJMC also follows their foot steps. The same loot, same corruption, same malpractice, same treatment to workers is going on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They became the Members of IJMA. That is our complaint. You are giving protection. This Ministry is giving protection to these corrupt officers in NJMC.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The third thing is export. About the export, we in West Bengal all feel very strongly on this. All parties delegation from the West Bengal Legislative Assembly including the Congress Party, came here and met the Prime Minister on this issue. But there is no response

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Nothing happened. We have been brushed cuffed off with the piece of legislation for setting up of a Development Council. That is no reply to the question. In the export trade the only machinery we have got in the nationalised sector is the State Trading Corporation. At the moment, the State Trading Corporation is channelising some part of jute exports. But they have been made to enter into agreement with the mills that whatever the mills export, S.T.C. is also exporting and whatever losses are suffered must be shared by the two. I do not understand the idea. Please make up your mind. You have got one foot in the small public sector. The other foot you have got in the private sector. Prof. Ranga is of the view that it must be preserved because we are wedded to the theory of mixed economy. This is where mixed economy has brought us now !

A three-man delegation was sent by IJMA recently to Australia and Japan in the name of looking for new markets. This delegation has come up back and reported. I am sure the Government has its report that the markets in these countries are being adversely affected by intense competition among the Indian exporters and by unreliable quality in the supply of exported jute goods. This is their own report. Who is to be blamed for this ? I would say that there is no salvation for this industry unless Government is able to establish effective control on all points. This means nationalisation. What does this mean ? The word "nationalisation" sometimes, creates scare or bogey. You don't use it. Don't use the word if you do not like this. It means, the Government must have total and effective control over the three stages. That is, from export of raw jute to the foreign markets. Otherwise, your farmers will never be saved. Secondly production in the mills. Thirdly export trade in jute goods. If this is not controlled completely in a centralised and planned way by the Government—this industry is already being ruined—it will further ruin. It will further ruin. It is the most valuable national asset that we have got. But it is brought to the brink of disaster by the greed and unscrupulous means of the mill-owners.

I do not wish to take more time. I think, these Bills will be quite useless in tackling these problems. That is the reason why I am opposing them. And can we at least get an assurance of something that the Government is seriously considering the mechanics of nationalisation and that we should take this setting up of the council only as a transitional stage towards nationalisation or something ? I do not know I am asking too much from Mr. Sangma, perhaps. He is not in a position perhaps to make that type of commitment or give that type of assurance. Apart from anything else, it will bring IJMA buzzing round their ears like the hornest nest tomorrow. I do not know. What kind of tremendous pull they have got with the Government, we all know very well. This is the position. For goodness sake, get these mills opened. Our workers are starving. 21-26 mills are lying closed. I never heard a single word from either the Prime Minister or the Commerce Minister or Mr. Veerendra Patil ever rebuking these employers for keeping their mills closed for months together. If workers go on strike, then everybody is at their throat that you are sabotaging the national production, you are ruining the country and so on. But nobody has the courage to utter a single peep against the jute mill-owners who are keeping their mills closed for months together.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Can you tell me what is the State Government doing ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is your only reply.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : You know very well that the jute industry comes under the State's sphere.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Does it not directly come under the Central sphere ? As far as the management-labour relations are concerned it is under the State's sphere. But it comes very much under the Central sphere as far as exports and production are concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Your West Bengal Government is hopeless. It is not working

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not going to help my Youth Congress friend also. You must realise as you know very well that the workers employed in this industry, as Prof. Ranga said, are coming from so many parts of the country. The majority of them are not Bengalis at all. The majority of them are either Biharis or people from U.P. or from Orissa. Then, there are mills which are in Andra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and all that. And nobody in Bengal has ever raised this slogan in any form that outsiders must get out from here and we will allow only Bengalis to work here. We do not indulge in this kind of thing which some States are doing. We do not allow that kind of thing. There are millions of unemployed Bengali youth but never have we allowed this movement to be raised to drive out these people and then get the job.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : That is not your culture.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the concern of your Government.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कल्चर नहीं है ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : माफ कीजिये, कल्चर नहीं है इसी लिए हमें इनाम मिल रहा है कि हमारी मिलों को बन्द करके रखो, मजदूरों को बेकार करो, किसानों को भूखा मारो । यह इनाम मिल रहा है हमारी कल्चर का । आप खाली एग्रिकल्चर करते रहे और हम कल्चर करेंगे ? आप भी थोड़ा कल्चर कीजिये ।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : हम एग्री करेंगे, आप कल्चर करो ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : वही तो हो रहा है ।

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time given to me. I tried to bring out some of the aspects of the problems. Sir, surely they are going to pass them. But wider connotations in which we have tried to put these problems and bigger issues are at stake. I hope the Government will have something at least to say on these points.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ला मिनिस्ट्री ने बिल का एक ढांचा बना रखा है और वही एक ढांचा हर बिल में लागू कर दिया जाता है । हमने देख लिया है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री बोर्डों और कार्पोरेशनों का डिपार्टमेंट बन गया है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think, the time will have to be extended. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is there. You will have to extend the time for the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us see.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इस बिल के द्वारा जो कौंसिल स्थापित की जा रही है, उसमें 32 मेम्बर होंगे, जिसमें चेयरमैन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एपाइंट करेगी । जैसा कि प्रो० रंगा ने कहा है, इस कौंसिल में 40 लाख एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव बहुत कम होंगे । आयल सीड्स सम्बन्धी विकास कौंसिल में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के तीन सदस्य रखे गये थे, लेकिन जूट डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल में पार्लियामेंट का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए कोई मेम्बर रखने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई है ।

इस बिल में "एज प्रेस्क्राइब्ड" शब्दों का बहुत बार प्रयोग किया गया है । इस बिल को बनाने में दिमाग लगाने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई है । ला मिनिस्ट्री के लोग इसको रूटीन वर्क समझते हैं । पार्लियामेंट में जो बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी द्वारा जांच किए बगैर आएगा, वह लागू

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

नहीं हो सकता। मन्त्री महोदय बताएं कि जो धनराशि इकट्ठी की जाएगी, क्या इस उसकी मदद से बंगला देश के मुकाबले में आगे बढ़ सकेंगे, या जूट का उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा या हम ग्राउन्ड को रिम्युनरेटिव प्राइसिज दे सकेंगे। वह यह भी बतायें कि जो धनराशि इकट्ठी होगी, वह किस-किस काम में खर्च होगी।

आज स्थिति यह है कि जूट का उत्पादन घट रहा है, एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है; बंगला देश आगे बढ़ रहा है—उसके पास अच्छी मशीनें हैं, स्मगलिंग हो रहा है और जूट इंडस्ट्री की हालत खराब हो रही है।

इस बिल में सारी पावर्ज डेलीगेटिड कर दी गई हैं। कौंसिल की क्या मियाद होगी, यह मालूम नहीं है। इस बारे में भी लिखा है: “एज प्रेस्क्राइब्ड।” मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कौंसिल को बनाने से कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का कितना खर्चा कम हो जाएगा। जब कभी लोग आवाज उठाते हैं कि अमुक इंडस्ट्री बीमार हो रही है, तो सरकार कोई बोर्ड या कौंसिल बना देती है और पब्लिक को कहती है कि इससे सारी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जाएंगी। यह कौंसिल क्या कर लेगी? आप मुझे बताने की कृपा करें कि इस कौंसिल में जो डिपार्टमेंट्स लिए जायेंगे उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होगा? आपने कहा है कि प्लान्टेशन में मदद आप देंगे और एक्सपोर्ट में मदद आप देंगे और मिलों के माडर्नाइजेशन में भी मदद आप करेंगे। लेकिन यह सब काम कौन करेगा? बोर्ड के पास कौन सी मशीनरी है। इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद आप मुझे बताइये कि इस बोर्ड के निर्णय को किस तरह से लागू किया जायेगा और किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट का खर्चा कम हो जायेगा। यह जो कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री है इसमें जितने बोर्ड हैं उतने मैं समझता हूँ और

कहीं नहीं होंगे जैसे नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन, काटन कार्पोरेशन, जूट कार्पोरेशन—सारे कार्पोरेशन ही कार्पोरेशन हैं। इनके सारे आफिसर्स मीटिंग्स ही अटेंड करते होंगे और आफिसेज खाली रखते होंगे। ऐसा लगता है कि हम पूरी तरह से व्यूरोक्रैट्स के ऊपर डेपेंड रहना चाहते हैं और पार्लमेंट अपने सारे अधिकार उन्हीं को दे देना चाहती है। सारी बातों का निर्णय व्यूरोक्रैट्स ही करेंगे। इसमें जो रूल्स बनाने की बात है उसमें भी कम से कम एक साल लगेगा। इसमें कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट के लोग होंगे, एग्रीकल्चर, कामर्स, फाइनेन्स, इण्डस्ट्री, सिविल सप्लाइज, कोआपरेशन—कोई डिपार्टमेंट बाकी नहीं बचा होगा। सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स के लोग इसमें आ जायेंगे।

स्टेट्स के लिए भी 6 नामिनेश आप करेंगे। लेकिन क्या क्वालिफिकेशन होगी उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। 6 स्टेट्स से जो मेम्बर्स आयेंगे वह गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज होंगे या कोई एक्सपोर्ट होंगे—इसका कोई पता नहीं है।

“Six Members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in alphabetical order to represent especially the Governments of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal.”

किसी स्टेट में जूट का कितना उत्पादन होता है, क्या इसके आधार पर रिप्रेजेन्टेशन किया जायेगा?

इसके अलावा इसमें जो यह रिप्रेजेन्टेशन है:

“Two members by the Central Government to represent the exporters of jute manufactures.”

इतना बड़ा बोर्ड होने के बाद भी आपने कहा है कि मेम्बर्स एसोसिएट किए जायेंगे। मैं

मैं जानना चाहूंगा किस आधार पर एसोशिएट किए जायेंगे? एडहाक कमेटीज़ भी मुकर्रर की जायेंगी। तो इस तरह के बिल जब सरकार बनाती है तब क्या वह इस बात पर भी कोई ध्यान देती है कि जो बोर्ड बनेगा उसका फंक्शन क्या होगा? आपने इसमें यह बात भी बताई है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बोर्ड को डायरेशन देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ बोर्ड आटोनामस है या नहीं या वह सिर्फ रेकमेंटेशन का ही काम करेगा? इस बोर्ड को पावर्स क्या होगी? श्री संगमा जी क्या आप आर्डर देंगे कि इसकी तालीम करो।

“The Council shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act.”

32 मैम्बर्स हिन्दुस्तान के इकट्ठे होने के बाद डायरेक्शन्स इशु करेंगे। आप यह तो बताइए कि डायरेक्शन्स देने की क्या जरूरत हुई, इसमें लिखा है कि—

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act.”

मैंने बराबर देखा है कि मंत्रीडिनेट आफिसर की सारी बातें तय करेंगे। इस बिल के पास होने के बाद आप यह न समझ लें कि जूट का उत्पादन बढ़ गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि डैलीगैटेड लैजिसलेशन से बोर्ड कोई फंक्शन नहीं कर सकता है। जब तक कि आपके सारे रूल, बाईलाज और रेग्युलेशन्स न बन जाएं। इस बिल में हमें एक क्लोज भी नजर नहीं आती है कि बोर्ड के डिसेजन्स का किस प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाएगा। इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो काउन्सिल आपने पहले बनाई थी, उसका

क्या हुआ? एक जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया है—यह जूट है या झूठ है। मेरी दृष्टि में यह झूठ है। इसमें भी आपने लिखा है—

“The net loss for the year 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 1,181.18 lakhs as against Rs. 1,552.96 lakhs in 1979-80.”

आपने जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया बनाया हुआ है। इसके बाद आपने काउन्सिल को बदल दिया। यह वही काउन्सिल है, नाम वही चलेगा, जो पहले था, उसकी दास्तां क्या हैं? सेम-कंडीशन्स, घाटे में आप चल रहे हैं। अब उसका नाम बदल कर आपने उसमें क्या फर्क कर दिया, मेरी दृष्टि में कोई फर्क नहीं किया। ग्राब्जेक्ट्स के अन्दर आपने लिखा है—

“It is, therefore, proposed to provide for the establishment of a new Council to be known by the same name as the existing Council set up under the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951, in view of the fact that the existing Council has received international recognition over the years”

जो पहले काउन्सिल थी, उसको आपने क्यों बदल दिया? उसमें क्या सुधार कर लिया? उसके अन्दर क्या-क्या कमियां थीं, जिसके कारण आपने नई काउन्सिल पैदा की? इसमें लिखा है कि गवर्नमेंट अपना शेयर देगी, सरकार कितना रूपया देगी? इस प्रकार आप आफ-चार्टर्ड तरीके से बिल लाते हैं, जिससे देश का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होता है। आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि 1950-51 में हमारे देश से 7 लाख 27 हजार टन जूट एक्सपोर्ट होता था, लेकिन आज वह घट कर 4 लाख 4 हजार हो गया है। हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बराबर घटता जा रहा है। मैं आप को सारी डिटेल्स क्या दूँ लेकिन यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पहले इतना था। 492, 439, 404

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

इस तरह से आप देखें कि बराबर एक्सपोर्ट घटता जा रहा है। आपके कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट की आंखें कब खुलेंगी : वह सोया हुआ है। बंगला देश आगे जा रहा है और दूसरे कन्ट्रीज आगे जा रहे हैं और हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है। यह कुम्भकरण की नींद अब खुली है और अब इनको मालूम हुआ है कि ये घाटे में जा रहे हैं। ये कामर्स में विश्वास करते हैं, व्यापार में विश्वास करते हैं, इनको 20 साल पहले सोचना चाहिए था कि हमारे देश के अन्दर हम लोग किस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ें। यह जो करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा हो रहा है, यह क्यों हो रहा है और इसको पहले देखना चाहिए था। स्मगलिंग हो रही है और तस्करी हो रही है और बंगलादेश जो कि एक नया देश बना है; उसने अच्छी मशीनें लगा दीं और हम से आगे बढ़ गया और वह अब आपको आगे आने नहीं देता है। तो कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट कभी अपनी कमजोरी बताता है कि हमारी यह गलती हुई। अब आप यह बिल लाये हैं और कहते हैं कि हम इसे पारित करें। हम इसे पारित कर देंगे लेकिन आपने पहले कभी यह सोचा कि यह हो क्या रहा है। नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में करोड़ों रुपया का घाटा है। मेरी समझ में यह जो बिल आप अब लाए हैं, इसको बहुत पहले लाना चाहिये था। अब भी जो बिल लाये हैं, इसमें यह कोई सजेस्चन नहीं है कि इसको एम्पलीमेंट करने वाली कोई मशीनरी होगी। ऐसा इसमें नहीं है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

16.32 hrs.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह
(फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, अभी डागा साहब इस बिल के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे थे और मैंने भी इस बिल को देखा है।

सही माइने में ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे रेल मन्त्रालय ने थर्ड क्लास को हटा कर सैकेन्ड क्लास बना दिया है लेकिन डिब्बा वही है, वैसा ही इस बिल में किया था और कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। एक नई कौंसिल बना दी गई है और इससे और भी गड़बड़ डाल दी गई है।

जहां तक नुमायन्दगी का सवाल है, यह जो कौंसिल बनेगी, उसमें नुमायन्दे रखने का सारे अखित्यार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास होगा। अब उसमें एफीलियेटेड ट्रेड यूनियनों के लोग होंगे या नहीं, यह पता नहीं है। जिसे सरकार चाहेगी, रख देगी। इसी तरह से मिल ओनर्स के मामले में भी पूरा अधिकार इसे दे दिया गया है। तो यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। यह जो बिल है इसके ओब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजनस में, उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में यह साफ लिखा है :

“उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन स्थापित विद्यमान जूट विनिर्मित विकास परिषद् इन कृत्यों में से अनेक कृत्यों का पालन करने में असमर्थ है क्योंकि इसके पास पर्याप्त निधि उपलब्ध नहीं है।”

इसमें निधि की बात कही गई है। इस संदर्भ में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने एक नई विकास परिषद् बना दी, अच्छी बात है, बनाइए, लेकिन इसके पहले भी गवर्नमेंट की सेमी और नानसेमी बहुत सी आर्गेनाइजेशन्स थीं, जिनमें से कुछ ये हैं :

Jute Commissioner, Jute Corporation of India, Jute Technological Research Laboratories, Jute Agriculture Research Institute, Jute Industries Assosiation, etc.

जब इतनी सारी आर्गेनाइजेशन्स थी, तब सरकार आज तक कुछ नहीं कर सकी।

इनकी जो पिछली कौंसिल थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। जूट मेनुफेक्चर्स डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल का जो 1981-82 का प्रतिवेदन है, उसमें उसने बहुत से सुझाव दिये हैं लेकिन उन पर सरकार ने कोई अमल नहीं किया है। माननीय मन्त्री जी जहां यह शिकायत करते हैं कि जूट की एक्सपोर्ट में बड़ी कमी आई है, प्रोडक्शन में बड़ी कमी आ गई है और उसका उत्पादन भी हम अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में कम्पीटीशन बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन यह जो कौंसिल बनी थी और जिसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है, इसने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर आपने अमल क्यों नहीं किया है।

न्यूयार्क में इनका एक केन्द्र है, जिस पर 1,91,189 डालर या 9,28,915 रुपये खर्च कर दिये गए हैं एक बरस में। इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिए गए होंगे कि कारपेट-बैंकिंग की क्या डिमांड है। कौंसिल को 47 लाख रुपए का अनुदान दिया गया है, जो बढ़ कर 1, 2 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा। इससे और अच्छा फरनीचर आ जाएगा, लेकिन उससे और कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

जूट टैक्सटाइल की टास्क फोर्स ने फरवरी, 1981 में अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि टी बोर्ड के पैटर्न पर कोई संस्था बनाई जाए। शायद मन्त्री महोदय उससे सहमत नहीं होंगे, इसलिए उसमें कुछ रद्दो-बदल करके यह बिल लाया गया है।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हम जो जूट एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, उसके जहाज के चाजिज ज्यादा हैं, वे कम होने चाहिये। उसमें शुल्क को कम करने की बात भी कही गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि कलकत्ता और हल्दिया

बन्दरगाहों का ठीक इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए, ताकि हम जापान, चाइना, थाईलैंड और बंगलादेश का मुकाबला कर सकें। बंगलादेश के बारे में सुझाव दिया गया है कि उसके साथ मिल कर संयुक्त मार्केट बननी चाहिए, जिससे उसके साथ हमारा कम्पीटीशन न हो।

इस बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल के माननीय सदस्यों का नाराज होना स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि 50 परसेंट जूट पश्चिम बंगाल में पैदा होता है। इसके अलावा 92 परसेंट जूट गुड्ज का उत्पादन वहां पर होता है। बिहार में 14.29 परसेंट जूट पैदा होता है और आसाम तथा आंध्र प्रदेश में 11.82 परसेंट जूट पैदा होता है। पूरे देश में या तो जूट का उत्पादन होता है या जूट गुड्ज का उत्पादन होता है। लेकिन बंगाल का सम्बन्ध इससे ज्यादा है और इसलिए वहां के माननीय सदस्यों की नाराजगी भी ज्यादा है।

बंगाल की असेम्बली और वहां के लोगों ने मांग की है कि जूट का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। इसका कारण यह है कि 50 जूट मिलें बंगाल में हुगली नदी किनारे पर स्थित है। जहां तक जूट मिलों के फंक्शनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने मांग रखी है कि प्रोडक्शन में 15 परसेंट कमी की रियायत दी जाए। वे कहते हैं कि हमें प्राफिट कम हुआ है। वास्तव में प्राफिट कम नहीं हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल स्टेटिस्टिकल आर्गनाइजेशन ने, जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की आर्गनाइजेशन है, कहा है :—

“The rate of gross profit earned by the industry in the period 1960-1978 had been of the order of 31 per cent over the capital employed. A Business Standard Research Bureau Study of 22 Jute Mill Companies of different size groups found the rate of profits after tax negative for 1978-79 and

(श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह)

1978-79, but a phenomenal rise was noted in 1979-80 to the extent of Rs. 26.2 crores which came down to Rs. 8.3 crores in 1980-81."

सरकार को स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझना चाहिए। मैं मार्किट थ्यूरी से प्रभावित हो कर राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं वास्तविकता के दृष्टिकोण से कह रहा हूँ। जूट ग्रीजर को सही कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। बाजार में जूट का बड़ा हिस्सा होर्दिन्ना के माध्यम से पहुंचता है। अभी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने बताया है कि जूट के बहुत बड़े किसान नहीं हैं। हमें आने वाले खतरे से सावधान रहना चाहिए। जो किसान जूट पैदा करता है, अगर वह धान पैदा करने लगेगा, तो जूट का उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा।

1948 में यह उद्योग 44 परसेंट फारेन अरनिंग अर्जित करता था लेकिन आज वह अरनिंग केवल 2 परसेंट के करीब रह गई है। इसका कारण यही है कि जो व्यापारी वर्ग है उसके दिमाग में यह बात साफ है कि माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं करना है लेकिन इण्डस्ट्री भी चलानी है और सरकार से रियायतें (कंसेशन) लेने में भी कामयाब होना है। यदि यही स्थिति रहेगी तो पटमन उद्योग कभी पनप नहीं पायेगा।

इस बिल के माध्यम से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार द्वारा गुमराह करने का एक रास्ता है। यदि यह सिक इण्डस्ट्री है और यह कहा जाता है कि सिथेटिक गुड्स की डिमाण्ड ज्यादा है और उससे कम्पीटीशन है तो कोई दूसरा सक्स्टीट्यूट बनाने की तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया? यह काम कौंसिल अब करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह कौंसिल बाध्य कर देगी? 16 जूट मिलें अपने मजदूरों को बेकार बैठा देती हैं, हजारों मजदूरों को और

जो 6 मिले सरकार द्वारा नेशनलाइज्ड हैं उनके जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं वह भी उसी पद्धति का अनुकरण करते हैं जो कि प्राइवेट मिलें करती हैं। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो लाखों लोग जो जूट उद्योग पर आधारित हैं उनकी आर्थिक दशा कभी सुधर नहीं सकती है। बंगाल के लोगों को जो नाराजगी है वह मैं समझता हूँ और भी ज्यादा होनी चाहिए थी।

मन्त्री जी ने कौंसिल वगैरह तो बना दी है लेकिन वास्तव में कुछ ऐसा होना चाहिए जिससे कि सही मायने में एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके। मैं समझता हूँ जो निर्यात शुल्क है उसको हटा देना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ आपको यह भी प्रयास करना चाहिए कि बंगलादेश के साथ आपका एग्रीमेंट हो जाए। आज ऐसे 6 परिवार हैं जो कि जूट इण्डस्ट्री पर छाए हुए हैं और वे सारे कंसेशन लेना चाहते हैं। जब ये मिलें फायदे में चल रही थीं तब क्या उन्होंने अपना फायदा लोगों में बांट दिया था? यदि सही मायने में इस इण्डस्ट्री का बचाना है, मजदूरों को काम देना है और किसानों को भी उनकी फसल की सही कीमत देनी है तथा इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में अपनी साख भी बनाकर रखनी है तो सरकार को इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। आज चावल की बोरी के मामले में थाईलैण्ड हमसे आगे है और ऑस्ट्रेलिया में हमारी डिमाण्ड गिर गई है। इस प्रतिवेदन में है कि डिमाण्ड बढ़ सकती है तो फिर उसके लिए आपको रोका किसने है?

इसमें जो आप कौंसिल बना रहे हैं वह लगता है एक पूरी असेम्बली हो जायेगी। वे लोग क्या करेंगे, ईश्वर ही जानें। मैं समझता हूँ मन्त्री जी को यह बिल लाने से पहले इन सभी बातों को सोचना चाहिए था। मैं उनसे पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि वे राष्ट्रीयकरण करने

के लिए यहां पर कोई बिल लावें और यह इण्डस्ट्री जो मृतप्राय है उसको बचाने का प्रयास करें।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इन दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसे कि अभी मुझ से पहले मेरे साथियों ने कहा है, हम सभी को यह मालूम है कि इस देश में पटसन उद्योग दम तोड़ रहा है और उसके सामने अनेक प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं। मेरा यह पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार जो विधेयक इस सदन में लाई है वह जब कानून बन जायेंगे तो यह समस्याएँ दूर होंगी और जूट उद्योग के विकास के लिए तरह तरह की सहूलियतें प्रदान की जायेंगी।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि आप सभी जानते हैं कि जूट एक बहुत ही उपयोगी वस्तु है, जिस का इस्तेमाल अनेक कामों के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे जैसे भारत में और संसार में इसका औद्योगिक विकास बढ़ता जाएगा, जूट की उपयोगिता और भी अधिक बढ़ती चली जाएगी। इसका इस्तेमाल बोरे, थैले, रस्सी और कारपेट आदि बनाने के लिए किया जाता है। इस वक्त देश में और दूसरे देशों के अन्दर सख्त जरूरत है। इस बिल के द्वारा निर्माताओं से जो उपकर वसूल किया जाएगा, उसका इस्तेमाल कहां किया जाएगा, किस प्रकार किया जाएगा, इसके बारे में दूसरे साथियों ने चर्चा की है, लेकिन मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उपकर के रूप में जो धनराशि सरकार को प्राप्त होगी, यह काउन्सिल जिसका नए ढंग से निर्माण किया जा रहा है, उसकी मजदूरों, व्यापारियों के हित के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और पैसे का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए। उनको इस प्रकार के काम करने चाहिए ताकि इस क्षेत्र में काम

करने वालों को अधिक से अधिक प्रेरणा मिल सके।

मान्यवर, वैसे तो पटसन करीब-करीब सभी जगह पैदा होता है, लेकिन बहुतायत में अधिक मात्रा में पश्चिम बंगाल में पैदा होता है, जोकि सबसे अधिक पटसन पैदा करता है। वही पर सबसे ज्यादा मिलें हैं, जिनमें कि पटसन द्वारा चीजें निर्मित की जाती हैं। जो हमारे देश के काम में आती है और और उनको हम विदेशों को भी भेजते हैं। यह बात सही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जूट का हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से हमको विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। हमारे पड़ोसी देश बंगला देश का मुख्य स्रोत पटसन है, इसके द्वारा बनी हुई वस्तुओं में हमारे मुकाबले विदेशी मार्केट में छाता चला जा रहा है। उसकी वस्तुएं अधिक देश खरीदते हैं। इसके कारणों में हमें अधिक गहराई से जाना पड़ेगा। मेरी दृष्टि में आधुनिक टैक्नालॉजी ही इसका मुख्य कारण हो सकता है; जिसकी वजह से हमारे माल की विदेशों में कदर नहीं है या उनकी अधिक बिक्री नहीं होती है इसकी ओर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इस वक्त जो जूट के क्षेत्र में समस्याएँ व्याप्त हैं, उन पर सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता से गहराई से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। जब हम इसके मूल कारणों में पहुंच जायेंगे तो उसका निदान भी अवश्य मिल जाएगा। इस वक्त 70 से लेकर 80 लाख टन किसानों का जूट सरकार या कोई भी मिल-मालिक खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं है। मिल-मालिक जो कि बड़े आदमी हैं, उन्होंने तो किसी रूप में रुपया कमाया हुआ है, इस वजह से उन्हें कोई परेशानी नहीं होती है।

(श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी)

लेकिन जो छोटा किसान है, गरीब किसान है, मध्यम वर्ग का किसान है, जो जूट पैदा करता है, जब उसको उसके उत्पादन की कीमत नहीं मिलती है, तो उसकी तथा उसके परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा जाती है। उसको बहुत ही बुरे दिन देखने पड़ते हैं; जबकि इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद उसको नहीं देखने चाहिए। श्रीमन्, इस वक्त हमारे जूट उद्योग में करीब 10 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा जा रहा है और यह जो घाटा जा रहा है, इस के भी अनेक कारण हैं। मैं उन बातों को यहां पर कहना नहीं चाहता और न राजनीतिक रंग उन को देना चाहता हूं जिस से इस बात का वजन हल्का हो लेकिन मेरा यह विचार है कि जो लोग मजदूरों को भड़का कर और अननसेसरी हड़तालें करवा कर लोगों को गुमराह करते हैं, जिन की वजह से ये लोग काम पर नहीं जाते हैं और मिलें बन्द पड़ी रहती हैं, तो ऐसा कर के ये अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इससे मजदूरों का भी नुकसान होता है और देश का भी नुकसान होता है और अगर इन चीजों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाए और इन चीजों को रोका जाए, तो यह जो घाटा है, यह नहीं होगा और यह उद्योग मुनाफे में जा सकता है। जैसा कि मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने बताया है कि कलकत्ता में, पश्चिम बंगाल में वैसे तो देश के सभी सूत्रों में करीब 69 जूट की मिलें हैं लेकिन कलकत्ता में सब से ज्यादा मिलें हैं और उन में से करीब 15-20 मिलें ऐसी हैं जो बहुत ही फाइनेन्शियल क्राइसिस में चल रही हैं और उन्हें सुधारने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान दे कर इन को चलवाना चाहिए। मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने नेशनलाइजेशन की बात कही है, राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है। हम एक प्रगतिशील देश हैं और हमारे सामने बहुत से ऐसे रास्ते हैं

जिन पर चल कर हम अपनी प्रथम-व्यवस्था को सही कर सकते हैं। नेशनलाइजेशन एक अच्छी चीज है बशर्ते कि इस को सही ढंग से लागू किया जाए और हमारे अफसर, हमारे कर्मचारी, हमारे मजदूर, ईमानदारी से और वफादारी से देश के हित को सामने रख कर काम करें। देखा यह गया है कि वे मिलें घाटे में चलती हैं और वहां पर काम भी अच्छी तरह से नहीं होता है लेकिन हमारे देश ने समाजवादी व्यवस्था को अख्तियार किया है, जनतन्त्र की पद्धति को अख्तियार किया है। इस नाते यह लाजमी है कि जिस तरह से और उद्योगों का सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, जूट उद्योग भी इस वक्त यह चाहता है कि उस का तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए और अगर तुरन्त राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है, विचार नहीं है, तो मेरा सरकार को यह सुझाव है कि जिस तरह से नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बना कर जितनी भी बीमार और बन्द मिलें देश के अन्दर पड़ी हुई थीं, उन को सही किया है और एन० टी० सी० जो उन को सौंप दिया है, इसी तरह से जो जूट मिलें चल रही हैं उन को चलने दिया जाए लेकिन जो बन्द पड़ी हैं, ऐसी बीमार मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने में कोई हिचकिचाहट सरकार को नहीं होनी चाहिए। जूट उद्योग में जो इस वक्त दुर्गति हो रही है, उस में एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि हमारा पड़ोसी देश बंगलादेश भी जूट का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादक है और वहां पर जूट काफ़ी मात्रा में होता है और काफ़ी मात्रा में हमारे देश में उस की तस्करी होती है। उसकी वजह से बंगला देश में जितना अधिक जूट पैदा होता है उतनी वहां पर उस की कीमत भी कम है और वहां के किसानों के लिए यह दुर्भाग्य की बात मैं समझता हूं कि

उन के जूट की बिक्री के लिए वहां की सरकार ने अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं की है, जिस से वहां की जूट वहां बिक सके और किसानों को जूट की अच्छी कीमत मिल सके जो कि उसे मिल ही पाती है। दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि उन को खुले मार्केट में जूट बेचना पड़ता है और उस के मुकाबले में भारत में जूट की कीमत ज्यादा है और करीब-करीब दुगुनी है वनिस्पत बंगलादेश के। इसलिए यह जो तस्करी होती है जूट की उस की वजह से इस उद्योग में काफ़ी गड़बड़ हुई है। यहां के किसानों का जूट खरीदा नहीं जाता और वहां पर तस्करी से सस्ता मिल जाता है, जिसकी वजह से यह दुर्गती हो रही है। सरकार चाहती है कि इस स्थिति में सुधार हो और बन्द मिलों को चलाया जाए।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में जूट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है; अगर है, तो सरकार कब तक इस और सक्रिय कदम उठाएगी और उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी। अगर सरकार का विचार नहीं बन पा रहा है, तो उसका कारण क्या है? जो बड़े बड़े मिल-मालिक और पूंजीवादी तत्व मनमाने ढंग से तालाबन्दी कर के मिलों को बन्द किए हुए हैं, क्या सरकार उन के खिलाफ तत्काल प्रभावी कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है या नहीं?

कुछ ट्रेड यूनियनों ने धमकी दी है कि जूट मिलों में देशव्यापी हड़ताल की जाएगी। क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में इस प्रकार की देशव्यापी हड़ताल कराने की योजना ट्रेड यूनियनों के नेता बना रहे हैं; अगर हां, तो इससे निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

क्या सरकार को जूट उद्योग की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में श्रमिकों और मिल-मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों की तरफ से कोई रिप्रजेन्टेशन मिला है और क्या उनका कोई डेलीगेशन सरकार से मिला है; अगर हां, तो सरकार ने उनसे क्या बातचीत की है और उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने क्या आश्वासन दिया है? अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार श्रमिकों के नेताओं और मिल मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई प्रभावकारी कदम उठाएगी; यदि हां, तो वह इस सदन के माध्यम से देश को बताए, ताकि इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट इंडस्ट्री को जो देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी है और जो दम तोड़ने के कगार पर खड़ी है, बचाया जा सके।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, जूट विनिमित्त विकास परिषद् और जूट विनिमित्त उपकर विधेयक के संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक कारपोरेशनों, बोर्डों और परिषदों के इतिहास में एक नई कड़ी जोड़ेगा। लेकिन इन परिषदों के पिछले इतिहास को हम देखते हैं, तो ऐसा नहीं लगता कि इस विकास परिषद् के द्वारा किसी मुनहरे भविष्य का निर्माण होगा। उद्योग विकास और विनिमित्त विधेयक, 1951 के अधीन जूट विनिमित्त विकास परिषद्, जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, अनेक रिसर्च लेवारेटरीज आदि बने थे। उनके काम को देखने से ऐसा नहीं लगता कि इस विकास परिषद् के बनने से कोई नई चकाचौंध पैदा हो जाएगी।

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the
Chair]

(श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा)

एक करोड़ रुपए का वार्षिक खर्चा इस परिषद के बन जाने से जरूर होगा।

17.00 hrs.

एक करोड़ खर्चे का तो सरकारी अनुमान है लेकिन जब वह व्यवहार में आयेगा तो उसका दो ढाई करोड़ तक पहुंच जाना कोई असम्भव बात नहीं होगी। इस बिल में न तो संसत्सदस्यों को रखा गया है और न ही यह बताया गया है कि आप कौन से ऐक्शन लेंगे और उनका कार्यान्वयन कैसे होगा। साथ ही साथ उसका टेन्योर कितना होगा—यह भी नहीं बताया गया है। इसलिए यह बिल बहुत ही डैफेक्टिव है और इससे यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कि पूर्वी भारत का जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जूट उद्योग है जिसमें कितने ही लाख श्रमिक काम करते हैं और लाखों किसानों के परिवार भी उसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, उनका कल्याण हो सकेगा। आज बंगाल में हुगली नदी के किनारे 80 जूट मिलें हैं, साथ ही साथ बिहार में भी 5-7 मिलें हैं और इनके अलावा अन्य जगहों पर भी कई मिलें हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में तो सरकार को एक काँप्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था जिसमें इस उद्योग का विकास सम्बन्धी पूरा विवरण होता। मन्त्री महोदय ने तो नियम बनाने की पूरी ताकत सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथ में सौंप दी है। मैं समझता हूँ जितने भी बोर्ड बने हैं उनमें सिवाय भ्रष्टाचार और घोटालों के कुछ नहीं होता है। फिशिंग इन दि ट्रबुल्ड वाटर्स—इसको सोच करके ही नौकरशाही ने यह बिल फ्रेम करके दिया है। इसके पीछे यही मेन्टेलिटी रही है कि इस परिस्थिति में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठाया जाए। उनको न तो मजदूरों की भलाई की कोई चिन्ता है और न ही किसानों को उचित मूल्य देने की कोई गारन्टी है।

पहले जो टास्क फोर्स बनाया गया था उसने स्टडी करके रिपोर्ट दी कि परिषद में एक स्थायी चेयरमैन होना चाहिए और इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। उसकी जगह पर 32-34 लोगों का एक बोर्ड बना दिया गया है जैसे कि विधान परिषदें होती हैं। इसमें उनके टी ए, डी ए का सारा प्राविजन रखा जाएगा। वे लोग यहां भी रहेंगे और कलकत्ता भी जाते रहेंगे, हवाई जहाज से सफर करेंगे जिसमें करोड़ों रुपए का खर्चा आयेगा।

टास्क फोर्स ने बताया है कि यदि इन मिलों को पुनर्जीवित करना है तो उस पर 35 करोड़ 90 लाख का खर्चा आयेगा। यह जो बोर्ड आपने बनाया है इस पर भी एक करोड़ खर्चा होगा। इस सदन की पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग की 16वीं रिपोर्ट 30 अगस्त, 1978 को लोकसभा में पेश हुई थी उसमें भी कहा गया था कि जे सी आई जो बनी है और जो कौंसिल है उसकी तरफ से मजदूर और किसानों के बजाय जो मिल मालिक हैं, जो जूट इण्डस्ट्री के टाइकून्स हैं, बैरस हैं उन्हीं को मदद मिली है। मैं आपके सामने यह उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा कि जो एग्लो इंडिया जूट मिल है उसकी कैपेसिटी 80 हजार की है लेकिन उसने 155 हजार से अधिक का माल रखा है। हुकुम चन्द जूट मिल, जिसकी कैपेसिटी 70 हजार तक रखने की है वह 105 हजार तक रखती रही है। इसी तरह से बिड़ला मिल की 60 हजार की कैपेसिटी है लेकिन 79.6 हजार तक रखा है। इसी तरह से और भी 22 मिलें हैं जो अपनी कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा माल रखती हैं रही हैं लेकिन आपने कोई डेटेरेन्ट ऐक्शन नहीं लिया है और न ही उनको कोई पनिशमेन्ट मिला है जिससे कि यह साबित ही कि सरकार गरीबों के हित में काम करती है।

इसलिए उस रिपोर्ट में बताया था—

Such offenders must be deprived of credit facilities provided by nationalised banks and other financial institutions so that their capacity to indulge in heinous economic offences is effectively curtailed."

उस रिपोर्ट में स्व० ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब ने दिया था, उसको मैं कोट करना चाहूंगा—

"It is amazing" Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said, "that in a span of 10 long years, not even a single person in jute trade which is seething with malpractices and economic offences, violating Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) was prosecuted. Neither there is a single instance where the maximum penalty had been imposed in spite of the fact that some of them were found to have repeatedly violated the FERA."

इस प्रकार की जो पहले मशीनरी रही है, उसमें किसी भी प्रकार से अवैध काम करने वाले लोगों के साथ कड़ाई से काम नहीं लिया गया। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The total time allotted is only 2 hours for this Bill. It is for your very kind and sympathetic consideration.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Time should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER - For everything we cannot extend the time, we have to finish it. It is not like this. We cannot extend the time for every Bill. We are very much behind schedule in this Session. I cannot extend the time. Please complete it.

श्री रत्नो लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सरकार द्वारा किसानों को उचित कीमत दिलवाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक उत्पादन का यह क्षेत्र विकास नहीं कर पाएगा। जब तक इसके मूल्य

को स्थायी नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक सिर्फ मिलों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आधुनिकीकरण नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक इसका विकास सम्भव नहीं है। जे.सी.आई. द्वारा जो 182 रु० सपोर्ट प्राइस मुक़र्रिर किया गया है, उस पर किसानों का सामान नहीं खरीदा जाता है, उसको डिले कर दिया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से किसानों को 80-90 रु० प्रति क्विंटल जूट किसानों को बेचना पड़ता है। ये लोग इस प्रकार अपना उल्लू सीधा कर लेते हैं और किसान का सारा माल खरीद लेते हैं, इस तरह से किसानों का विकास नहीं होता विनाश होता है। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. B.K. Nair will speak. I would request all hon. Members not to take more than five minutes. We have already exhausted 2 hours.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, I know that on this Bill the earlier speakers got more time. So, why can't you extend the time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody has taken more than 12 to 15 minutes. My record is here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must go through the Bill. The Bill is for the increase of cess. It is a small Bill.

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything is important for you. I cannot convince you. I am not going to call you.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, I welcome these two Bills to the extent that they try to seek to modernise the jute industry and to effect some improvement in the jute mill industry in the country.

(Shri B. K. Nair)

Their objectives are limited. There was a Council which was set up in 1976 under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. It has taken six years of functioning. Now the Government finds that something is lacking. I find that the small attempt being made now and the course of action to remedy the ills of the industry should have been adopted much earlier. They should not have waited for about seven long years if the legislation was inadequate. Now they have come to the conclusion that this was not effective.

This is a limited measure. We are only re-constituting the whole thing increasing the number of members and providing more funds. The old Council had funds made available to the extent of Rs. 51 lakhs in 1981-82 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 55 lakhs. That was at the rate of 125%. At the rate of 1% now it is going up to Rs. 4 crores. The Minister says it would be Rs. 6 crores or so. With adequate funds and expanded activities this new Council may be able to bring back the industry to health in course of time. But the major ailment of the industry, as you find, sir is in the whole of Bengal. Not only jute, you take any industry over there. All of them are sick. The entire State is sick. Take textile industry the Notional Textile Corporation. The Bengal unit has taken the cake in regard to losses. In coal the Eastern Coalfields are the worst sufferers amongst the regional units. Take electricity. The whole thing is going down. Even in D. V. C. they were having a strike. The strike was against an appointment. A new Managing Director was appointed. They gheroad him. A Minister of West Bengal govt. organised this strike. How can industry thrive in the State in these circumstances?

Even in the matter of paddy cultivation what is their own production. In paddy they are going down. Kerala and West Bengal are the only States where paddy cultivation and production are going down. In Haryana and Panjab, the production has gone up four to five times. Why should Bengal suffer like this? There is too much of politics. They inject too much of poli-

tics in everything. Can you imagine Government going on strike, a Cabinet calling for a strike? The root cause of industrial sickness is the sickness in administration. They are complaining about corruption and mis-management in the jute industry. But I feel that the jute mill owners and jute employers are humouring the political parties and the Government of West Bengal as well. The complaints are made against the Central Government. They want nationalisation. Why do you spend so much money on the sick units? If units are sick why take them over? What is the advantage? All of them have suffered loss to the extent of crores of rupees. They have never been able to cure sickness.

My suggestions are that the workers should be given proper representations and participation. The original Industrial Development and Regulation Act and the present Act provide for certain amount of participation by the workmen in the industry. Keeping out side politicians, the workers themselves can be given some representation, some control and some sense of management and participation. Sickness of units in the jute industry must be due to financial mismanagement. Why should not Govt. convert the loans from banks and other institution into shares? There must be converting clauses regarding these loans. Why are a few people allowed to carry on with these benefits, perks and the several advantages without any adequate share participation? Why do they not try to convert the whole thing into shares so that the owners' own control will be limited? With such measures, I think, some improvements could be effected.

But the main thing is that the Bengal Government and the Bengal Parties should realised that they owe something to the people of India and to the entire nation. They are putting too much of politics in the industries. Politics and industry do not go together.

I would like to make one or two appeals to the Honible Minister. There is a cashew industry in Kerala. It also employe about one and a half lakh of persons in about 200

units. It is also one of the most important industries from the economic point of view of that State. This industry earns a foreign exchange of more than Rs. 300 crores. I have been appealing to the Government again and again to set up some sort of a Board so that there could be some coordination at the stage of cashew cultivation, production, export etc. Lot of activities can be taken up by this board. For example, they can render technical advice allocation of area. Study of markets also can be done. These can be controlled and coordinated only through a Cashew Board which we have been requesting the Government to constitute. That can help the industry to develop in a scientific and coordinate manner. I am appealing so many time to the Government to think of setting up a board for the cashew industry.

We are going to set up a council for the jute industry. Now, there is already Authority for the marine products export development. That Authority has been defunct for more than a year now and the Parliament elected two representatives of this august body to serve in the new authority when set up in April last. But the authority has not been set up. The Government is keen about setting up councils and authorities. But where is the earnestness in making then function. The marine product industry is not a small industry. It earns more than Rs. 250 crores by way of export.

A reference has been made in the statement of objects of the present Bill that about 40 lakhs of people are engaged in the cultivation of jute. But they are not given any representation in the council. Nor are they given in any other board. As far as the Government is concerned, "industry" means only the owners. . . it may be technicians, but not the ultimate growers, not the primary producers. In the case of jute as also in other industries, the primary producer is neglected. In marine products export industry also, only the exporters, processors etc., are given representation in the authority, not the fishermen who are collecting fish in the deep sea. So, the Government should examine this matter of lopsided representation. This sort of approach will not help the Government to fulfil its objectives.

As regards cashew industry and the fishery industry, I would suggest that the decision for the constitution of boards or councils be expedited and councils be set up. Let us hope that it would give necessary assistance and support to help the growth of these industries.

With these words, I support these Bills.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय सदन के सामने दो बिल विचाराधीन हैं : एक जूट विनिमिति विकास परिषद् विधेयक है और दूसरा इसका सहायक बिल है, जिसमें उपकर के रूप में कुछ धन अर्जित करके इस बिल की मंशा को पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

एक लंबे अरसे से जूट उद्योग की गड़बड़ियों, मिलों की बंदी, मजदूरों की बेकारी और उत्पादन की गिरती हुई दशा को देखकर आवाज़ उठती रही है कि इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। आज भी विरोध पक्ष की सदस्यों ने साफ तौर से 'राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है। विरोध पक्ष के जो सदस्य बोले हैं, उनकी मंशा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। उनका मस्तिष्क साफ है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करना आवश्यक है। दिक्कत सिर्फ यह है कि जब कुछ अन्य सदस्य बोल रहे थे, तो ऐसा लगता था कि जैसे वे भयभीत हैं, उनकी आंख नीची और जुबान दबी है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इसका क्या कारण है। वे जानते हैं कि कहां क्या गड़बड़ी है और उसको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। इसलिए उनको साफ कहना चाहिए था।

माननीय सदस्य, प्रो० रगा बैठ हैं। मैं उनकी बड़ी इज्जत और आदर करता हूं उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण के सवाल पर एक बड़े मारके की बात कही कि यह देश मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर चलने के लिए कटिबद्ध है। "यह देश कटिबद्ध

(श्री रामलाल राही)
है", उनके ये शब्द सुन कर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश इसके लिए कतई कटिबद्ध नहीं है। यह ख्याल गलत है। अगर देश मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर चलना चाहता है, और अगर यही दृष्टिकोण रहा, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं, जब देश दिवालिया हो जाएगा।

मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि रंगा साहब देश के उद्योग और व्यवसाय पर निगाह डालें। उदाहरण के लिए चीनी उद्योग सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी है और निजी क्षेत्र में भी है। यही स्थिति जूट उद्योग और परिवहन उद्योग की है। समय की कमी के कारण मैं और उद्योगों का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। अगर रंगा साहब, या कोई दूसरे माननीय सदस्य, स्पष्ट और निष्पक्ष ढंग से देखेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि इन तीनों उद्योगों में इतना भ्रष्टाचार, गड़बड़ी और लूट-खसूट है, जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। निजी क्षेत्र में एक बस का मालिक एक बस चलाता है और आठ बसें और बना लेता है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक डिपो में सौ बसें दी जाती हैं, और वे सब बर्बाद कर दी जाती हैं। जो व्यक्ति निजी क्षेत्र में एक बस से लाखों रुपये कमाता है, जब वह सरकारी क्षेत्र में आता है, तो घाटा ही घाटा होता है। साफ है कि चूंकि निजी क्षेत्र में निजी लाभ की भावना काम करती है, इसलिए व्यक्ति अपने काम को ज्यादा ध्यान के साथ करता है। इसकी तुलना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में लूट होती है।

इसी तरह आपने देख लिया है कि जूट के निजी क्षेत्र में लूट हो रही है और सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी बहुत गड़बड़ हो रही है। इस स्थिति में हम क्या करेंगे? हमें एक रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा। निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग उसको गन्दा करते हैं, उसको चलने नहीं देते हैं, ताकि उनकी मोनोपली बनी रहे। इसलिए

एक रास्ता निश्चित रूप से आपको बनाना पड़ेगा वरना हर क्षेत्र में—चाहे वह उद्योग हो या व्यवसाय है, चौपट ही दिखाई देगा। दूसरी ओर जो बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे माला माल होंगे। टाटा बिड़ला जैसे लोग माला माल होंगे लेकिन जो ब्वायलर पर गन्ने की खोई भोंकने वाला है वह गरीब का गरीब ही रहेगा।

मुझ से कुछ लोग कहने लगे कि बड़े उद्योगपति बड़े दानी होते हैं इसलिए निजी क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि बिड़ला को देखिये, कितने बड़े-बड़े मंदिर बनवा रहा है तो मैंने कहा कि मंदिर बनवा रहा है, हास्टल क्यों नहीं बनवा रहा है, स्कूल क्यों नहीं बनवा रहा है। उनके उद्योगों में जितने लोग काम करते थे, कुली से लेकर अफसर तक, केवल उन लोगों के लिए ही अगर उन्होंने एजुकेशन का काम कर दिया होता तब भी हम समझते कि वे कल्याण का काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वे माला माल हो रहे हैं और वे लोग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को खरीद लेते हैं, उनको ठीक से काम नहीं करने देते।

सरकार अब एक नया बोर्ड बनाने जा रही है। इससे पहले भी कोई बोर्ड था और वह भी कुछ टैक्स वसूल करता था। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस बोर्ड ने क्या किया था। आज कितनी ही जूट मिलें बन्द हैं और हजारों मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उत्पादन गिर रहा है और विदेशी बाजार में भी देश की साख गिर रही है क्योंकि माल बड़ा घटिया होता है। आपने उसको चैक करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। सरकार की कमजोरी और उदासीनता के कारण ही यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। इस बिल को मैं दो कौड़ी का बिल

मानता हूँ और बुद्धिहीनता का परिचायक समझता हूँ। इस सदन में जब तिलहन बिल के ऊपर बहस हुई थी तब भी मैंने निवेदन किया था और फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसके हाथों से काम होना है यदि उसकी उपेक्षा की जायेगी तो हर जगह काम फेल होगा। जो जूट उत्पादन किसान हैं उनका कौन रिप्रजेन्टेटिव है? मैं धारा 3 (4) (ख) की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ:

“8 से अनविदा ऐसे सदस्य जो निम्न-लिखित संबंधित केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रालयों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जो वह ठीक समझे, नियुक्त किये जायेंगे...”

इसमें कृषि मन्त्रालय होगा, वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय होगा; वित्त मन्त्रालय होगा आदि। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो अधिकारी और व्यवसायी होंगे इनको नामजद भी सरकार ही करेगी। आप कहते हैं कि आटोनामस बाड़ी होगी और नामजद आप करेंगे तो यह विरोधाभास मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। आपके जो बोर्ड हैं वह इसलिए फेल हैं कि उनका सरकारीकरण कर दिया जाता है और वहां पर सरकार के निर्देशों से काम होता है। इसीलिए आपके जितने भी बोर्ड और निगम बने हुए हैं वहां पर गड़बड़ होती है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपा करके इस बिल को वापिस ले लें। यदि आप वापिस नहीं लेते हैं तो आप इसको प्रवर समिति को भेज दीजिए। यदि आप इसको बहुमत होने की वजह से पास

करा लेते हैं, तो मेरा आप से एक निवेदन है, इसमें आपने कुछ राज्यों का जिक्र किया है। वे राज्य जहाँ पर जूट का अधिक उत्पादन होता है, वहां के रिप्रजेन्टेटिव होंगे। क्यों? कम उत्पादन करने वाले राज्य क्यों इसमें शामिल नहीं होंगे, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। जूट जिन-जिन राज्यों में पैदा होता है, चाहे वह सौ गांठ हो या हजार गांठ हो, रिप्रजेन्टेटिव हर राज्य का होना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, जूट के व्यवसाय में आप इसीलिए पीछे हैं, क्योंकि बंगाल की इसमें मोनोपली है। बंगाल का उद्यमी, वहां का उद्योगपति बंगाल से बाहर व्यापार होने ही नहीं दे रहा है लेकिन आप जहां पर कम जूट पैदा होता है, वहां मिलें नहीं लगा रहे हैं। यदि आप वहां पर मिलें लगायें तो किसानों को भी लाभ होगा। हमारे सीतापुर के दो तहसीलों में जूट पैदा होती है। एक लखीमपुर जिला है, जहां पूरे जिले में जूट पैदा होती है। बाराबंकी और बहराइच जिले में जूट पैदा होती है। वहां के तमाम लोगों ने मांग की है कि सीतापुर, लखीमपुर और बाराबंकी के बीच में एक जूट उद्योग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस अवसर पर मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। यह आप जानते हैं कि जूट एक नकदी फसल है जूट ही नहीं गन्ना, मूंगफली आदि भी नकदी फसलें हैं इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में नकदी फसलें हैं, उन क्षेत्रों का सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए। उन क्षेत्रों में वहां फेक्ट्री लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। एक निवेदन यह भी है कि सीतापुर और लखीमपुर के बीच में एक जूट फेक्ट्री लगाने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।