

[Shri Dhamankar]

because it is unauthorised, if you want to collect Rs. 400 per loom every year, it is not practicable. Instead of paying Rs. 400 to the Government, they will pay Rs. 50 to the official of the excise department as bribe and pocket the rest. In my constituency of Bhiwandi there are more than 30,000 unauthorised powerlooms. I would request the Commerce Ministry to find out from the Finance Ministry whether they are getting penalty to that extent. I do not think they are getting it to that extent. It actually goes to the pockets of the corrupt officials. It is a loss of the Government revenue. The weavers have been forced to adopt these tactics because of the high penalty. I feel that this question requires re-examination. Some penal levy should be recovered from them. But once you recover the penal levy, they should be allowed to run the powerlooms normally. It should be the normal fee of Rs. 50 per loom upto two powerlooms.

Coming to the artsilk industry, the viscose producing units enter into an agreement with the powerloom weavers in Amritsar, Gujarat and Maharashtra to supply yarn. But what actually happens is, they supply viscose yarn to the powerloom weavers, when it suits them, when the market is low. But when the market for viscose is high, they do not supply it. They do not honour the agreement, but sell it in the open market for the high price. So, the Textile Commissioner must see to it that the agreement is honoured every year, as desired by the Commerce Ministry, so that the powerloom owners get their quota of viscose at the rates prescribed by the Government.

So far as nylon yarn is concerned, the position is getting worse day by day. Though some relief in duty has been given to the nylon spinners, that relief has not been passed on to the consumer. They are pocketing all the relief, instead of reducing the rates. So, the price of nylon yarn is rising every year and it has become almost

impossible for the weavers to buy nylon yarn from the market. So, for nylon along with viscose there should be quota fixed for the consumer and only the balance they can sell in the open market.

More than 100 textile mills have been taken over by the Government. I feel that they should be asked to produce the type of cloth which will be very cheap, standard durable cloth at cheaper rates. If they are asked to do that, I think the problem of the common man of getting standard cloth will be met. I find from the statement of the hon. Minister that standard cloth will be manufactured even by the powerloom sector.

There is one mill called the Khadesh Spinning and Weaving Mills in Jalgaon, which is running at a loss. Every year that mill is exempted from producing standard cloth. But, before that, it is asked to produce in advance the profit and loss account and the balance sheet. If it is not possible for the mill as it is working at a loss every year, I feel sympathetic consideration should be given to it and it should be exempted from the production of standard cloth.

With these words I support the Demands of the Commerce Ministry.

15.30 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI DALIP SINGH (Outer Delhi): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1976."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on 'Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up further discussion of the Resolution on multi-national corporations moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

The time allotted is three hours, time taken 2 hours 32 minutes, balance 28 minutes.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): It is an important resolution. We are discussing the various sides of the multi-nationals. I suggest that the time may be extended.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I suggest that it may be so extended that it will be finished five minutes before 8 O'clock so that the next resolution may be introduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the sense of the House?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ranen Sen to continue.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): As I was saying the other day, Hindustan Lever invested a capital of Rs. 2 crores, but has reaped a profit of Rs. 25 crores up till now, besides holding a capital of Rs. 45 crores today derived from their business. There is a company called Abbot which invested a capital of Rs. 1 lakh, but is doing a business of nearly Rs. 2 crores a year. The

Anglo-French Co. invested a capital of Rs. 10,000 and they are doing a business of more than Rs. 1 crore. Glaxo have not invested a single pie in this country, but are doing a business of more than Rs. 5 crores annually.

And what are these companies actually doing? Hindustan Lever is producing things like Lux soap and Anik ghee, for which the technique is available in this country. The Coca Cola Export Corporation is producing soft drinks and is allowed to do so though comparable soft drinks are available in this country.

It is not as if Cheseberry Ponds, Johnson and Johnson, things produced are absolutely essential for which technical know-how is necessary. Even then the Government is giving them permission, licence and all sorts of facilities so that they can carry on this looting business in this country.

During the year 1975, 271 proposals for collaboration including 40 cases of equity participation were approved by the Government of India. I will give you one example. One U.S.A. firm called "Erney Company" was producing apple concentrates. What wonderful technique is needed which is not available in our country? Yet, there are firms, multi-national firms who have been allowed to operate here, who simply teach our people how to produce these things. Therefore, these are simple exploitations of our country and is a source of corruption, this dampens initiative that can be generated in our country, but thanks to the policy of the Government of India, if there is a grain of truth in the disclosure about CIA in USA, there is no reason to believe that India is free from such activities and corruption by officials through the multi-national corporations.

I will cite one example. There is a drug company called Searley. In the year 1965, they make some contraceptive pills. They wanted to introduce them in India. They held a symposium in 1965 which was not successful. Then