

Tourism & Civil Aviation

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I see your preference.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no question of preference; there is no choice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementaries.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: I am not putting supplementaries.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementaries, please. It cannot be a running commentary. I am on my legs. Please sit down. You have finished Mr. Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are cut motions by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Shri C. H. Mohammad Koya.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Now, there are cut motions by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Shri C. H. Mohammad Koya. Since none of them is here in the House, I put them to vote together. I have to put them to the House.

Now, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 80—82 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.”

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussions and voting of demand Nos. 83 to 85 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which four hours have been allotted.

Prof. S. L. Saksena and Shri Bhogendra Jha have tabled cut motions to the Demands relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I would like to know if they are present in the House. They are not present. So, the cut motions are not being moved.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 83—85 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines.”

[Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Steel and Mines.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83	D-partment of Steel	8,80,88,000	88,52,25,000	44,04,41,000	3,26,36,25,000
84	D-partment of Mines	4,75,000	..	23,75,000	..
85	Mines and Minerals	6,00,93,000	16,70,52,000	30,04,68,000	83,52,62,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. C. Halder.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The procedure is that 15 minutes are allowed for the members to move their cut motions....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri K. C. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, despite the claims of the Steel Ministry that the steel industry in India is passing through a period of crisis, the Government visualised on installed capacity of 12 million tonnes of steel by the end of the Fourth Plan. The Report of the Ministry notes:

"No increase in capacity could, however, be achieved by the end of Fourth Plan. The expansion of IISCO to 1.3 million tonnes from the existing capacity of 1 million tonnes was given up by the then IISCO management. The attainment of 1.7 million tonnes capacity at Bokaro also could not materialise. The expansion of Bhilai to 4 million tonnes has been re-scheduled."

What about the Fifth Plan? This is what the Report admits. I quote:

"However, due to constraints on financial resources, the expansion

of Bhilai Steel Plant and commissioning of Bokaro's 4.75 million ingot tonnes stage is likely to materialise in the early years of the Sixth Plan".

In the first year of the Fifth Plan, though the installed capacity of saleable steel was 8 million tonnes, the actual production was only 4.9 million tonnes....

SHRI P. K. DEO: On a point of order, Sir.

I raised a question of procedure which is being so far followed in the House whenever cut motions are to be moved. Usually, 15 minutes are given to the Members within which they are to indicate the Nos. of cut-motions that they want to move and submit the list to the Table. But you have given a ruling that as those two hon. Members are not present in the House, their cut motions are not moved. This is a wrong ruling, according to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not worry for that. If they come within 15 minutes, I will permit them to move their cut motions. There is no need of that point of order. I know the rule very well. If they come within 15 minutes, I will permit them to move their cut motions.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: During 1975-76, the saleable steel would be roughly about 6 million tonnes. Though there has been some rise in the production, it does not mean that there is spectacular rise in output. Even now huge unutilised capacity is in existence in the steel industry.

Now, the Government has come forward with the findings that by the end of the Fifth Plan, there would be 2 million tonnes of surplus production of steel. When the *per capita* consumption of steel in India is among the lowest in the world, the Government considers the production to be surplus. This only shows the growing recession in the country which the Government is hesitating to admit.

The demand for steel in India is falling rapidly due to stoppage of developmental activities and construction programmes of the Government. This is mainly due to stagnation in economy. Hence, the Government now wants to boost exports at a loss when the prices in the internal market is increasing and we are forced to export steel at a loss. This is only increasing the loot of the Indian economy by the Western countries but the Government appears to be totally unconcerned about it. Higher export performance in steel only means higher export loss and weakening of the Indian economy.

The Steel Ministry is now trading with the idea of joint sector and is helping the private sector to mint money at the cost of public sector. The recent example of formation of M/s Mandovi Pellet Ltd. in Goa in collaboration with Chowgule & Company (P) Ltd. clearly shows that though the Government has contributed 33 1/3 per cent of the equity capital of this company, the real cream of profits will be extracted by Chowgule & Co. since they are having a major say in the management. The entire company could have been started in the public sec-

tor. The Manganes Ore (India) Ltd. is another example of such joint sector company where the foreign private sector company is allowed to exploit Indian resources with 49 per cent equity participation. The public sector has thus become a hunting ground for Indian and foreign monopolists. This will gradually convert the entire steel industry into joint sector if this policy is allowed to be pursued in future. TISCO and Tinplate companies controlled by Tatas are already enjoying State patronage and, with Government financial assistance amounting to crores of rupees, they are in a position to strengthen their profitability.

The projected target of ingot steel production has been fixed at 82 M.T. in 1976-77, roughly 13 per cent higher than that of 1975-76. Export of Pig Iron and semi-finished billets will continue to be prominent features in the Steel policy and this is being claimed to be an achievement by the Government and by SAIL.

Let me express my genuine apprehensions about the feasibility of reaching the projected target. The targets have been fixed on the technical capacity of the industry, taking itself completely out of the national industrial scene. The promise that production will not be impeded is reassuring but already two shops in Durgapur Steel, i.e. Sleeper Plant and Fish Plate Plant have been closed down and Wheel-Axle Plant and Skelp Mill are suffering for lack of orders. "Produce-as-the-consumers-demand" may be the call from the authorities but none of the Steel Plants can produce wherever they like. Their product-mix is fixed. I want to know what steps will be taken when one particular product goes a-begging for buyers and what you propose to do with the Sleeper Plant and Fish Plate Plant in Durgapur Steel Plant.

Then, I want to know about expansions. There have been assurances in the past in respect of Alloy

Steel Plant, Durgapur. Today the expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant has reached paramount importance, despite its bad finances, since its existence now depends entirely on the diversification of its end products. For long, we have heard about 'labour indiscipline' being responsible for the losses in Durgapur Steel Plant. The canard has been blasted by your own figures which show that Durgapur Steel Plant has lost 28 crores last year despite their being no loss of even a single man hour. So its ailments lie somewhere else: the cure lies in expansion and diversification. The budget does not ensure any capital expenditure for Durgapur Steel Plant; this must be done.

The Alloy Steel Plant has done fairly well last year as in the previous years. But Government has taken a very discouraging role so far as its expansion is concerned. The production in the plant can be tripled with minimum capital expenditure. The idle capacity in the Plant will be around Rs. 100 crores at the present day valuation level.

Confronted with the problems of heavy stocks and huge outstanding payments by consumers, the steel management have resorted to attacks on the steel workers in general. An average worker in the shop floor is faced with increased workload, decreased earnings and the so-called disciplinary action on any pretext whatsoever. Dismissal without assigning any reason is the order of the day. The services of several employees have been terminated even for small offences. 'Fruitful participation' means the Government signing on the dotted lines. Practically all trade union rights, including the right to protest against management's excesses, have been taken away.

In Durgapur, six activists of a recognised Union were suspended, and

the management is further resorting to vindictive measures.

In Durgapur, in the name of abolishing the contract labour, the Congress leaders were made leaders of fictitious labour cooperatives and are allowed to earn huge profits. The workers are exploited while, for political reasons, certain leaders are given special privileges. Recently, the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union won 71 out of 72 seats in the elections for the workers' cooperative societies, but how is it that the Congress leaders became the President of several fictitious labour cooperatives? This is a clear case of a policy of political patronage given to some persons purely on partisan considerations. The Steel Ministry connived at the victimisation of CITU supporters from these bogus societies and gangsters were encouraged to attack the CITU workers and leaders.

All suspension orders must be withdrawn. I would request the hon. Minister to reinstate all those employees who were dismissed without assigning any reason for nominal faults.

The import of steel and other articles that can be produced indigenously should be stopped. I make a special reference here to wheel-axle plant and stainless sheets for them.

It is a pity that almost all the 105 mini-steel plants have been closed down throwing thousands of workmen out of employment. Government has utterly failed to provide job security and better amenities to these workmen who are now faced with starvation. If Government is prepared to subsidise steel exports by way of not charging the depreciation costs and the like, why should similar measures not be contemplated to bring the mini-steel plants back to life?

During the Emergency, the management of Bhilai Steel Plant arbitrarily dismissed a Joint Secretary of the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union (CITU) without assigning any reason.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Holder]

The real reason for this action was that the trade union functionary concerned, who was in the supervisory category, drew attention to certain corrupt practices of some senior officials of the Plant. The said supervisor was threatened earlier with dismissal if he persisted in his complaints and the employee also drew the attention of the management to these threats. When the attention of the Steel Minister was drawn to the malpractices, he agreed to look into the matter, but nothing has been done so far. On the contrary, the matters were hushed up while an employee showing concern for the good working of the plant is penalised. How then in future workers and employees will come forward with such information if they are suppressed in this manner. I would request the Minister to consider the gravity of the situation and take drastic steps so that the malpractices in the management are stopped forthwith.

A strange thing is seen in the Bhilai Steel Plant. Whereas the departmental construction workers are kept idle, the jobs which they can do, are given to the contractors. Here, the officers of the plant and unscrupulous contractors have made a common cause to cheat the public sector. Though the matter was represented to the Government several times, no action has been taken and the contractors and officers are making money. Is it your concept of 'era of discipline'? —I want to know.

One more thing in Bhilai which must be reported here is this. The management refuses to give office premises to the registered unions except the INTUC. The CITU union requested for allotment of a plot on payment but it was refused by the management. When the entire township is owned by the management, how can a union function in the township without office premises? While the management does not allow non-INTUC union to function in the town-

ship, it is allowing full freedom to a liquor shop just opposite the gate of the steel plant where 200 workers can drink at a time. This is happening even after emergency and the Prime Minister's statement supporting prohibition.

In Bokaro, several steel workers were arrested prior to the Prime Minister's visit to reopen the Hot Strip Mill of the Plant on the 1st of May. When you are showing lack of confidence in the workers, your praise of the Bokaro steel workers has no meaning.

In Rourkela, the steel plant management dismissed a CITU union office-bearer without assigning any reason. In Tensa mine under the plant, a senior trade union leader has been dismissed without giving any reason. This is how emergency powers are misused against workers. The threat of arrest under MISA is hanging against several trade union functionaries. In Tensa mines though the CITU union is recognised by the management, it is denied of any facility meant for a recognised union. You may force the workers to work under regimented conditions for some days but you should not dream of continuing such conditions for an indefinite period.

In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Ulbrum mine in Bankura in West Bengal owned by a private Company. The Company has issued a notice for closing down the mine from 2nd June. 500 Adivasi Santhal workers, working in this mine, get Rs. 2 per day as their wage. These Scheduled Tribe people have no other way of livelihood and if the mine is closed they will have to starve. I would request the Government to take over the Ulbrum mine in Bankura.

17.00 hrs.

The report of this Ministry does not refer to the ghastly tragedy of Chasnala where over 375 workers lost their

lives. During the year under review, there was another tragedy in the same mine which took a toll of 5 more employees. Though the Government has taken over the management of IISCO, the report does not even express any concern at these accidents. There are many more accidents in other mines during the last year in which several hundreds of workers died.

In steel industry also the number of fatal accidents is sufficiently high. In some papers submitted to the Seminar on Safety in Steel Industry this fact was noted. But even now the government does not take adequate steps for protection of workers. In a paper on safety in steel industry it was pointed out that the trade unions' suggestions regarding safety are invariably ignored by the management, resulting in several accidents in industry. The Safety Committees are just formal. The All India Safety Committee in Steel Industry which has about 25 nominees has only 4 trade union representatives while the rest are management's representatives and Government officials. The workers and trade unions who have vital stakes in the safety have no proper representation. The Safety Manual prepared by the Safety Committee has not yet reached the workers in vernacular language though sufficient time has passed. This callous attitude towards safety should be discarded.

Recently there have been several accidents in the steel and mines industry due to the anxiety of the managements to boost production anyhow. This has resulted in ignoring of safety rules which has been responsible for many accidents. Secondly in order to bring down the number of accidents, the government has brought in a new concept of 'reportable accidents' and some accidents though of a serious nature are not being reported. It is necessary to record all the accidents so that the real cause of the accident is studied and remedial measures taken. This

alone would enable us to get an objective view of the situation.

Lastly, despite the general optimism shown about the performance of the Steel Ministry, the underlying dangers can hardly be overlooked. To put the industry on a stable foundation, there must be: (1) a massive investment, (2) expansion and diversification, (3) technological innovations, (4) effective and meaningful participation of the workers in the management (5) demand stimulation by reduction of prices and (6) stoppage of exports at subsidised rates.

I oppose the Demands.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोनी (जमशेदपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव मिनिस्टर स्टील को बघाई देता हूँ कि इनका प्रोडक्शन पब्लिक सैक्टर के जो स्टील प्लांट्स हैं उन में बहुत अच्छा रहा है। हल्द्वर साहब को मैं सुन रहा था। मझे आश्चर्य ही रहा था उनको सुन कर। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उन्होंने पूरी रिपोर्ट पढ़ी नहीं है या जानबूझ कर गलत बोल रहे थे। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट का आउटपुट 7 लाख 51 हजार टन ही गया है। यह सिर्फ सेलेबल स्टील का है। यह अपने आप में एक रिकार्ड है। पिछले सब रिकार्ड्स को यह प्लांट सरपास कर गया है। 1963-64 के मुकाबले में यह 44.4 परसेंट ज्यादा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडियन धायरन एंड स्टील कंपनी को ले कर सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, इस कंपनी को बचा लिया है, लोगों को बचा लिया है और बंगाल का भी बहुत ज्यादा फायदा कर दिया है। मैंने इसका अभी दौरा किया था। इतनी पुरानी मशीनरी होते हुए भी उसका जो रिहेबिलिटेशन हो रहा है वह प्रशंसनीय है और मैं चाहता कि और ज्यादा पैसा आप इसको दे ताकि इस प्लांट को फिर से खड़ा किया जा सके। मैंने देखा है

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

वे कीक ओवन प्लांट बना रहे हैं। पुराना जो ढांचा था उसके ऊपर और खड़ा कर रहे हैं। (इंटरप्राइज)। चासनाला का सवाल दूसरा है। लेकिन इस कंपनी को इन्होंने बचा लिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी मैनेजमेंट आप चाहे रखें लेकिन इसको आप चलाएं और इसको आप रिहेबिलिटेड करें और उनको पैसा दे। वहाँ काम बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है। उसके बाद जहाँ तक सवाल है प्रोडक्शन का, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला, बोकारो, टिस्को, इस्को सब में काफी प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा टिस्को में हुआ है। टिस्को में पुरानी मशीनरी है उसी से 99.1 परसेंट का प्रोडक्शन बिना किसी एक्सपेंशन के हुआ है। कोई उमीद नहीं कर सकता था कि इतना प्रोडक्शन होगा। उसकी एक्सपेंशन के लिये बड़ा जोर लगाया जा रहा था। यह तो मिनिस्टर साहब की लक है कि उनको पुरानी मशीनरी से 99.1 परसेंट माल बनाकर देना पड़ता है। इसी तरह से उनके पीछे लगे रहेंगे तो एक्सपेंशन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इस तरह से आपका काम बड़े जोरों से चल रहा है। मैं आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की इसके लिये बड़ी सराहना करता हूँ। जहाँ जहाँ मुझाव देने होंगे, वह मैं दूंगा, उसमें कोई बात नहीं है। जहाँ तक प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, मेरे मित्र, अगर बैठकर सारी बातें सुनते तो मैं और समझ सकता था।

आपकी जो लांग टर्म प्लानिंग है, इसमें आपको बड़ी कामयाबी होगी। पहले के एक्सपेरियेंस और आइन्दा को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह 25 साल का लांग टर्म प्लानिंग अच्छा है, इस पर जल्द से जल्द पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये।

जहाँ तक लेबर का सवाल है, लेबर का पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट्स में तो है लेकिन अगर बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में भी पार्टिसिपेशन

लेबर को दे दें तो क्या हर्ज है। इससे उनकी काम में जिम्मेदारी और बढ़ जायेगी। अगर उनका एक आदमी वहाँ बैठा रहेगा तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। मेरी यही राय है।

एकॉमोडेशन फार लेबर की गवर्नमेंट की 80 परसेंट की पालिसी है। उसमें से 40 परसेंट आपने बना दी है। बाकी 40 परसेंट को भी जल्दी कम्पलीट किया जाना चाहिये।

एम्पलाइज के बच्चों के पढने के लिये वहाँ कालेज चाहिये। प्राइमरी स्कूल से लेकर स्कूल-लीविंग एजुकेशन से काम नहीं चलता है। अब तो कोई सवाल नहीं है कि उन के बच्चे बनारस या रुड़की वगैरह जाकर कालेज की पढाई पढ़ें। जहाँ वे लोग रहते हैं, वहीं उनकी पढाई होनी चाहिये, वहीं काम वे सीखें और वहीं काम करें। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहाँ आप एक कालेज बनाइये और जितनी एमेनिटीज मॉडिकल वगैरह की हैं वह भी दीजिये। बोकारो स्टील प्लांट की लेबर ने एक मैमोरैंडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर को 1-5-76 को दिया था, हालाँकि मैं तो वहाँ नहीं जा सका, लेकिन उस मैमोरैंडम में 2, 4 बातें अच्छी हैं जिनको कि मान लिया जाना चाहिये।

चासनाला का मैंने मार्च की 1 तारीख को विजिट किया था। वहाँ की हालत मैंने देखी है, वहाँ काम के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि माइन रिलेगी या क्या होगा, वह तो आप देखें। मगर यह जरूरी है कि अगर आपके अफसरान वहाँ के ठीक प्रकार से काम करते तो दूसरा एक्सीडेंट न होता। कम-से-कम थोड़ा सा भी ध्यान रखते तो एक्सीडेंट से बचा जा सकता है। जैसे एक्सीडेंट इज एक्सीडेंट, यहाँ से गाड़ी बाहर लेकर निकले, और एक्सीडेंट हो सकता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक मैंने देखा है, वहाँ कुछ जरूर ढील है। आप चाहे किसी के कान खींचें, जो मर्जी कीजिये।

टिस्को का जहाँ तक सवाल है, इसमें लेबर की रिट्यून्मेंट की गई है। वह किस तरह से की गई है, कुछ लोग आपके पास आये होंगे, या आपने बुलाया होगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जमशेदपुर में टिस्को ऐसी जगह है, अगर वह बंद हो जाये तो 75 परसेंट आर्दमियों को अपना बिस्तर-बोरिया गोल करना पड़ेगा। सब लोग टिस्को पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। वहाँ दूसरी सबसीडीयरी कंपनी है मगर कोई मंडी नहीं है। इसलिये आप टिस्को को हिदायत दीजिये कि किसी भी आर्दमी को निकालने से पहले 2 दफे मौकों। नेशनलाइजेशन की मांग क्यों होती है। हमारी मिक्सड इकनामी है, मांग इसलिये होती है कि लेबर को कुछ हाना है कि अगर निकाल दिये जायेंगे तो लोग क्या करेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि अगर निकालेंगे तो लोग चोर हो जायेंगे, उकैत हो जायेंगे।

इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि टिस्को को अगर नेशनलाइज नहीं करना है, तो कम-से-कम ज्यादा कंट्रोल रखिये कि लेबर के बारे में सबसीडीयरी कंपनी या एन्सीलरी की ज्यादा देखभाल करें। वे बाहर से माल मंगाते हैं, जिम की वजह से रेन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज तबाह हो रही हैं, क्योंकि उन के पास कोई आर्डर नहीं है। मैंने मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री की डिमांडज पर बोलने हुए भी यह बात कही थी। इंडस्ट्री और स्टील दोनों इंटर कनेक्टड हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर हो सके, तो हम को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये। आखिर टाटा के अंग्रेज बहुत से कारखाने हैं। मेरी राय है कि उन के इस स्टील के कारखाने को सरकार अपने हाथों में ले ले।

जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान कापर का सवाल है, उस के दफ्तर को कलकत्ता से हटाने की बात कही गई थी, इस लिए मैं उस को विजिट करने गया था। कलकत्ता हेड आफिस ने 12-4-76 को यह चार्टर सप्लाय किया था। इस के मुताबिक क्लेरिकल स्टाफ में 78

आर्दमी हैं और उन के ऊपर 31 अफसर हैं। यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है।

इस आफिस पर खर्चा कितना हो रहा है? स्टाफ के सबली पेमेंट पर 1,26,000 रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। एक मनेजर से काम चल सकता है, लेकिन तीन तीन मनेजर रखे हुए हैं और एक सेयरमैन अलग है। जहाँ तक बिल्डिंग के किराये का सवाल है, एक फ्लोर के लिए 28,717 रुपये माहवार रेंट दिया जाता है। कलकत्ता आफिस को मेनटेन करने के लिए स्टाफ और रेंट पर हर साल 18.56.604 रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं।

अगर इस खर्च को कम किया जाये, तो कम से कम दस लाख रुपये का नफा हो सकता है। 78 आर्दमियों पर कंट्रोल करने के लिए 31 अफसरों की जरूरत नहीं है। वह बिल्डिंग बिड़ला फेमिली की है। वे किराये को और बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को नोटिस दिया है। क या तो किराया बढ़ाया जाये, या बिल्डिंग को खाली कर दिया जाये। क्यों न उस किराये को रेंट कंट्रोल कानून के मुताबिक फिक्स कराया जाये? ये सब बातें अफसरों की मिली-भगत से होती हैं। उन को इतनी पावर दी गई है, जिस का वे फायदा उठाते हैं। जैसा कि मैं ने बताया है, कलकत्ता आफिस को मेनटेन करने के लिए 18 लाख रुपया साल का, यानी डेढ़ लाख रुपया महीने का, खर्च किया जा रहा है। अगर बिल्डिंग का किराया बढ़ गया, तो वह रकम बढ़ कर 25 लाख रुपये हो जायेगी इस से अच्छा तो यह है कि कंपनी या तो अपनी बिल्डिंग बना ले और या वहाँ से शिफ्ट कर जाये। इतने अफसरों की जरूरत नहीं है। दस या पंद्रह अफसर सारा काम कर सकते हैं। जब मैं ने इतना ज्यादा स्टाफ रखने के बारे में पूछा, तो मुझे बताया गया कि इतने लोग तो पुरानी कंपनी के आये हुए हैं। हम ने इतने आर्दमियों को रखने का कोई ठेका नहीं लिया हुआ है।

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोझी]

इस खर्च को कम करना चाहिये। कारखाने में नफा इस तरह की बचत करने से ही होता है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि मिर्क प्रोडक्शन से ही नफा होगा। प्रोडक्शन बड़ा अच्छा हो रहा है, लेकिन मेहरबानी कर वे सीकेज को भी रूंद किया जाये। यह कितनी भ्रजीब बात है कि 5 लाख रुपये का नफा हुआ और 28 लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिया।

जहां तक एप्रन्टिसिप का सवाल है, यह ठीक है कि 20 पायट इकानॉमिक प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक पब्लिक सेक्टर में एप्रन्टिसिप एक्ट प्रोविजन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पांच स्टील प्लांटों में 295 ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियर, 113 टेक्निकल एप्रन्टिसिप और 2034 ट्रेड एप्रन्टिसिप हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन प्लांटों में यह ताबाद तो ऊंट के मुँह में जोरे की बात है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि एप्रन्टिसिप की ताबाद को बढ़ावा जाये।

जिन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, उन को वहीं एंबार्स कर लेना चाहिए। इस किस्म की बहुत शिकायतें मिल रही हैं कि ट्रेनिंग मिल गई है, अब क्या करें। वे लोग एम० पी० के पीछे दौड़ते फिरने हैं।

मैं इन डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब अपने अफसरों को हिदायत करे कि वे अच्छी तरह काम करे, नहीं तो उन को बहा से हटा दिया जाये।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Tiruttam):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to preface my speech with a few general remarks.

While speaking on Steel, one remembers with gratitude the late Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. It was he who conceived the idea of having three big steel plants with one million tonne capacity each way back in mid-fifties. It was with that vision of his and his daring that the public sector has

grown to its present size. We have been able to reach both in the public and the private sectors double the level of production which we conceived of, namely, nearly 6 million tonnes only after two decades. We may double the present level of production in another decade. We appreciate his foresightedness and his daring and his vision. He may be truly called the father of the steel industry in the public sector.

The steel industry covers the biggest segment of our investments in the public sector. In all public sector units, covering about 129 in number, out of the total investment of more than Rs. 7,000 crores, the steel sector alone accounts for a total investment of more than Rs. 2,000 crores which means that 30 per cent of our total investment has gone into steel. That is the biggest segment, as I said, in the entire public sector industry.

Now, Sir, what do we find? Does this ministry come up before Parliament for scrutiny every year? No; it was not discussed last year; year before last it was discussed and the year previous to that, it was not discussed at all. I would like to submit and you may tell the Speaker that it should be possible for this House to go into the details fully and see the working of this ministry every year. Every year this important ministry should be taken up for scrutiny by the House and I should say that all the economic ministries must be brought before the House and they should be discussed so that the House knows, the country knows where we stand. This year, for example, we have been given only four hours to discuss this Ministry. God be thanked, which means Raghu Ramaiah be thanked, that this ministry is not pushed out at all; at least on the penultimate day, we have been able to discuss the demands of this ministry.

I would like to make a suggestion. Since the days of Shri Mavalankar,

much water has flown under the Jamna Bridge. We have changed the Rules of Procedure and this House is given the opportunity to discuss many things if did not discuss before. So, even if tomorrow the guillotine is going to be applied and several ministries demands are to be passed without a discussion, even after that, what stands in the way of the House from taking up such ministries for a discussion. I should like to place this suggestion before you and, through you, the Speaker and also the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that we should be allowed to discuss the ministries even after this under a suitable motion. This ministry is fortunate enough in having a dynamic person to be in charge of it and I should congratulate him and also the SAIL for the very good performance they have put up; in the year 1975-76, they have reached the production level of 5.7 million tonnes of saleable steel which is 16.4 per cent more than what they did in the year 1974-75. In that year, they produced only 4.9 million tonnes and now for the very good results achieved, I should congratulate the Ministry. We should while congratulating the ministry, remember that the major factor which contributed to this happy development is this. It is the product-mix engendered by the emergency, namely, improved availability of inputs, improvement in industrial relations, better discipline among the workers and cooperation between labour and management which were responsible for this development. All these things together which I called the product-mix of the emergency have contributed to this happy result; and the railways have done a wonderful job. Formerly there were complaints regarding non-availability of wagons, etc. but last year the railways have done a wonderful job. They have moved inputs into the steel factories more than what was targeted for and moved finished goods out of the steel factories more than targeted for. This is very encouraging.

Sir, there is one thing which is not so encouraging. Out of 5.7 million tonnes we are told that more than 6 lakh tonnes have been exported and out of a targeted production of 6.5 million tonnes in 1976-77 you have already booked orders for 2 million tonnes which means that during the last year and the coming year the nation will be consuming less than 5 million tonnes of steel. For a big country like India with a population of 600 million people the consumption of less than 5 million tonnes of iron and steel shows that there is something basically wrong with our economy. The planners should take care of this situation and try to remedy it as early as possible. Let alone the population of 600 million, even if our population had stood at the same level as it was when we achieved Independence, that is, 350 million, I ask you whether the consumption of less than 5 million tonnes is anything sufficient. It is believed that consumption of iron and steel in a country is the index of the progress of that country and measured by that index, it seems that there is something wrong with our economy, it is sick and suffering.

Sir, on the matter of export, I would like to utter a note of warning. We are happy that the export of steel brings the much needed foreign exchange but I would like to know at what price! Are we not exporting at a price lower than what we are selling to our own people? If so, the question that arises is, are we subsidising industrialisation in other countries? This is a matter which has to be given serious thoughts. While we are happy that we are able to export—certainly it is more profitable to export the finished products rather than iron ore—if we export at a price less than the cost price or the sales price in this country then what are we doing! Are we doing something harmful or helpful to this country?

Now, I would like to say a few words about SAIL. This was con-

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

stituted in the beginning of the year 1973. The author of this holding company idea, the late lamented Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam was questioned very closely in the House on the function of SAIL and the way in which it was going to work. I would like to say the most important question that was put was by my friend, Shri R. S. Pandey. The question raised by Shri R. S. Pandey was regarding the accountability and answerability of SAIL to Parliament and the country. This is the reply of the Minister:

"The hon. member is perfectly right in emphasising the accountability of the Steel Authority of India to Government and to the country for its operation of such a wide area of our country's economic activity. That is why the Government have specifically laid down that the Steel Authority of India must submit a report every six months regarding the working of that organisation, and Government certainly intend to see that the authorities in charge of the Steel Authority of India are made accountable for the exercise of power which is being granted to them in respect of organising our steel production".

This was a very clear answer that was provided by the then Minister to the question asked by Shri R. S. Pandey. But then what do we find? Has this been carried out? This very clear and unambiguous assurance by the Minister on the floor of the House—has this been carried out? In fact, I wrote to our Minister to send those reports. Half yearly reports means there would have been six reports by now. Even the annual reports for 1974-75 I could not get. There are only two report I could my hands on. Instead of sending the reports asked for the Minister was kind enough to send me a few cyclostyled papers containing some information, valuable information, of course. But is it that was intended by the then Minis-

ter? This is a matter for the Speaker to go into. Also we have the Committee on Assurances. To see whether the assurances given on the floor of the House are being followed or not, observed or not, is the job of that Committee.

I was very disappointed not to receive any report. Perhaps these reports were not submitted. I do not know. The Minister might choose to enlighten us on this point in the course of his reply. But the fact remains that these half-yearly reports which should have been submitted to Government, to Parliament and to the country are not before us.

Now regarding the setup of SAIL and the functions of the Ministry and SAIL. Here also I would like to quote. Kindly bear with me—this is my second and last quotation. This is regarding the functions of the Ministry:

"Co-ordination of the growth of the steel industry both in the public sector and private sector; planning, development, control and assistance to all iron and steel industries" and so on and so forth.

What are the functions of SAIL?

"To plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of the iron and steel and associated industries such as iron ore . . . ; to coordinate the activities of the subsidiaries; to formulate and recommend to Government a national policy for the development of iron and steel and related input industries and to advise it on all policies and technical matters".

These are the important functions. These are huge tasks. I would like to say in paran thesis that this question of the framing of a national policy on iron and steel is yet to fructify. The Committee on Public Undertakings drew the attention of Government and SAIL to this matter. That apart, these two jobs are huge, big tasks. If

anyone says that he can do both these jobs, do justice to both the jobs simultaneously, he will be a very bold man, a very big man—of a type which is not generally available to us. Now these two jobs, the Secretaryship of the Ministry and the Chairmanship of SAIL, are now combined in one person. Can these functions, big jobs, be combined in one and the same person? Can we expect him to carry both? This is a big question.

Now you might have heard this about Arjuna of old. Among the archers of Bharat, he was the one person who could shoot arrows with both hands with equal ease. For that reason, he was called *savyasachi*, the man who could despatch arrows with both hands, the right and the left. Do we have a *savyasachi* in the person of the incumbent of these two offices, of the Secretary of the Ministry and the Chairman of SAIL? I for one would feel that this is too big a job for one man to carry out satisfactorily and this is against all canons of administration. This has been drawn attention to by the ARC, by the Estimates Committee and by the Committee on Public Undertakings. Their recommendation is that these two jobs should never be combined into one and they should be held by separate people, and this should be given effect to. This recommendation which has been accepted by Government, which has been made by various bodies, is sought to be flouted. This, in my view is not a healthy thing to do. Suppose this example is followed by other ministries. Take for instance the petroleum ministry; it has got ONGC, IOC, Cochin Refineries, Madras Refineries, huge, big public sector undertakings; suppose they constitute a holding company and appoint a chairman and make him the chairman-secretary. How will it look? This bad example should not spread; that is what I am warning you about. Similarly, take the ministry of chemicals and fertilizers. You have a number of big fertiliser units; the FACT, the IDPL which has several units and

so on. Suppose that ministry wants to follow your example: holding company, chairman of the holding company is the secretary to the ministry. How will it look like? Then this also leads to two different kinds of secretaries; their daily allowances are different. The chairman of SAIL will get Rs. 175 per day; you and I get Rs. 51; and the Rs. 4000 per month secretary of the Government of India who was looked upon with envy in those days, gets less than Rs. 30 per day. If those two secretaries were to go to Bombay, the chairman-secretary can go and stay in Oberoi Sheraton hotel; the other secretary will have to go into some miserable government hostel and stay there. Is it healthy to have this type of difference and different categories of secretaries?

The public sector industries which we have created are big economic empires. They are bigger than the ministries which create them; they wield greater economic power even than the state governments. They are, I should be excused for saying so, equivalents of the multinationals on the national scene. They have executives. We have abolished Maharajas and nawabs; the executives of the public sector companies are the new maharajas and nawabs. Our hon. Minister is a dynamic person but it is difficult to control the huge public sector undertakings for even the most capable minister. Even Mr. Kumaramangalam, I am told, did this only as a stopgap; he did not want this as a permanent arrangement. One cannot aspire to reign in hell as well as serve in heaven. I say that these two posts should be bifurcated soon. The secretaryship might go, I do not mean to a civilian or an ordinary bureaucrat, but to a technocrat.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): What about techno bureaucrats?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: There is the danger of technocrats growing into bureaucrats; I hope the Minister

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

will give his attention to this matter.
(Interruptions)

Taking capacity utilisation the other day the Minister of Industries thundered against unutilised capacity in the private sector and threatened that they would be visited with punitive measures. In the steel ministry, we have certainly done well in the year 1974-75 and 1975-76; I have no time now to quote the figures. It is better than 1973-74 but it is not better than 1972-73. In the sixties, for three years consecutively the private sector factory TISCO attained 100 per cent production. In three consecutive years in 60s, TISCO attained cent per cent production. IISCO attained cent per cent production in one year during the sixties; and so when we take that into account we have not travelled much. And under-utilisation is still there. This year TISCO will reach cent per cent production. That is something good. But, it is not new because TISCO attained full capacity utilisation during three years in the sixties.

Now, about profitability, in 1973-74, the steel industries suffered a net loss of Rs. 572 crores. In 1974-75 there was a net profit of Rs. 37.0 crores. The HSL had made a profit of Rs. 480 crores but Bokaro incurred a loss. But on the whole there was a net profit of Rs. 36.59 crores. But what about the Government loan that has been taken? The loan taken by the steel industry amounts to Rs. 44.00 crores. What is the interest that has been earned on this loan amount. It was about Rs. 26.23 crores. Now, this works out to about 3 per cent. Now, we are told that Government advance loan to public sector undertakings and the interest works out to between 7 per cent and 10.5 per cent. It is not less than 7 per cent. It goes up to 10.5 per cent, under certain conditions. If you work out the rate of interest even at 9 per cent, this profit of Rs.

26.59 crores will convert into a net loss of about Rs. 12.0 crores. I would like the hon. Minister to explain what is the rate of interest, how they have calculated the interest and how they are going to pay the interest. Other groups of industries for instance, Chemicals group of industries set apart 5 per cent for interest and the Petroleum group of industries' amount set apart for this purpose works out to 10 per cent. I would like to know why the interest has been worked out at such a rate and we are shown the profit.

Another point, I would like to touch is about the sale proceeds. The net sales in 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 546.0 crores. In 1974-75, it amounted to Rs. 865.0 crores, about 44 per cent increase. While the value in rupees has increased, the quantity that was sold has remained more or less the same and the Committee itself has been constrained to point out that "substantial contribution came from price increase on sales." So, by increasing the price we have shown a greater sale proceeds and not by increasing the quantity sold. This increase in price means a bonanza to all private sector industries in the steel segment and they naturally welcomed this because it is not as if private sector will not welcome public sector under these conditions, because you put up the price of public sector products and that helps the private sector and brings a bonanza to them. Why should they object? So this aspect of price increase should also be taken into account.

Now, one word about Salem Steel Plant. It is in my own State. Salem seems to be the cinderella among the steel sisters. While other sisters like Bhilai are over-fed, over-dressed and over-perfumed and are bursting with all good things of life, Salem is like one of the slum children. It is weak and emaciated, looking to Delhi for alms. It has not even the strength to cry, and only recently the mother instinct in the Prime Minister has come

to the rescue of Salem and she proposes to take some steps, and I do not know what they are. Committees are always constituted. As to whether the Committees will follow the mother instinct, I am very doubtful. This project was approved in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 340.0 crores. Now, it has gone up to Rs. 517.0 crores according to one report and Rs. 518.10 according to another. These figures are very dangerous. One report says one thing and another report says another thing. I should say here that the report that has been brought out by SAIL, which has got an authorised capital of Rs. 2000 crores, a mighty sum in India, is a very shabby document. There should be some format, some way of supplying information. They give one set of figures and another publication gives another set of figures! Only Rs. 12 crores have been spent all these years on the Salem plant mostly on land, site preparation and some civil works. For 1976-77, Salem Steel Limited asked for Rs. 16 crores and the generosity of the Central Ministry could not provide more than Rs. 3 crores! It is a very pitifully small sum. I hope the full amount of Rs. 16 crores will be provided for it. The Minister should look at this project with greater sympathy. What disturbs me is, I found a news item sometime ago that if Rs. 16 crores are sanctioned this year, next year they will have to sanction a much larger amount which they are not prepared to provide and so they are not able to provide Rs. 16 crores this year! I do not know if that is true, but if it is true, it is a very funny situation in which we are in. I would like to appeal to the Minister to provide the full amount of Rs. 16 crores and also take care of it next year. In an investment amounting Rs. 400 crores and more, what is Rs. 16 crores? They will be able to tell the minister how to find these Rs. 16 crores. It is not a big amount. With this appeal, I conclude in deference to your wishes, even though I have a few more points.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Sir, as for the performance of this Ministry, production of steel has increased by 15 per cent compared to last year. I congratulate the workers who during the emergency have sacrificed most of their cherished rights and earnings also. The minister also deserves congratulations for the performance. At the same time, there is a big contradiction that has come to the forefront. On the one hand the Steel Minister, the Prime Minister and everybody else have been advancing the cause of more and more production of steel. It has been declared by so many authorities in the ministry that there should not be any cut-back in production. But at the same time, Mr Rusi Mody, perhaps the brother of Mr. Pilo Mody, who is the Director of TISCO has declared that since steel was not selling owing to the recession in the market, products worth Rs. 45 crores had piled up in the stockyard and the money ploughed back into production was locked up, forcing the company to borrow a like amount from the banks. So, in the name of cost control, all purchases have now been stopped. In February 76, a circular was issued not to issue any requisition for spare parts, and it is also necessary, according to him, to obtain permission from the General Superintendent even for purchase of materials worth Rs. 500! I draw the attention of the minister to this contradiction: on the one hand there is a propaganda and demoralisation being spread among the workers, engineers, etc. saying that there is stockpiling. On the other hand, there is a call for more production. This has to be resolved. According to me, if our projections for industrial growth and export in the coming years are any indication, we can safely say that we have a really good case for proceeding with the production and not to have any cut-back. So, the hon. Minister should enlighten us about this contradiction which has come up.

[Shri D. K. Panda]

Regarding export of iron-ore, we feel that we should stop exporting iron-ore. We can use this iron-ore for industrialising our country and in future, we will be able to earn much more foreign exchange by producing more. There should be a specific direction to the policy of export also.

There is absolutely no doubt that the public sector has made certain achievements and it has earned distinction in the production field. But as for the workers who should have been rewarded for sacrifice, what did they get in return? In Rourkela Steel Plant, 14 trade union activists have been removed from service under section 13 of the Standing Order. We have made a special representation about four workers who have organised people in support of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme and declared their full support to the Government, but nothing has been done about them also.

As far as workers' participation in management is concerned, this should be done at the Durgapur pattern. Representatives from INTUC, AITUC and HMS should be taken in the Board of Management.

About contract labour in IISCO, I have received various letters and representations from Burnpur. There, the contract labour system has created havoc. It was stipulated in the first all India agreement that was signed that industries would not employ labour through contract in jobs of permanent and perennial nature. The plant level agreement was reached in 1971 in which it was stipulated that within a period of six months all such workers would be absorbed. After a lapse of four years, we find that only 600 workers have been taken and there are still 1200 workers according to the agreed formula. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that all contract labour who are engaged in a perennial nature of job should be taken over immediately.

The permanent jobs which were being done departmentally on or before 1974 will continue to be done through regular employees. That was also the agreement that was signed on 30-7-75 but that was also not honoured.

Now, what is going on, because of this? The officer-contractor combine has built up and created their own foundation. Therefore we find that the Central and State laws are being violated. The law says:

"In cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same."

But this is not being implemented. These are the agreements which I am quoting. In spite of this, all these rules and agreements have been violated by these contractors. Therefore, I demand that the contract labour system should be abolished immediately as far as Burnpur is concerned.

In regard to Bhilai, the N.M.R. workers are on the increase, against the decision of the national joint consultative committee. Their figure has now gone up to 3,000. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact and request that these 3,000 should be absorbed as regular workers.

About TISCO, I have already pointed out how demoralization is spreading. The time has now come for taking over TISCO, before it becomes actually sick. On 9-3-1976, the AITUC has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister; and prior to it a letter was addressed to Shri Brahmananda Reddy. You will find that subversive activities are going on in TISCO. I would quote only certain things. On 7-3-1976, 2200 workers are retrenched.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded the time by two minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Kindly give me 8 more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can give you only 5 minutes and not 8 minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: How can I finish in 5 minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't argue. Cut it short and finish it within 5 minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: More than 1000 workers have been declared surplus. 8000 workers who were waiting for jobs, have lost their job opportunities. We also come across the activities of foreign agents. Mr. Russi Mody heads the educational institute called the Xavier Labour Relations Institute. We find Father Cario, who is an American citizen, organizing lectures in the name of Moral Rearmament. You will find so many officers from TISCO, TELCO and Tinplate joining them and taking keen interest in them.

In the Dimna Nala area in the hill-side, there is a huge, palatial building, built at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Father of the Colmuri Church having the headquarters at Chaibasa is in charge. This institution, it is apprehended, is conducting espionage activities. There should be an immediate probe into the matter. And before TISCO becomes really sick, it should be taken over by the Government, because the Government has also invested 45 per cent of the share capital in it. It is high time that we do it.

Now, as far as the expansion of the steel plants is concerned, as my friend has put it, Durgapur's performance has shown the way. It has advanced greatly. Therefore, it should be expanded. In regard to the expansion of Rourkela plant, I do not find any mention in the Report, in

spite of the assurance given by the hon. Minister—perhaps on 21-3-1978—while he was in Orissa. Therefore, I demand that it should be immediately taken up.

As far as the development of non-coal mines is concerned, it is definitely necessary that scientific methods, research work, high level technology, all these things are necessary to develop the mineral wealth of the country. Orissa is one of the leading producers of iron ore, manganese, chromite etc. The development of the minerals really involve research development of transport and communications, establishment of industries, export outlet etc. Can we expect Rungta or a Bird & Company to achieve these things? It is difficult for them to do all these things. Moreover, they deliberately do not invest money for these purposes. Therefore, it is high time that these non-coal mines are taken up, especially if we really wanted an integrated policy, as in the case of steel.

The fact that these non-coal mines are in private hands creates the problem of unemployment. There is also dislocation in the mining programme. Only in one place in Orissa 185 mines are idle and out of these 140 are now on leave. If we take over these mines, the nation will be benefited to a great extent, because we know that the development of mineral resources cannot be done by these private companies, much less by those who are already throwing out thousands and thousands of workers into the streets. In that area, in Badbil 5,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. Therefore, I say that these non-coal mines should be nationalised.

In the mines of the National Mineral Development Corporation there is no participation of labour in management anywhere. In UP, though an apex body has been formed, you will be surprised to know that not even for a single day it could operate and not even for a single day any meeting could be fixed,

[Sri D. K. Panda]

because of the non-co-operation of the private mine owners. The participation of labour will certainly lead to smooth functioning and so it should be effectively introduced. But that is possible only if we take drastic action against those mine owners.

श्री जयश्याम शिब (मधुबनी) सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर कुछ बोल इस के पहिले मैं धपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूँ कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के बारे में एकाध शब्द कहूँ। मैं इन की योग्यता, क्षमता और कार्य पटुता से पूर्णतया परिचित हूँ। मुझे इन की क्षमता से परिचित होने का एक अवसर मिला। यह एक भाषण दे रहे थे और उस वक्त जनता को यह समझा रहे थे कि देश गरीब होते हुए भी बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोलने में क्या मे क्या है? इन्होंने कहा कि धन हम अपने यहां कारखाने नहीं खोलते, ज़रूरत की चीजों का उत्पादन अपने यहां नहीं करते हैं तो हमें

पराये राष्ट्रों की ओर देखना होगा। तब वे हूँ जो सहायता देंगे वह सफल देंगे और फिर। कर हम आजादी प्राप्त करने के बाद भी आजादी का सुख और आज़ादी का अनुभव नहीं कर सके। मुझे आज बड़ी खुशी है कि जिस विषय की चर्चा वे लोगों से कर रहे थे उसी विषय में से एक विषय के प्रभावी मंत्री की हैसियत में आज मैं हमारे सामने बडे हूँ। मैं इन का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और इन का स्वागत करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय अब भाषण धपना भाषण अगले दिन जारी रखे।

धपना की बैठक 11 मई के 11 बजे दिन के लिए रद्द होगी है।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the May, 11, 1976/Vaisakha 21, 1898 (Saka)