

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]
concerned has been placed under suspension. Senior officers have visited the scene of occurrence and the situation is reported to be under control.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have instituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, an inquiry by a retired Judge of High Court, into the incidents which occurred in villages Nonari and Sajni.

13.11½ hrs.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up further discussion on the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill after lunch. Shri R. V. Bade was on his legs. We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2 p.m.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri-mati Sushila Rohatgi on the 14th December, 1972, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri R. V. Bade may now continue his speech.

श्री श्रीराम नीवास मीरधा (आगरा) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कॉर्पोरेशन अमेन्डमेंट बिल

पर बोल रहा था और उसमें मैंने विशेष-
कर एक बात कही थी कि कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। किस प्रकार से पैसा यूटिलाइज होता है उसके बारे में कंट्रोल नहीं है। आज मैं आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा पैसा स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कॉर्पोरेशन से महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु को मिला है और मध्य प्रदेश को न तो बैंक से और न सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पैसा मिला है। इसमें ग्राल इंडिया इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक भी काम करते हैं और कोऑर्परेटिव बैंक भी काम करते हैं और उसके साथ में स्टेट फाइनेंशियल कॉर्पोरेशन भी काम करते हैं लेकिन मैं बातान चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक लाख 70 हजार स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स हैं जिनमें से केवल चार हजार को ही मदद मिली है और बाकी को कोई मदद नहीं मिली है। इसका कोई कारण हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे मंत्री जी को यह बताना है कि हमारी स्टेट में जो डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज रहते हैं वह एक आई ए एम आफिसर होते हैं और उनको इस बात का कोई ज्ञान नहीं रहना है कि कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज वहाँ पर पैसा सकती है और कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद करनी चाहिए। इस संबंध में वहाँ से कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कोई टेक्निकल आफिसर रखा जाय ताकि वहाँ पर कॉर्पोरेशन का काम सही तरह से चल सके।

मेरे पास मन् 1971-72 की एनुअल रिपोर्ट है इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेड एंड डेवलपमेंट

इन इंडिया जिसमें कहा गया है कि एक तलवार कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट न तो लाइब्रेरी में है और न ही और एवेलेबिल है ।

"In order that the SFCs may play an effective role in stepping up the tempo of industrial development by the States as well as to discuss important problems that the States were confronted with, a conference of chairmen and managing directors of the corporations was convened by the Finance Minister on November 3, 1971, at New Delhi; in pursuance of one of the recommendations, a working group under the chairmanship of Shri R. L. Talwar, Chairman, State Bank of India was set up to examine the scope for and formulate the mechanics of coordination between SFCs and commercial banks in assisting industries in the small and medium sectors."

तलवार कमेटी जो नियुक्त की गई थी उसकी रेकमंडेशन क्या है उसके बारे में यदि मंत्री जी कुछ कहेंगे तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा ।

अब मैं कलाज के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अब मैं कलाज पर आता हूँ । कलाज 4 में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते प्राविजन होते हुए भी कहा गया है :

The special class of shares so allocated under sub-section (1), shall be--

(a) divided into such number of shares of the same face value as the State Government may, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, determine;

(b) subscribed by the State Government and the Reserve Bank and they may do so in such proportion as may be agreed upon by and between them and the Financial Corporation shall make allotment of such shares accordingly.

इस में शेयर क्या होंगे क्या नहीं होंगे इस के बारे में कोई खुलासा नहीं किया गया है ।

आगे चल कर कलाज 10 में कहते हैं :

"Provided that the Board may, if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest so to do, permit the managing director to undertake at the request of the Central Government or the State Government or the Reserve Bank, such part-time honorary work as is not likely to interfere with his duties as managing director."

पार्ट टाइम नियुक्ति करेंगे । साथ ही यह भी कहते हैं कि एमा पार्ट टाइम मानरेरी वर्क जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर की इष्टीज के साथ इंटरफियर न करे । इस का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

इस के बाद कलाज 14 में कहते हैं :

"Provided that the State Government may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the Reserve Bank, specify the class or categories of posts in respect of which appointments may be made by the Board on such remuneration and other conditions of service as the Board may determine."

[श्री अर० बी० बड़े]

लेकिन आगे का जो प्रोविजन है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ :

"and no regulation made under this Act shall apply to such posts in respect of matters so determined by this Board".

इसका मतलब क्या है? ऊपर तो कहते हैं कि वह अप्वाइंटमेंट करोगे लेकिन बाद में कहते हैं कि बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मामलों में जो इस तरह के अप्वाइंटमेंट किये जायेंगे उन पर इस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत कोई रेगुलेशन लागू नहीं होगा। इस का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

उसके बाद क्लॉज 28 में लिखा हुआ है:

"In section 48 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"(3) All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations."

मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि कौन से ऐसे रेगुलेशन हैं जिनका रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट होगा। इसके बारे में पन्द्रह बीस रोज पहले पार्लियामेंट में सवाल आया था। जो रेगुलेशन पार्लियामेंट के समने नहीं रखे गये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध को इन्फेर्मि-फाई किया गया था, लेकिन वह कौन से रेगुलेशन थे इसका पता नहीं था। बाद में आपने अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता से उस दाव-विवाद को ऐडजर्न कर दिया था। इसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से रेगुलेशन हैं जिनका आप रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट करना चाहते हैं। मेरा केवल यही कहना है कि इस प्रकार का जो प्रोविजन है वह बहुत बेज-रस है। ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये

क जो रेगुलेशन हमारे सामने नहीं हैं उनको रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट दिया जायेगा।

स्टेट कारपोरेशन्स जो हैं उनका वर्क कैसा चलता है इसके बारे में कोई स्टडी नहीं की गई है। अलग अलग स्टेट में किस तरह से काम चलता है, पूरा पैसा कितना दिया जाता है, उसका यूटिलाइजेशन होता है या नहीं। जो नई स्कीम है पैसा देने की उसमें 75 परसेंट इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने कर्जा वापस नहीं किया है क्योंकि यूटिलाइजेशन पर आपका लक्ष्य नहीं है। कोआर्डिनेशन कैसा होना चाहिये इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। आप स्नाल स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को कर्जा देते हैं और बैंक भी कर्जा देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में खुलासा करेंगे कि कहां इंडस्ट्री शुरू करनी चाहिये कहां नहीं करनी चाहिये, पैसा का ठीक यूटिलाइजेशन होना है या नहीं और उसमें पूरा कोआर्डिनेशन होता है या नहीं। अगर वह खुलासा कर दे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

यह जो कारपोरेशन का बिल लाया गया है उसके बारे में हमारी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। बिल का उद्देश्य अच्छा है लेकिन जो बकिंग है वह अच्छी नहीं है। स्टेट कारपोरेशन के भी उद्देश्य अच्छे हैं लेकिन वह अच्छी तरह से फनीशन नहीं हो सकेंगे, इतनी ही बात है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा वेज में जो 18 स्टेट कारपोरेशन बनाये गये हैं उनको कितना पैसा मिलेगा सेंटर से और कितना मिलेगा बैंकों से। इसके बारे में कोई काइ-टेरियन रखा गया है या नहीं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir...

AN HON. MEMBER: You should thank them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: In the normal and correct procedure, I would have liked very much to thank every individual Member who has participated in this debate and has added to the stature and standing of the debate as a whole.

At the outset I should like to say that though many Members have made valuable suggestions, many of them were really beyond the cope and ambit of the Bill. Before I go into provisions of the Bill and reply to the points raised about them about legal and drafting points, may I take the House into confidence about the objectives and intentions of the Government in bringing forward this Bill.

If the House thinks for a moment, it will realise that three Bills have been brought before the House; they are really pioneers in a way. They have added greatly to the statutes on banking and are in consonance with the concept of nationalisation of banks. In the conference which the Finance Minister had in November last, certain important suggestions emerged and these three amending Bills are in the nature of follow-up action in respect of lending institutions as such and irrespective of party affiliations Members. I hope, would welcome the spirit of enlargement and expansion which is behind these Bills. If we understand each other better, scope for differences would become less.

Hon. Members should realise the objectives of these Bills. There are banking and financing institutions in our society. There are other sectors of society, Industry, etc. who may be big or medium or small who want to enlarge the sphere of industrial activities and want to secure more financial resources. If it is a big entrepreneur, his case will have to be

scrutinised under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and other relevant laws. If it is a core sector or heavy sector, he is entitled to loans within certain conditions. Co-operatives cater to the weaker sections of society and they need special emphasis. There may be a new entrepreneur or a technologist or an engineer and he may want to have an industry started. There are medium industries. If these people want to expand greater resources have been placed at the disposal of these lending institutions.

You rightly intervened yesterday to point out the scope of this Bill. The Bill goes to the grass roots, so to say and deals with smaller man's participation, small entrepreneurs. Money should not stand in the way of these people who have ideas and schemes. They may want a little foreign exchange to set little ancillary industries. The quantum of money guaranteed by the SFC does not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs. There was an argument that SFCs cater to the big houses. That argument automatically is untenable because it goes upto Rs. 30 lakhs only. I do not know how with this limit it can serve the interests of monopoly houses. They have to go to other agencies like IDBI or whatever it is. This does not cater to the requirements of monopoly houses or big houses.

Another deterrent is that if the total paid-up capital and that reserves of an industrial concern are more than Rs. 1 crore, it is not entitled to any assistance from the SFC. That also ensures that big industrial and monopoly houses will not be able to get any assistance from the SFC. The primary task of the SFC is to look after the medium and small industries.

The break-up I will give later.

SHRI R. V. BADE: There was a complaint that the banks encroach upon the business of the SFCs. Has the Government looked into it?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: If the hon. member gives any specific

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]
instance, the Government would be happy to look into it because we shall not tolerate any discrepancy or overlapping or interference.

An important objective of the Bill is to bring into the ambit of SFCs a number of other concerns which so far have been precluded from the financing operations. There will be more facilities available to set up more ancillary industries. All these three Bills aim at promoting entrepreneurship, production and export and earning more foreign exchange for the country. That in itself is a very laudable object which any hon. member can take exception to, irrespective of the party to which he belongs. The three Bills form part of one entire total picture to promote industries, open out new avenues for new entrepreneurs and earn more foreign exchange for the country, which is something to be welcomed by every hon. member.

Now coming to the points raised in the debate, there was some criticism about the creation of a special class of capital by the State Government and the RBI. If we examine it, the charge is not tenable. We find that charges of regional disparity have been brought from time to time. We do know there is regional disparity and the Planning Commission, Ministry of Industrial Development, Finance Ministry and other concerned Ministries are trying to remove it some way or the other. The Planning Commission has already got the names of the backward districts in the country. A survey report has been prepared by the IDBI in collaboration with other financial institutions and they have even identified which particular industry can be started in the various backward districts. To a very great extent it is now the responsibility of the State Government, whether it is M.P., Assam, U.P. or Rajasthan, to fully utilise the resources placed at their disposal. The initiative lies in the other court. I think the SFCs can be really helpful in this matter. There has to be a greater coordination between the SFCs and the State Governments. The creation

of a special class of capital will encourage setting up of industries in backward areas because it does not involve any burden of dividend on the capital. Money can be lent at special concessional rates and this will go a long way in removing backwardness, provided full utilisation is made of it.

Another important feature is that there has been a 50 per cent increase in the borrowings from RBI. This liberalisation places more resources at the disposal of SFCs. This shows the intention of Government to make more money available for purpose of starting industries. Of course, it will depend upon how far we are able to utilise it. This increase by 50 per cent at one stroke should be really welcome.

An hon. member, who is not present at the moment, took objection to the amendment seeking to add the words "and after obtaining the advice of" after the words "in consultation with" in section 70, on the ground that it infringes on State autonomy. This is a federal structure and we realise that the autonomy of the States should be respected to the extent possible. It is not the intention of Government to do anything which in any way hurts the autonomy of States. Here we are only trying to take the expert advice of an expert organisation like the RBI in the appointment of the managing director who holds a key position. When we are placing more resources at the disposal of the SFCs and when there are greater responsibilities attached to the managing director, there is greater need for precaution and expert advice. In fact, this provision should be welcomed. In the past sometimes managing directors were appointed without taking the advice of the RBI and within a couple of months they had to go and the work had to suffer. It is in order to improve the standard of work and calibre of the people chosen, as managing directors that this amendment is being made. This should be a very healthy

sign, also keeping the autonomy of States in the proper perspective.

There is a slight relaxation about security and more importance is placed on the project approach. This is an extremely welcome feature. That shows the concept of banking after nationalisation. It is the intention of the Government that if it is a viable scheme, if it has a feasibility report and creditability behind it, the project should be allowed to go ahead and it should not be tied down by security alone, considering the urgency and need for production of that item. It means less emphasis on security and more emphasis on feasibility and viability, which is a welcome feature.

Another point raised by Mr. Panda was about the increase in the ceilings of the total assistance to a company. He also said the words "a company" have been used, which is a very general term. I would like to say that we do not want the financial assistance to be limited to a private company or a public limited company. We want to throw it open to all the industrial fields. It is upto the entrepreneurs to take full advantage of it. There are no reservations here, except that the quantum of money should not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of a limited company and Rs. 15 lakhs for proprietorship. These are the only ceilings. All companies are eligible to this financial assistance.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Out of 1,70,000 registered small-scale units, only 4,000 have received assistance from the SFC's. Why not the others?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I will come to that. I feel the Government stand is absolutely justified in so far as this provision is concerned.

Sir, most hon. members who spoke yesterday are not present, though I have got answers for all the points they raised.

A point which was raised yesterday by Mr. Chatterjee and which has been mentioned by Mr. Bade today is about section 28. Mr. Chatterjee said that this was in violation of the structures of the Supreme Court. This is not the case. The Law Ministry has not made any error while drafting the Bill. They have been cautious and there is nothing to show that they have been careless. As a matter of fact, I have the ruling of the Supreme Court before me. If hon. members want, I can quote it. It only justifies this section which we have put in here. Section 28 reads thus:

"All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations."

The point is, if there is any necessity for giving retrospective effect in the case of any revision of pay, allowances, etc., those people who are working here should not suffer. But it should be in consonance with the law here and it could be allowed to have retrospective effect. Therefore, what Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said is not tenable and is not substantiated by the ruling of the Supreme Court. It has laid down that.

"Parliament I can delegate its legislative power within the recognised limits. Where my rule or regulation is made by any person or authority to whom such powers have been delegated by the legislature, it may or may not be possible to make the same so as to give retrospective operation. It will depend on the language employed in the statutory provision which may in express terms or by necessary implication empower the authority concerned to make a rule or regulation with retrospective effect."

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Therefore, the argument advocated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not right or in the light of the verdict of the Supreme Court.

Shri Bade would like to know the figures of the small-scale units which received assistance from these institutions. In 1971-72 about 4,700 units from the small-scale sector received assistance and the percentage works out to over 90 per cent. In terms of money, out of a total of Rs. 63 crores, Rs. 50 crores have gone to that sector, that is, about 75 per cent.

SHRI R. V. BADE: There are one lakh registered small-scale units and only 4,700 units have received assistance. Is the hon. Minister satisfied with this figure?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would say 'Yes'. The SFCs have financed 15,500 units from their own funds. Then, because they act as agents, they have assisted another 15,000 units. Then, the SFCs do not handle loans of less than Rs. 10,000 which are handled by the Directorate of Industries. Further, SFCs are not the exclusive agencies. Scheduled commercial banks also give loans to small scale units. If you add up all those units, the total may come to 30,000 or 40,000.

A question was asked about the Talwar Committee. That committee is yet to submit its report. As soon as the report is received, it will be considered and necessary action taken.

So far as implementation is concerned, there are organisations like the Director of Industries of State Governments, and the Small Scale Industries Service Institute in every State. They provide the raw material and other services. The SFC has to co-ordinate with other agencies and play a positive role in conducting surveys and identifying potential areas and potential entrepreneurs to come forward with schemes for assistance. So, I would say that the ball is in the

other court. Hon. Members who are so keen that their States should prosper should know that these financial institutions are there to serve the entrepreneurs and industries. I would request hon. Members to take more interest in these matters. These institutions are at their disposal to assist new entrepreneurs and new industries...

SHRI R. V. BADE: The hon. Minister wants to put the ball in the other court. The Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill says:

"In regard to non-recurring expenditure, the Central Government will have to contribute capital to the special class of shares referred to in clause 4 of the Bill."

I want to know why the Central Government is giving more money to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and not Madhya Pradesh, which is a backward State.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have dealt with this point while dealing with the Bill to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. So far as Orissa is concerned, even though Shri Panda says that the Orissa Government has sent an application, to the best of my knowledge, no application has been received from the Orissa Government. It may be on the way. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, it happens to have a network of sugar co-operatives.

MR. DEPUT-SPEAKER: He wants more money to be given to Madhya Pradesh. You may consider it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjannagar): To what extent has the survey of industrial potentialities progressed? Without that, help to the small-scale industries is meaningless.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The IDBI has set up a study team which has surveyed about 15 or 16 States. About 8 or 9 study teams re-

ports have been prepared on industries which are suitable for particular districts in the backward regions, based upon labour potential and raw material resources. So, it is now for the State Governments to take the initiative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. Yesterday Shri Somnath Chatterjee expressed certain reservations with regard to a number of clauses, which I thought had a certain amount of substance in them. I then suggested to him that he might seek to remedy them or improve them by suitable amendments, which he had sent in the morning. However, since he is not here, the question does not arise... (*Interruption*). A copy of that has been given in advance to the Minister. I think she has covered them in her reply.

Now the question is:

"That clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16.—(Amendment of section 26).

Amendment made

Page 6, line 16,—

after "any arrangements" insert—

"under clause (a), (ca) or (g) of" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

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The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 28, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up the next item...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): On a point of submission,

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Coutai): I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the most irregular procedure. I do not want to interrupt the proceedings of the House.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I want to take a minute only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way how the House should be treated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Unless there has been some extra-ordinary situation, I would not have sought your permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say it is extra-ordinary, it has to be listened to. We will hear what is extra-ordinary. But at the same time, I would like the hon. Members also to speak with responsibility and establish that it is really very extra-ordinary. But under the garb of "extra-ordinariness", to say all kinds of things will be most irregular.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, since morning I could not attend the House because I was leading a procession of more than 1 lakh Railway employees, Post and Telegraph employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. I think, this question was raised in the morning also. Is it so extra-ordinary now?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question was raised in the House in the morning. It is not a new thing. I do not understand what extra-ordinary thing is there. This thing featured in the House in the morning. This is not a new thing.

What is extra-ordinary to me is that the thing which is over is being raised again.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I was not present in the House in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is no fault of anybody.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: A procession of more than 1 lakh Railway employees, Posts and Telegraphs employees, Defence employees and other industrial employees of the Central Government have marched through the city of Delhi. They have assembled at the Boat Club....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing new.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Now, what is extra-ordinary is that if the Government is not going to take seriously the problem for which these employees have assembled, that is, the bonus to be paid to the industrial employees of the Central Government, really an extra-ordinary situation will arise in the country within a couple of days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not yet extra-ordinary. You say, something extra-ordinary will arise.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: More than 1 lakh employees who have spent

their own money and who have come from all parts of the country have assembled here and that is, definitely, an extra-ordinary situation. They have assembled here to put up their demand for minimum bonus to be paid to them. I want the House to take notice of it. The Government should take notice of it. I demand that the Government should make a statement on this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Why I say it is extra-ordinary is that in the morning, the hon. Speaker observed that these are daily happenings, and we contended....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, that observation is extra-ordinary?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There may be demonstrations, agitations, processions, near the Boat Club. But this does not happen every day that the employees of the Railways, the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs, the employees of the Defence and other industrial employees of the Central Government, from all parts of the country from Jammu and Kashmir, from Tamil Nadu, from country, not in thousands but nearly about 2 lakh employees have assembled....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is extra-ordinary?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are not the employees of private concerns....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me check the record. Mr. Guha, you made a submission on this very question in the morning. I will not allow you....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In half a minute I will conclude..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way the House should be treated. I am told, all that was not

recorded. Although it was not recorded, you did make an attempt to make a submission. It is a question of procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not made the point yet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen for half a minute only. After that, I am going to order that nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why I say it is extra-ordinary is because these employees are the vital arteries of the Government. The Government should take this thing very seriously. The Railway employees, the Defence employees, the Posts and Telegraph Department employees, are the arteries of the Government and they are for the security of the country. If these people are agitated, then it may be not in the national interest. The Government should come out with a statement that they should also get bonus. They are also the workers of Government undertakings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very unhappy about the whole thing. There is nothing extra-ordinary. The only extra-ordinary thing is that this very same thing has been brought again here in a most extra-ordinary manner.

We now take up the next item of business before the House.

14.50. hrs.

**SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS
 (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL**

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the

augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated on 30-10-72 which the management of 46 sick textile undertakings was vested in the Central Government, pending their nationalisation.

As the hon. members of this House may be aware, from time to time, Government has had to take positive steps to overcome fall in production of textiles and resultant unemployment, arising in certain textile undertakings on account of mismanagement and other financial and technical difficulties. Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Government has taken over the management of 57 textile undertakings, which had either closed down or were at the point of closure. Thereafter, a careful assessment has been made of the need for repairs and modernisation and working capital of these units. Large investments of public funds have been made to restore the units to a stage of profitable operation. As a result, members will be glad to know that annual production of over Rs. 200 crores of yarn and cloth has been achieved, and employment has been restored to 1 lakh workers. The mills under the management of the Central Government also exported textile goods worth over Rs. 8 crores last year. In respect of 45 units, detailed modernisation programmes have been framed involving an investment of Rs. 17 crores; and a major portion of the outlay has been spent. In short, Government is acting in a very serious and purposeful manner to rehabilitate the undertakings which have come under its control, so that production of textiles, which is an essential commodity, should be augmented and employment should be maintained at normal levels.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.