

यह चीज सभी यूनीवर्सिटियों में हैं, किसी एक में नहीं है। बिदेशों में भी यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं, जापान में और अन्य पश्चिमी देशों में, मैं उन के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता—किस तरह से एक प्रोफेसर जीवन भर जिस काम में लग गया, उसी में रहता है और अपने स्कावर्स के साथ रिसर्च करता है और करता है और कभी भी किसी लालचवश दूसरी जगह नहीं जाता। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

सभापति महोदय : इस विषय पर बहस बाद में जारी रखेंगे। इस वक्त डिस्कशन-ग्रण्डरूल 193 लेंगे। श्री मधु लिमये।

15.59 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, क्या इस का कुछ समय बढ़ायेंगे—यह बहुत बड़ा विषय है और कई सदस्यों ने कहा है कि वे इस में हिस्सा लेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि जिन टैरिफ कमीशनज की रिपोर्ट्स पर आज हम बहस कर रहे हैं, उन को इस सरकार ने वर्षों तक दबा रखा था। इस में न सिर्फ कानून की अवहेलना इन्होंने की बल्कि इस लोक सभा का भी अपमान किया था।

16.00 hrs.

(SRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair)

टैरिफ कमीशनस की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित न होने के कारण कृत्रिम धागे का दाम लगातार बढ़ता गया और उसमें इनके पहले जो मन्त्री विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में थे, जिनके मंत्रालय को मैं भ्रष्टाचार सम्राट की उपाधि देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि सागर सम्राट जिस तरह से तेल की खोज करता है, भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय में भ्रष्टाचार की खोज का काम बड़े पैमाने पर चलता था। इसी सिलसिले में मंत्री जी को माफी भी मांगनी पड़ी हालांकि पाप किया उन्होंने था और माफी मांगी श्री देवी प्रसाद चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने। मंत्री बनने का जो एक फायदा है वह यह भी है कि माफी मांगने के बड़े मौके मिल जाते हैं। तो कुछ समय के लिए इन रिपोर्ट्स के प्रकाशन के बाद दामों में कुछ उतार आया लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल तात्कालिक साबित हुई क्योंकि जब मंत्रालय की अकर्मण्यता को बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने देखा तो उनका हीमला बढ़ गया और उन्होंने जुलाई, अगस्त के बाद दामों को बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ाना शुरू कर दिया। इस मंत्रालय की पहले से जो बुनकर लोग हैं और जो घागा पैदा करने वाले बड़ी कम्पनी वाले हैं उनके बीच में एक स्वेच्छा से करार हो गया—बालंटरी एग्नीमेंट्स, और उनमें यह तय हुआ कि 75 प्रतिशत पैदावार निर्धारित और जिसके ऊपर सहमति हुई उन दामों में बुनकरों के बीच में बाटी जायेगी और 25 प्रतिशत पैदावार खुले बाजार में जो दान उनको मिलेगा उस पर वे बेचेंगे। लेकिन 75 प्रतिशत वास्तव में वे उनको बेचते हैं या नहीं, इसके ऊपर सेन्ट्रल नायलान कमेटी का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 75 प्रतिशत नहीं, सिर्फ 60 प्रतिशत घागा, जो स्वेच्छा से दाम निर्धारित किये गये हैं उन पर बेचा जाता है और बाकी 40 प्रतिशत मनमाने ढंग से बेचा जा रहा है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ जिससे पता चलेगा कि स्वैच्छा वाले दाम, निर्धारित दाम और वास्तविक दामों में कितना अन्तर हो गया। 20 डेनियर का जो धागा है जिसका दाम तय हो गया 74 रु० 85 पैसे, सितम्बर में उसका दाम हो गया 200 रु०, अक्टूबर में 183 रु० और नवम्बर में 183 रु०। 40 डेनियल का जो दाम था वह 66 रु० 75 पैसे माना गया था लेकिन सितम्बर में उसका दाम चल रहा था 182 रु०, अक्टूबर में 175 रु० और नवम्बर में 178 रु०। 100 डेनियर का जो धागा है उसका दाम निश्चित हुआ था 60 रु० 85 पैसे लेकिन सितम्बर में उसका दाम था 130 रु०, अक्टूबर में दाम था 130 रु० और नवम्बर में भी दाम था 130 रु०।

इनकी नीतियों के चलते 1961-72 में 4-5 बड़ी कम्पनियों को 17 करोड़ रुपये ग्रास मुनाफा हुआ और अगर उनका काले बाजार का भी मुनाफा जोड़ा जाये तो उसमें 20 करोड़ आपको और जोड़ना पड़ेगा जिस पर कि इन लोगों ने कोई टैक्स नहीं दिया है। यह जो वालन्टरी एग्रीमेन्ट है इसमें यह तय हुआ था कि जो दो तीन कम्पनियाँ हैं जो इस एग्रीमेन्ट में नहीं आई थीं उनको भी लाया जायेगा लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि अब तक इन कम्पनियों के ऊपर यह स्वैच्छा का करार लादने का या उनको मनवाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ। स्वैच्छा वाले करार में यह लिखा हुआ था :

"The parties to this agreement have been assured by the authorities that all effective steps would be taken by them so as to compel the nylon spinners who are not signatories to this agreement to joint the

agreement. In case, however, this does not bear any fruit, the parties to this agreement shall again represent to the authorities that the following nylon spinners who are not parties to this agreement should also be compelled to join the agreement. This would also be done when any new nylon spinner goes into commercial production during the period this agreement is in force.

1. Century Enka
2. Shree Synthetics
3. Stretchlon.

सेन्चुरी एनका बिड़ला की कम्पनी है और श्री सियेटिक्स, अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो बांगड़ ग्रुप की कम्पनी है। तो यह तीनों कम्पनियाँ अपनी पूरी पैदावार, जो दाम खुले बाजार में मिल रहा है उस दाम पर अपने पूरे उत्पादन को बेच रही हैं और यह मंत्री महोदय एकदम हताश, निराशा और असहाय नही कर मेरी ओर देख रहे हैं। (अध्यक्षान) तो क्या किया, इन लोगों को क्यों छोड़ा ?

अब रेयान की तरफ आये। केवल रेयान से जो धागा बनता है उसका अनुपात फिलहाल बहुत ज्यादा है और रेयान के बारे में यह जो बिड़ला की कम्पनियाँ हैं वह तकरीबन 75 प्रतिशत उत्पादन पर हावी हैं। उसी तरह इनके बारे में भी यानी रेयान धागा के बारे में भी एक स्वैच्छा वाला समझौता हुआ था जिसकी तहत यह तय हुआ था कि 60 प्रतिशत, जो निर्धारित दाम हैं उस पर बेचा जायेगा और 40 प्रतिशत खुले बाजार में बेचा जायेगा। रेयान के धागे के बारे में भी निर्धारित दाम और वास्तविक दाम में बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर है। 75 डेनियर का जो धागा है उसका दाम साढ़े 21 ० तय हुआ था लेकिन मार्च में उसका दाम था 30 रु० 86 पैसे, मई में दाम था 37 रु० 6 पैसे और अक्टूबर में दाम

हो गया 67 रू० 24 पैसे यानी तीन गुने से भी अधिक हो गया । 120 डेनियल का जो धागा है उसका दाम तब हुआ था 14 रू० 35 पैसे मार्च में उसका दाम था 21 रू० 36 पैसे, मई में दाम हो गया 25 रू० 35 पैसे और अक्तूबर में दाम इतने ऊँचे हो गये कि 55 रू० 67 पैसे पर जा पहुँचे ।

टैरिफ कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट अब आपके सामने है यदि इनको पढ़ा जायेगा तो यह कोई क्रान्तिकारी रिपोर्ट नहीं है और किसी को भी इन रिपोर्टों को गीता मथनकर नहीं चलना चाहिए क्योंकि टैरिफ कमीशन के जो सदस्य हैं उनके ऊपर भी तरह तरह के प्रभाव आया करते हैं, यह बात हम लोगों को समझ लेनी चाहिए । फिर भी टैरिफ कमीशन ने यह कहा कि तत्काल पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए जहाँ वर्तमान यूनिट्स का विस्तार आवश्यक हो जायेगा, तीन चार गिने रूजोरतियों के हाथ में सारा उत्पादन न चला जाये उसके लिए टैरिफ कमीशन ने भी कहा था कि कुछ यूनिट्स कुछ प्लान्ट्स हम लोगों को या तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, या सरकारी क्षेत्र में या इन्होंने अभी जो ज्वाइन्ट सेक्टर वगैरह शुरू किया है उसमें चलने चाहिए । लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि जो वर्तमान कम्पनियां हैं, रेयान में जैसे बिड़लाज हैं, नायलान में बिड़लाज, जे० के० और मोदोज हैं—क्या कर रहे हैं यह लोग ? विस्कोज स्टीपिल फाइबर में बिड़ला को जो ग्वालियर रेयान नाम की कम्पनी है, जो सबसे बड़ी उत्पादक है उन्होंने अपनी पैदावार की शक्ति को तीन गुने से लेकर चार गुने तक बढ़ाया है—ऐसा निष्कर्ष स्वयं टैरिफ कमीशन का है । रेयान जिसका सम्बन्ध टायर के उत्पादन से आता है, नायलान कार्ड और रेयान कार्ड, आजकल टायर की जो लिस्टेड प्राईस होती है उससे दुगुने से अधिक

यानी अगर हजार दाम है दो दो हजार पर बिक रहा है, अगर 900 रुपया दाम है तो 1800 पर बिक रहा है । इस तरह की टायर की हालत है । और टायर कार्ड में टैरिफ कमीशन ने कहा है कि अभी उत्पादन की जो शक्ति है वह 50 प्रतिशत अकेले बिड़लाज के हाथ में है ।

समापति महोदय, जे० के० को लाइसेंस दिया गया था नाइलोन स्टीपिल फाइबर बनाने के लिए । लेकिन हो क्या रहा है ? उन्होंने गैर-कानूनी ढंग से अपने कोटा के कारखाने में पोलियस्टर फाइबर के लिए मशीनरी मंगवाकर लगायीं । पता नहीं कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट और इस का सारा मंत्रालय क्यों सो रहा था । उन के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही करने के बजाय इन लोगों को डी० एम० टी० जैसा महंगा और आयातित कच्चा माल भी दे रहे हैं, हालांकि पोलियस्टर फाइबर के लिए इन को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं था । मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि केवल पोलियस्टर फाइबर ही नहीं यह लोग नायलान टायर कार्ड भी बना रहे हैं, सिबेटिक फाइबर मशीनरी भी बना रहे हैं और सरकार बिल्कुल आंख मूंद कर सो रही है ।

सेन्चुरी ऐनका को नया लैटर आफ इंटेंट मिला है । मोनोपली कमीशन के पास इन का केस नहीं गया, क्योंकि सारे अधिकार केविनेट ने रखे हैं, और मोनोपली कमीशन को तो एक खिलौना बना रखा है । मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि मोनोपली कमीशन का जो नाटक है इस को समाप्त किया जाय । मेरी प्रोफेसर हरि परान्जपे से इस सदन की मार्फत प्रार्थना है कि आप इस्तीफा दे कर एक दफा इस सरकार का भंडा फोड़िए । वहाँ रहने से कोई फायदा नहीं ऐसे मोनोपली कमीशन से क्या फायदा ?

सेन्चुरी ऐनका को यह नया लैटर आफ इंटेंट मिला, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सेन्चुरी ऐनका में 40 प्रतिशत विदेशी पूंजी है। अब सेन्चुरी ऐनका को जो ब्लैक में मुनाफ़ा मिल रहा है वह तो मिल ही रहा है, लेकिन उन्हें जो अन्य मुनाफ़ा है उसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा विदेशों में जा रहा है क्योंकि 40 प्रतिशत फ़ोरैन ईक्विटी है। इन सारी बातों के बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री और सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को भी लिखा था। लेकिन लगता है कि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब या तो सो रहे हैं या आंखों को खुला रख कर वह अपने मतलब के लिए जे० के० का जो सारा काम चल रहा है, उस कार्य की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सुना है कि डिंडीगुल के चुनाव के लिए 10 लाख से भी अधिक २० जे० के० ने दिया था। लेकिन 10 लाख २० ले कर जे० के० से आप को मिज़रेबली 2 परसेंट वोट मिले। मिज़रेबली दो परसेंट वोट के लिए, तुच्छ प्रतिशत वोट के लिए, 10 लाख २० ले कर आपने जे० के० के बारे में बिल्कुल उसको गंरकानूनी कार्यों की ओर न देखने का काम किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रुपये गिनने के वक्त शायद आप भी थे वहां ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां डिंडीगुल में ? मैं तो बांका में आप की जमानत ज्वल करा रहा था।

बिड़ला के प्रति आखिर इतनी ममता इन लोगों को क्यों है ? (ध्वनिमान) सभापति महोदय, मैं दस दफा इस बात को कह चुका हूँ कि मैं किसी भी जांच के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन मेरे ऊपर झूठा इल्जाम लगाने वाले जो हैं इन का आरोप झूठा साबित होने पर दह इस्तीफा दे दें, और अगर यह साबित कर देगे तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तयार हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, इंडियन प्राॉनिकस, श्री सिन्धेटिक्स, बांगड जैसी कम्पनियों को पोलियस्टर फाइबर का लाइसेंस दिया गया। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि वह लोग पोलियस्टर फाइबर बनाने के बजाय पोलियस्टर चिप्स, गैर कानूनी ढंग से, जिस के ऊपर वित्तमन्त्री ने पिछले बजट में यूटी घटायी नाइलान स्पिनर्स को काले बाजार में असीम फायदा कमा कर बेच रहे हैं। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को इस का भी पता है क्यों कि मैंने उन को इस के बारे में लिखा है। सभापति महोदय, कृत्रिम धागा बनाने वाली कम्पनियों में जब इने गिने पूंजीपतियों का वर्चस्व है तो क्या सरकार को इस के बारे में नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि नये लोगों को उस में हम मौका दें जायंट सैक्टर वालों को मौका दें, पब्लिक सैक्टर को या कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर को मौका दें।

पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि नहीं, मैसूर के मुख्य मंत्री ने इन के पास शिकायत की है कि हमारा जो जॉइंट सैक्टर वाला प्रकल्प मैसूर में लगने वाला है उस में अड़गं डाला जा रहा है। आज मेरे डी० एम० के० के साथी नहीं हैं, लेकिन मद्रास सरकार को भी यह शिकायत है कि केन्द्र सरकार उन को नाइलान फिलामेंट यार्न बनाने के लिए छूट नहीं दे रही है, उस में सकावट डाल रही है।

सभापति महोदय, एक अफसर है, मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेता, लेकिन वह जब इन के मंत्रालय के साथ थे तब तो ऐसी बातों पर जोर देते थे कि नाइलान फिलामेंट यार्न की पदावार बढ़नी चाहिए क्योंकि यह अमीरों का कपड़ा नहीं है। सूती कपड़ा धाने के लिए और इस्त्री करने के लिए बड़ा पैसा लगता है। और नाइलान के कपड़े में इस्त्री की जरूरत नहीं है एक शर्ट से लोग काम चला सकते हैं। उस समय जे० के० आदि के विस्तार की बात थी अब वह प्लानिंग स्कीम में पहुंच गये, उन के

रिश्तेदार एक गवर्नर रहे, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन में जाने के बाद इन्होंने कहा कि अब नाइलान फिलामेंट यार्न उद्योग का विस्तार नहीं होना चाहिये। क्यों ? क्योंकि जोइंट सैक्टर में, कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में अगर कोई कारखाना बन जाये तो जे० के० का, मोदी का, बिड़ला का क्या होगा ? इन की बड़ी चिन्ता है। इसलिए इस की सफाई में उन से जरूर चाहता हूँ।

अब रुई की बात ले लीजिए। वह भी इनके मंत्रालय में आता है। तीन, चार साल से रुई की पैदावार के आंकड़े देखिए। कोई नया बीज का इस्तेमाल नरूर हो रहा है, कुछ उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में तरक्की भी हो रही है। लेकिन आज भी रुई की खेती निर्भर करती है इन्द्र भगवान के ऊपर। नतीजा यह होता है कि रुई और कपास के उत्पान में बड़ा चढाव उतार हो रहा है। एक साल 57 लाख बेल दूसरे साल 77 लाख बेल तीसरे साल 67 लाख बेल का उत्पादन हुआ। फिर षट जाता है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बहुत पैसा लगाकर अमरीका या दूसरे देशों से हम लोग रुई मंगा रहे हैं तो आधुनिकता की दृष्टि से कृत्रिम धागे के उद्योग की ओर हमें तबज्जह देनी चाहिए। इस लिए जोइंटसैक्टर, पब्लिक सैक्टर या कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में इसकी पैदावार हम लोगों को बढ़ानी चाहिए और कारखानों के निर्माण में जो समय लग रहा है उस समय में जैस आज आप कैप्रेलिक्ट-स्म और डी० टी० एस० मंगवाते हैं यह आप को मेरी राय में इस लिए मंगवाना चाहिए कि जो अधिक आप आयात करेंगे उस को एक्सपोर्ट के लिए रिजर्व कीजिए। क्योंकि आज 18 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात कृत्रिम कपड़े का हो रहा है। जहाँ तक मुझे पता है आज यह लेबर इंटेंसिव इंडस्ट्री है और यूरोप के देशों को और जापान को भी यह कपड़ा बनाने में इतना मुनाफा नहीं होता है जितना हमको हो सकता है। इस लिए भारत के लिए बड़ा मौका है। क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ मजदूरी सस्ता

है। अगर आपके कैप्रेलिक्टस्म और डी० टी० एस० का इस्तेमाल धागा बना कर कपड़ा करेंगे और उसको विदेशों में भेजेंगे तो 18 करोड़ रु० की ग्रामदनी बढ़कर 100 करोड़ रु० तक निश्चित हो जायेगी यह मेरी निश्चित धारणा है।

16.19 hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair).

उसे डायामंड के बारे में भी मेरी राय है कि हम लोग इजरायल को बीट कर सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ श्रम को जो मूल्य है, मजदूरी जो है वह कम है। जिम तरह डायामंड में हम लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं उसी तरह मेरी मान्यता है कि कृत्रिम कपड़े में भी हम लोग सौ करोड़ तक आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

कपड़े का मूल्य भी घटना चाहिए। वह बहुत ज्यादा है। मेरी राय है कि धागे के दाम, यानि कि दाम कम करने के बारे में यदि सरकार शक्तिशाली कदम उठाएगी तो जो फ़ैब्रिक बनता है, सूरत, अमृतसर आदि इलाकों में और ज्यादा तर छोटे लोग कपड़ा बनाते हैं, बड़े लोग एक दो ही हो सकते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा तर छोटे लोग ही बनाते हैं इन लोगों को भी आप कह सकते हैं कि अब धागे के दाम हम लोगों ने घटाए, अब कपड़े के भी दाम आप लोग घटाएं ताकि कम बेतन वाले लोग, लो इनकम लोग भी इसको खरीद सकें।

आप तो सभा पति महोदय बहुत बुजुर्ग हैं और पुराने आदमी हैं। आपको खादी की आदत है और वह छूटनी नहीं है और न मेरी छूटती है। लेकिन जानौजवान हैं वे कहते हैं कि खादी सादगी का प्रतीक नहीं है। आप लोगों का खर्चा कपड़े पर ज्यादा होता है आज नौजवान लोग इन कृत्रिम कपड़ों की ओर आकर्षित हो रहे हैं। दुनिया का जो ट्रेड है जो दिशा है वह भी आप को नजर आंशज नहीं करना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम लोग एक सम्यक दृष्टि से कर नीति बनाएंगे। हंटेप्रेडि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

टैक्सटायल पालीसी बानाएंगे। उन की पालीसी बनने तक आप और हम सब लोग शायद इस दुनिया से चले जायेंगे।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : आपके जीते जी जरूर बनेगी। सी साल आपकी उम्र हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत हो गई है। माफ करें। ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं कुछ मुद्दे इनके सामने रखता हूँ जिन की ये सफाई करें। पहला यह है कि यह जो स्वेच्छा वाला करार हुआ है, उसकी असफलता को देखते हुए और बढ़ते हुए दामों को देखते हुए क्या इसके उपर वह पुनः विचार करेंगे? क्या तीन कम्पनियाँ इस करार के बाहर रही हैं उन की भी नियंत्रण के दायरे में लाने का ये प्रयास करेंगे? क्या पूरा उत्पादन साठ या सत्तर प्रतिशत नहीं, पूरा उत्पादन जो बुनकरों की संस्थाएँ हैं उन की मारफत वितरित करने के बारे में वह सोचेंगे? विचार करेंगे।

जिन कम्पनियों ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से अपने उत्पादन का विस्तार किया है या पोलिस्टर फाइबर के लिए लाइसेंस दिया और नाइलोन यार्न बना रही है और कोई दूसरा पोलिस्टर यार्न बना रही है, यह जे० के० वाली कम्पनी है या बांगड़ा वाली कम्पनी है या आर्गेनिक्स वाली है, दर्जनों कम्पनियों का मैंने नाम लिया है, इसकी भी जांच करायेंगे। सुब्रामन्यम साहब जो अब तक सोते रहे हैं क्या अब उनको जगाने का काम नहीं करेंगे। सभा गति महोदय, समझ में नहीं आता है कि लाइसेंस और आफइटे टका मामला एक मंत्रालय लैंडर्ज करता है और निर्यात के वास्ते आपने अलग मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी रखी है और आपने नहीं आपके पहले वालों ने अपना साम्राज्य निर्यात के नाम पर स्थापित किया। उसका विस्तार किया। क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि व्यापार मंत्रालय के तहत कितने विषय आते

हैं? वर्तमान सरकार के बारे में जो विभिन्न विभाग हैं उन के तहत जो विषय हैं—उनका जो बटवारा है ये सारे मागमू गड़दड़ हो गये हैं। राशनल और सार्वजनिक आधार पर सरकार की विभागों की पुनरचना करने की जरूरत है।

चूँकि हम लोगों की कानूनी विस्तार की नीति के खिलाफ मैं बोला हूँ तो इसका हगिज यह मतलब नहीं कि मैं पैदावार बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। मैं बहुत तेजी से इसको बढ़ाने के लिए पक्ष में हूँ लेकिन जब आप कहते हैं कि नए लोगों की, छोटे लोगों को, कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर को, जावट सैक्टर को, हम लोग मौका देना चाहते हैं तो फिर ऐसा काम आप क्यों करते हैं। जब आप कहते हैं कि विदेशी पूंजी को हम को लोग एक सैक्टर को छोड़ कर अन्य क्षेत्रों में बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहते तो फिर सैंचुरी एनका को जहाँ 4 चालीस प्रतिशत विदेशी पूंजी है आप सूबर आफ इंटक क्यों देते जा रहे हैं। मैसूर की सरकार कोके, वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर के मद्रास की सरकार के पत्र इनके पास आये होंगे। वैसे तो ये उद्योग मंत्रालय में जायेंगे लेकिन इनका भी कुछ क्याल इन चोजो का करना चाहिए। उसी तरह नाइलोन यार्न और रेयन यार्न क्या आप के तहत नहीं आते? कुछ उसके बारे में भी मैं जो नना चाहता था।

आज पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं वे मुझ से अकसर कहते हैं कि टायर बनाने वालों कम्पनियाँ हम का टायर बेचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, हम को बैरियरज बेचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, ट्रक बनाने वाले लोग हमको चर्मिस देने का तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि क्या चेलिस, क्या टायर और क्या रेयोन यार्न हर चीज के ऊपर प्रीमियम है और इस के चलते आज पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को यह सारा सामान नहीं मिल रहा है। पेट्रोल के दाम आप बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं मैं इस राय का हूँ कि प्राइवेट पैसेजर

आटोमोबाइल को बिलकुल खत्म कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन केवल साधारण लोगों को नहीं इन मशीनों के भी पैसेज्जर आटोमोबाइल को खत्म कर देना चाहिये। जर्मनी और हालैंड में कारे बन्द हो गई हैं इतवार को। मंत्री बग्गी या बैलगाडी में नहीं जा रहे हैं और वे इतवार को बसों में बैठ कर या साइकिलों पर बैठ कर जा रहे हैं। टायरों के दाम ज्यादा हैं, चेसिस के दाम ज्यादा हैं। आप पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए सस्ते टायर दे, मस्ती चेसिस दे और नाइलोन यार्न और रेयन यार्न के दाम जो आज बढ़ रहे हैं, इने-गिने लोगों के हाथ में इनका उत्पादन चलता है इनको आप देखें। पैदावार बढ़ाने के पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन नए लोगों को, छोटे लोगों को, ज्वाइन्ट वैक्टर के द्वारा आप खूब पैदावार बढ़ाएँ, यह मैं चाहता हूँ।

कैपरोलैकटम और डी० एम० टी० के बारे में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। एक अर्थ से हमारे देश में तेल के संशोधन का रिफाइनरीज का काम शुरू हुआ है। लेकिन पेट्रोलियम की जो वाईपीडकटस हैं उनका इस्तेमाल हम लोग क्यों नहीं करते हैं। उन की एक योजना थी कैपरोलैकटम बनाने की गुजरात में और दूसरी डी० एम० टी० की योजना भी गुजरात में बढ़ीदा में थी। क्या बजह है कि इसमें इनकी देरी हो रही है। मैंने यह सुना है कि बड़ीदा की योजना में जो देरी हुई है उसमें इनका एक दो करोड़ से भी अधिक जो कैपिटल था वह खर्च हो गया है, बरबाद हो चुका है। कैपरोलैकटम तैयार न होने के कारण जो आयात के ऊपर आपको पैसा देना पड़ रहा है वह अलग है और उसके फिर नाइलोन यार्न की कमी है, पोलिस्टर यार्न की कमी है, डी० एम० टी० और कैपरोलैकटम के अभाव के चलते में वह अलग है। इसकी भी आप सफाई दे। हालांकि वह यह कह सकते हैं कि यह पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री में आता है लेकिन आप इनकी एक कतार में खाड़ा कर दें, सुबहामनयम साहब को और श्री देव फांत बरुप्रा को और ये जो सवाल मैंने उठाये हैं उनका जवाब दिलवायें।

हालांकि जूट इंडस्ट्री में इन्होंने जो काम किया है उससे मुझे बहुत नाराजगी है लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप का मंत्रालय भूतपूर्व मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जो प्रस्ताव का समाज्य बना था उसकी आप जरा सफाई करें। बहुत शक्ति आप के पास है। इस शक्ति का आप जरा सार्वजनिक हित में इस्तेमाल करें। ऐसा आपने किया तो जनता आपको दुआएं देगी।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): We are discussing four Reports of the Tariff Commission regarding the price structure of man-made fibres and yarns—synthetic fibres and yarns, man-made fibre industry—viscous and acetate filament yarn and staple fibre, man-made fibres and yarn industry—viscous staple fibre spun yarn and fair prices for rayon tyre cord. The work in connection with these four items was given to the Commission in 1968. Two reports were submitted in December 1970 and the rest two were submitted in 1972.

All these man-made fibre yarns, whether rayon or staple or acetate or nylon are used for the production of fibre which in these days used by the common man. Specially staple fibre yarn is used for making lungs in U.P., Bihar and other parts of the country. It is a daily necessity of the common man, the weaker section of society. When prices of these start rising, it becomes impossible for the weaver to buy it from the bazar and sell the cloth to the consumer at a reasonable price. From 1950 onwards, these industries started in our country. Prior to that, all man-made fibres and yarn were imported from Japan, Holland, United Kingdom and other countries. The Travancore Rayons came in first in 1950. The second was the National Rayons. All these units were started in this country; the Government gave them incentive and encouraged them to expand their capacities, and meet the needs of this country. But a stodge came in 1963 when all these spinners who were given certain incentives by the Government started squeezing the common weaver by selling the yarn

[Shri Dhamankar]

at a very high price. Till 1963, there was a fair tonnage of import from Japan and Holland and other countries. So, all these indigenous units in this country had to stand the competition in the market, and they could not bring the prices up to that high level. But when the imports were gradually reduced, they adopted monopolistic tendencies. Whatever prices they demanded, the weaver and the consumer had to pay. Nearly 11,000 units are functioning in this country in different parts—Punjab, the south, Maharashtra, etc., working on power looms and handlooms using man-made fibre and yarns. Nearly, 1,08,000 power looms are working on these man-made yarns. They have to depend entirely upon the so-called monopolists spinners, who have been indulging in soaring prices as they chose. When the Government felt that the prices were soaring high, in 1968 they handed over this work to the Tariff Commission under the 1951 Act and gave them four subjects, four different types of jobs, to review the price structure, the modalities, and to recommend a reasonable and fair price structure for these yarns. The reports were submitted in 1970 and 1972, but very lately in June, I supposed, they were laid on the Table of the House. There may have been some difficulties on the administrative side of the Commerce Ministry which delayed the laying of the reports on the Table of the House. (*Interruption*) If you go through the reports on these four subjects, you will find that even the Commission themselves have expressed that they could not come to an agreement on the modalities of framing the report, because the wage structure was increasing and actually, in 1968 and 1969, the wages they had recommended were as high as the prevailing open market rates. The Government was on a silent spectator to all this. But when they found that the prices were soaring and the spinners were exploiting the weaver, the Government intervened and a re-

view committee was formed by the Government where two representatives of the weaving industry, two representatives of the spinning industry and one Government officer were chosen. Occasionally, they used to meet and discuss and take into consideration the prevailing prices of yarn and cloth also and fix the rates for supplying the yarn to the weaver directly. 60.5 per cent of rayon yarn came under the agreement which the rayon spinners has to supply to the association of weavers. In the case of nylon, 75 per cent of the production had to be given to the associations of these weavers who would distribute it to the members. It was a very good agreement, but we must find out whether it was implemented or not. 75 per cent and 60 per cent were reasonable figures arrived at at the agreement, but actually, hardly 30 to 40 per cent was delivered to the weavers. The rest of the nylon and rayon yarn found place in the open market, that is, the black market, because the yarn was sold at a certain price. If the settled price was Rs. 70, it used to be sold in the market at Rs. 140. The bill was given for Rs. 70 only. What about the extra Rs. 70? One part of the bargain was it had to be paid in cash, and then they had to pay the billed price of Rs. 70 and then take the delivery of the yarn. This has created shortage to the weavers and also put black money in circulation to the tune of crores. The matter was represented to the Commerce Minister by the associations of weavers from different parts of the country on several occasions. He was kind enough to give a patient hearing and instruct the officers to call these meetings again and again and fix the prices. But it was not implemented by the association of spinners because they are very big people. They have invested Rs. 25 to 30 crores in the industry and they must have got back all the capital. Their profitability comes to 30 to 40 per cent of the capital Century Enka, which has recently sprung up—it is a Birla unit

—did not agree to enter into this agreement. Their profitability is more than 32 per cent of the capital. They have reaped rich harvests by squeezing the common weaver. The weavers' associations role that if the Tariff Commission report comes and Government implements it, this temporary arrangements will disappear and they get nylon and other man-made yarn at prices fixed by Government. But that was not to be. Neither the reports were accepted by Government nor any action taken. Now the stage has come when the nylon yarn of 20 denier has to be purchased at Rs. 180 per Kg. It had gone above Rs. 200. Now it has come down to Rs. 160. The mutually agreed rate for 120 rayon yarn was Rs. 22 but actually it is sold at Rs. 55 to 60 a Kg. The common weaver was squeezed by these big tycoons. The spinners with their own association have found out ways and means to levy additional charges. A 2 per cent commission for their agents, loading and unloading charges and everything was piled on the head of the common weavers. The stage has come when Government must come out and act firmly. I would request the Minister to take over hundred per cent the production of rayon units and nylon units and distribute the yarn to the actual weavers. Then only there will be some check. Otherwise, these mutual agreements are one-sided. They are forced on the weavers and flouted by the spinners.

I feel the reports of the Tariff Commission have become outdated. Things have changed. Prices of different commodities have risen and the wage structure has gone up. So, they must be reviewed again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, I would like to support Mr. Madhu Limaye who has brought up this matter on the floor of the House at a time when there is a scandalous affair going on in the distribution of yarn. Sometime back when nearly 70 lakhs of cotton weavers were thrown on the

streets, this question was raised in this House. Mr. L. N. Mishra was the Minister in charge then. Then an assurance was given in this House that Government will have statutory control over the less yarn and it will be evenly distributed. But what happened? When the prices started rising, the weavers who were doing their honest job were kept starving on the streets. The result was that in Kamptee, Nagpur and other places the weavers were forced to loot certain godowns where yarn was kept for distribution through the backdoor. After that, when my hon. friend, Shri Chattopadhyaya, came to the scene he was also confronted with this serious problem.

The present position is that 40 to 60 per cent are still left with these sharks who fleece the weavers. Our request is that the entire production of nylon, rayon and cotton yarn should be taken over by the Government and distributed through bona fide genuine co-operative societies. This is not done for reasons better known to the Government. I hold the Textile Commissioner responsible for not acting properly and promptly. His duty was simply to allot the quotas to the State Government so that they could distribute them to the weavers through their own agencies. Now the weavers have to pay double the amount, sometimes even more, to get one kilogram of fibre yarn.

While this is the pitiable condition of the weavers, at the same time, industrialists like Birlas, Kapadias and the JK Organisation are making fabulous profits. The polyester fibre plant was given to JKs. I have no grouse against it. But these industries should not be allowed to treat the weavers as they like.

Now even the middle class people want to use nylon, terrelene, terrycot or terrywool articles because even though they may be costly in the beginning, they are cheaper ultimately. Naturally, taking advantage of this

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

position, some of the big business houses have started making fabulous profits by charging high prices for the yarn. My hon. friend who spoke just now has given an idea of the price increase. It went up to Rs. 210 and then come down to Rs. 186. How can you expect an honest weaver, who has nothing to fall back upon, to purchase fibre at that price?

Now another development is that big business houses have their own small units in the guise of some co-operative society. So apart from earning profits to the tune of crores from their mills, they earn profits from the small scale units also, thus making profits from both ends. This is the reason why there were *hartals* and *bands* in Surat, Amritsar, in practically all places because the weavers wanted to join together and fight unitedly against the monopolists.

My hon. friend has referred to the caprolactum plant. I am told that J.K. Organisation have applied for this caprolactum plant. We were told that the Gujarat Fertilizer Corporation was establishing its own unit in Gujarat. What happened to that? Unless caprolactum units are established in the country which support the mother-industry, it will not be possible for us to have our own units in nylon and other things.

I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether the Fertilizer Corporation of Gujarat has been able to establish it and, if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay. I want to know whether it is going back to the private hands and, if so, why no licence was not given at that time. Why this sort of talk of socialism? Why this talk of nationalisation? Why this talk of growth of public sector undertakings?

I am surprised, when these industrial units, whether JKs or Kapadias or Birlas or Tatas, are making fabulous profits, known profits to the tune

of crores of rupees and unknown profits to the tune of....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it once. Don't repeat what you have already said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am going to repeat. I want that it should go home. That is why I repeat it. I would ask the hon. Minister to assure the House and tell us whether the suggestion given by Shri Madhu Limaye that the entire production should be taken over by the Government and distributed to genuine cooperative societies is agreed to by the Government.

My another point is, after reading the various Reports of the Tariff Commission and the amount of shady deals, rather doubtful deals, whether a Committee of this House will be appointed to go into the entire question, whether in future the Government will consider to have such units only in the public sector because this industry is going to thrive at the cost of the textile industry. Today, 80 per cent of the urban population would prefer such cloth rather than fine or super-fine or other textiles. So, the country has to build up its economy. This is one of the reasons why there is a demand that such units, such profitable units, should also be taken over by the Government. Why is the Government taking over only sick textile mills? Are they going to establish a hospital of sick mills? Why should they not take-over some healthy mills also?

I would request the hon. Minister to reply to these things. I really want that a Committee of this House should go into the entire question and see that the people get yarn at a reasonable price.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Tariff Commission's Report gives us an opportunity to discuss practically the entire textile policy. Although the Tariff

Commission was given the specific task of giving its report on the artificial fibre, it has a larger context. In that sense, I welcome this opportunity which Shri Madhu Limaye has offered us.

I must say at the outset that while Shri Limaye made some very good points and valid points, as is his habit always, as you know, he injected politics into even a good debate and thus spoilt it. I was surprised when he made an allegation about the Government or the Minister concerned—he was referring to Shri C. Subramaniam—and said that Rs. 10 lakhs were taken from the JKs for the Dindigul elections.

श्री मधुलिमये : परसनली नहीं लिया उन्होंने। एवेकशन के लिए लिया।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You said, for Dindigul election. This is *prima facie* a fantastic charge. Mr. Madhu Limaye takes the protection of this House as a member. If he thinks that he can substantiate this charge against the hon. Minister, he should make this charge outside the House and face the consequences...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: All right. I accept it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I am sorry, I was not here at that time. If such a charge has been made, it is a baseless lie.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You may say this. But how do you explain the black market profit? They are violating law. (*Interruptions*).

मिस्टर बसन्त राव साठे, मैंने यह चार्ज बाहर किया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यही किया है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप बाहर बहुत सी ते कर सकते हैं, मुझे मालूम है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked the table to find out what Mr. Madhu Limaye had said because I was not in the Chair at the time when he was making that allegation. I will check up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYA: Let there be an inquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, the Minister has denied it. I take his denial as final. Let there not be any more debate on that. The Minister has denied it and that is sufficient.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I was trying to submit was this. Shri Madhu Limaye has this very bad habit of trying to inject politics into this. He can make a very good argument otherwise; I can also pay him compliments...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to point out one thing. Any member who has not got any evidence in his possession is not supposed to name anybody.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Precisely so. The debate gets tarnished when Shri Madhu Limaye makes personal political allegations. I am not making any charges against Shri Limaye...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your points.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It could be said that he was also guilty. Last time he was advocating the case of one Mr. Gokane and his concern... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : आप डीवेट देख लीजिए, मैंने क्या कहा है। मैं कभी उनकी बात नहीं की, मैं बुनकरों की बात करता हूँ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not be sensitive about it.

That is why I would submit that he should keep himself to the level of the debate, to the merits of the case and if we find good merits in his case, we would support him.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Now, coming to the merits of the whole issue, the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission in 1968, and they gave their first report in 1970 and the second report in 1972. The delay was caused by the Tariff Commission itself in giving its reports. Those reports had to be examined in the Ministry and by the time they were examined and the new Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, came, he took the earliest opportunity of placing them before this House. In the meantime, some of the data, some of the calculations which pertained to the year 1968, had changed and, therefore, the whole thing had to be reviewed. But did the Minister wait for that? What were the steps that he had taken? Let us give him his due where he deserves it. What steps did the Minister take? He called the parties—the spinners, the weavers and the Textile Commissioner's representative together and kindly see the result in respect of the three fibres. The result that was achieved was in the interests of the small weavers. That he himself accepted and admitted. What is that result? Whereas in the open market for nylon of 20 deniers, the price was Rs. 165 per kg. under the agreement of September 1973, the price was brought down to Rs. 74 per kg. Kindly see that it was brought down by more than 50 per cent. At this price, 75 per cent of the yarn was to be made available to the weavers. This by itself, is a big achievement. For that we must give the Minister all credit.

Now, you say that this is not being properly implemented—that 75 per cent is not being given. There, we entirely agree with you, that it is the duty of the Ministry and its officials to see that this is properly implemented. If it is not implemented, strict action should be taken against the defaulting units. It is entirely justifiable to say that the Ministry has not achieved this. This was in the case of nylon.

In the case of rayon fibre, the price in the open market was Rs. 22.50 per pound. By this agreement it was brought down by 60 per cent and it was decided that the fibre should be given at the price of Rs. 8 per pound. Now, kindly consider this. In the case of staple yarn, 100 per cent is to be given to the weavers. This was the voluntary agreement and it will be seen that even with regard to these three units, the latest position is that the Ministry has decided that if they do not fall in line, firm action will be taken against them and they will not also be given the raw material. This is the policy of the Government and I am one with Mr. Madhu Limaye that this must be strictly enforced by the Government.

One thing I would like to say as far as caprolactum is concerned. It is a basic raw material and its prices went up during the very recent period of one year from 470 dollars to 2100 dollars in the world market. Not only this, it has disappeared. I would like to make a submission here. Why should not the Government consider seriously—I am told that caprolactum is available in Soviet Union in large quantities and they are giving it even to Japan—entering into an agreement both for establishing a plant in the country in collaboration with the Soviet Union as also get caprolactum from Soviet Union for our country, probably, at reasonable rates? This may be examined and a public sector plant can be started in this country. This is a sphere in which the public sector should start a plant. The Gujarat plant should be expedited. Another one, if necessary, should be started. As far as possible, in this sphere, the policy should be (1) to give maximum opportunity for maximising production to their full capacity to the existing units and (2) new units, as far as possible, should be started in the co-operative sector, the small-scale sector and the joint sector. If this is done, if we strictly implement and regulate the distribution of yarn as per the voluntary

agreement and see to it that the defaulting and recalcitrant units fall in line, I think we will be able to ensure fair distribution to the weavers. I once again hope that the Government will take firm action in this respect.

17 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) सभापति जी, टैरिफ कमिशन की यह जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है इस पर जब मन्त्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया था तो उसमें कहा था कि रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी रूपान्तर न रखे जाने का कारण यह है कि हिन्दी रूपान्तर अभी तैयार नहीं है और इसे शिघ्र ही सभापटल पर रखा जायेगा परन्तु अभी तक इसको रखा नहीं है। उसमें क्या दिक्कत है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

सभापति जी, मानव निमित्त रेशे, सूत-संश्लिष्ट रेशे, स्पेशल रेशे—यह जो नाना प्रकार के धागे हैं इनके निर्माण के अन्दर बहुत से घोटाले कम्पनियों द्वारा निकाले जा रहे हैं बहुत से आंकड़े यहाँ पर पेश किये गये हैं और नाना प्रकार के घोटाले इसमें हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने रिपोर्ट रखते समय वक्तव्य दिया था जो निर्माता है उसकी जो पूजा लगी हुई है उस पर उनको कितना मुनाफा लेने की अनुमति दी जाये, यह बात विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से, आखिर कब तक विचार करते रहेंगे और उस पर निर्णय करने में कितने दिन लगेंगे? यह जो कम्पनियाँ हैं वह कितना अधिक मुनाफा कमा रही हैं, मैं केवल एक कम्पनी का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ— बिड़ला जी की एक कम्पनी है, ग्वालियर रेयन, नागदा, जो एक करोड़ रुपया प्रति दिन कमा रही है। अभी तक आपने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया और यह धागे लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से न मिलने के कितने कारण आज देश के बुनकर परेशान हैं, आपको उसका अनुभव नहीं हो। मैं स्वयं एक बुनकर होने के नाते इस बात को जानना चाहता हूँ कि बुनकरों को आज कितनी परेशानियाँ हैं। इस लिए मन्त्री जो

इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी में निर्णय करें। इस समय इसमें बहुत से घपले हैं और आपके पहले इस विभाग में जो मंत्री थे उन्होंने नाना प्रकार की साठ गांठ

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, यह मैं एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा। मैं ने आप से कहा है कि या तो आप इस बात की जिम्मेवारी ले और जो आप कह रहे हैं उसका आपके पास कोई सबूत हो तब नियम के मुताबिक स्पीकर साहब को अनुमति लेकर उसको बोलें नहीं तो चाहे कोई मिनिस्टर हो या कोई बाहर का हो उसके ऊपर एट रैंडक एलियेशन लगाई यह उचित नहीं है। आपको यहाँ पर जो प्रोटेक्शन मिला हुआ है उसका नाजायज फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस सम्बन्ध में पार्लैमेंट के मੈम्बर्स की कमेटी बिठा दी जाये, उसकी जांच के लिए, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि बहुत से तथ्य सामने आयेंगे और कौन से घपले तथा घोटाले व सोदेबाजी की गई है वह सारी चीजें सामने आ जायगी। यह मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उससे बहुत सी बातें सामने आयेंगी। इस लिए सरकार की इसमें हिचकिचाये की जरूरत नहीं है, वह पार्लैमेंट के मੈम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनावे जिसमें सभी विचारों के लोग हों तो जो गड़बड़ किये गये हैं वह सब सामने आ सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि नागदा के अन्दर जो ग्वालियर रेयन का रेशा बनाने का लाइसेंस दिया गया है उसमें 30 साल तक उन की मोनोपली मध्य प्रदेश में रहेगी। दूसरा कोई उद्योग वहाँ पर लगा नहीं सकेगा। यह जो मोनोपली उन की दी गई है उसमें काफी प्रकार की सोदेबाजी है और उसमें लोगों को शक होता है और वे उसकी चर्चा करते हैं कि दूसरा कोई उद्योग वहाँ खुल नहीं सकता है। इसके साथ-साथ वहाँ जो इतना

[श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय]

मुनाफा होता है वह मजदूरों की बांटों नहीं जाता है। मजदूर बोनस की मांग करते हैं तो उनके ऊपर गोली चलाई जाती है। काफी लोगों को इस प्रकार मारा गया है। मजदूरों पर मुकदमों चलाये गए हैं और आज काफी मचदुर जेलों में बन्द हैं। हमारा भी एक कार्यकर्ता जेल में बन्द है। तो इस प्रकार की जो फ़ैक्टरियाँ हैं उनमें मजदूरों को भी लाभ मिलना चाहिए जोकि आज नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार को भी इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : कहां से क्या क्या सामान ले जाये आप ? इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

The reports of the Tariff Commission speak about the price structure of man-made fibre.

इसके ऊपर सवाल उठाया गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रेषान की फ़ैक्टरीज़ हैं और उसमें जिस प्रकार के बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं

सभापति महोदय : उस पर आप बोलिए, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसके साथ-साथ जो आपने दाम तय किए हैं उस पर फ़ैक्टरी बार्डों ने नियम के अनुसार 17 करोड़ का मुनाफा कमाया है और काले घन के माध्यम से 20 करोड़ की और कमाई की है जो कि उनके पास है। क्या लोगों को शक नहीं होता कि उसमें किसी का हिस्सा है ? आज देश के बुनकर परेशान क्यों हैं ? सीधी बात है कि बम्बई, नागपुर, पूना के अन्दर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर घपलेबाज़ी है। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो तस्करी का काम करते हैं। तस्करी से भी हमारे देश में धागा आता है। इसके कारण जो धागा हमारे

यहां पैदा होता है उस पर असर पड़ता है। इसके उद्देश्य अच्छा था कि बुनकरों के माध्यम से अच्छा कपड़ा बने, लोगों को अच्छा कपड़ा मिले लेकिन वह नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे फिर आग्रह है कि जो आप रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनाये जिसके माध्यम से उन सारी बातों की, जो लोगों ने शक्यों व्यक्त की हैं और शक प्रदर्शित किया है, जांच की जाये और मैं समझता हूँ उसके माध्यम से बहुत सी चीजें हमारे सामने आ सकती हैं।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the four reports of the Tariff Commission which are the subject-matter of the debate in the House to-day are voluminous documents and I must submit at the outset that I shall not be pretensions to have made a very deep study of these voluminous documents like my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye or Shri Dhamankar. However, since the debate revolves round an industry which I consider an industry of tomorrow which is extremely important and vital for it is going to influence substantially the government's wearing apparel of the weaker section—the poorer section—in our country, we are thankful for this reason, to Shri Madhu Limaye. It is unfortunate that Shri Limaye is not in the House at the moment who raised this debate. Also it is unfortunate that Shri Limaye as usual did not fail to abuse his scholarship and erudition, for which I must congratulate him, by bringing in utterly extraneous matters into this debate. I wish, as a true Socialist and a person who is considered a fearless representative of the people, that instead of bringing out the various malaise that plagues the society, he would have come out in a more forthright manner, demanding of this Government, a few steps radical

steps—to be taken to put an end to the various malpractices which the industry seems to have practised. Shri Limaye, instead of condemning outright the entire hopeless system which is squeezing and exploiting the poor weavers, I had made a demand which is a hopeless compromise to which, I do not know, how a person like Shri Limaye can reconcile himself. I wish he had made the same demand as was made by Shri Dhart silk yarn, in defiance of the ethics, squeezed the small weavers, the voluntary agreement be scrapped instead of implementing it in its breach only for the sake of racketeering and profiteering. A demand should have come from him that the Minister himself should take upon the entire production lock, stock and barrel.

Instead of that, he has condemned few units. It is possible that unit A may be bad. I do not say that they are deserving of any sympathies. Unit A or B or C might be bad. But why is he leaving out the rest? That creates a terrible doubt in my mind about the whole *bona fides* of this debate. If the malaise has to be eradicated, do not just get rid of the symptoms. Remedy the entire disease, eradicate the whole disease, and then only the spinners will come to their senses. Do not tinker too much in the manner in which it has been done so far with this industry, if this is going to be nursed as an industry which is going to be so vital for the interests of the poor and the weaker sections, the less privileged and under privileged sections.

Shri Limaye made three suggestions. I really wish he had not, if I may use the word, debased his entire speech by bringing, in utterly extraneous political factors, totally irrelevant for the point that he was canvassing, and I wish we could all have supported him in this matter.

One of the points that he made was, let us have large scale import of caprolactum and let us give as many units as possible licences, and to assuage his conscience, he says, 'Whatever I may want to do, whatever may be my differences with the Government, I am interested in growth'. It is a miserable policy for a socialist. I wish that after he had pointed out the malady, he had said that in this particular industry, growth and social justice must go simultaneously, and they must be co-extensive. If growth is going to be destructive of social justice, that growth is going to be the most pernicious sort of growth. Who does not know that growth without social justice is a mere pretence of growth, as much as we do know that social justice without growth is an unrealisable dream? In an industry of this nature, purely stating that we must import caprolactum on a large-scale, and we should have more units and more growth and we must increase the exports from Rs. 18 to Rs. 100 crores is not certainly the be-all and end-all of the whole matter. The first and foremost requirement is making available the yarn, whatever yarn is available to the weavers at reasonable prices. If that reasonable price cannot be ensured by a voluntary agreement, Government must step in a bigger manner.

I do see the validity of an argument that many times where voluntary agreements are superseded by statutory controls, there is a price hike. That itself would take us into the realm of a different controversy altogether. We are in the grip of the most deleterious economy of shortages which is made more acute by most heinous and deplorable efforts of the traders and manufacturers to make it more and more acute, of people who want to trade

[Shri N. K. Salve]

not in the community but who want to trade in human miseries, so that they may have more money in their pockets. This tendency of the traders in our country has got to be treated in good time and properly by the Government and if they ever fail to treat it properly and in good time, I do not know what treatment will be meted out to all those who are representing the people here in this country and no section will be left out.

Therefore, my respectful submission is this. The first point that I wish to make in this connection is in regard to the voluntary agreement. For instance, if some people are outside the voluntary agreement, I would like to find out from the hon. Minister,—and I join Shri Limaye entirely and completely in this,—whether that is so. Is it true and is it correct that some people are outside the voluntary agreement? If they are, then why has this special privilege been given to these people? They must be roped in immediately. After they are roped in, they must be made to abide by the terms, and everyone of them must be made to abide by the terms of the voluntary agreement ruthlessly and mercilessly. I entirely join Shri Limaye so far as this point is concerned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): How can you do it? If it is a voluntary agreement, how can you force the parties to come in?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In fact, that was the immediately next point to which I was coming....

SHRI DHAMANKAR: They can be pressurised by being refused the raw material.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My next point would have taken care of my

hon. friend's question, a very valid question. If this sort of voluntary agreement is observed more in its breach, breach of the letter of the agreement and the spirit of the agreement, the only remedy as suggested by Shri Dhamankar is that the entire production can be taken over by Government at a reasonable price.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We can refuse the raw material to them. That is the way.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If gentlemanly methods, methods of persuasion and of decency, if the approach of decency, if all these fail to bring the manufacturers to their senses, surely I do not think in a controlled economy, Government are so powerless that they are not able to arm-tuist these people and bring them to their senses. It pains that Atalji laughs at this idea, because I know he realises that whatever we may do, the manufacturers will go on merrily with all sorts of the most abnoxious malpractices. If that really happens hereafter, we will only think that whatever we may talk in Parliament, whatever we may seek to do by way of improvement of the Ministry's functioning, to get about the medicum of justice that is due to the poor weavers, this Ministry would have failed in its duty.

The second point made by Shri Limaye is an extremely important point. That was about augmenting the capacity. I entirely agree with him. But for God's sake, with the performance that we have seen of the manufacturers in the private sector, why are you keeping this in the private sector? I wish to make it clear that I am no enemy of the private sector. In a mixed economy, I think both the private sector and the public sector constitute the national sector and I do not see any conflict of interest between the two, until you are faced with this type of

sheer profiteering and racketeering, where the only motive, the only goal, of these people is the exploitation of the weaker, less privileged and under-privileged and making more and more profit and more and more black money. If that happens, kindly augment your capacity as much as you can.

And why don't you give more and more capacity to the joint sector and the co-operative sector? I would like to know how many letters of intent—because there is one issued in my State—have been issued to the various States. How many letters of intent have issued to the joint sector? How many have gone to the co-operative sector? It is there that we need augment our capacity.

I am entirely in agreement with the suggestion made by Shri Sathe about caprolactum. We and the Soviet Union have been working together in many spheres. We have been friends and have been co-operating at different levels. Why do not Government explore the possibility both of a massive import of caprolactum and also the setting up of a large plant in collaboration with the Soviet Union that will take care of our requirements of caprolactum in this country?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The fibre of co-operation should be strengthened.

SHR. N. K. P. SALVE: Yes. I really do suggest that such strengthening of the fibre will not come by injecting unnecessary and irrelevant matters into the debate which otherwise was well thought of.

In the end, I say this. The Minister who has taken charge of this Ministry is, to my knowledge, a person who would want to proceed ahead with progressive ideas. We look up to him to bring about redress without delay for these weavers who have suffered for too long at the hands of

these ruthless, unprincipled manufacturers of artificial yarn.

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to participate in the discussion under Rule 193 raised by Shri Madhu Limaye.

Sir, at present there is no statutory control on the prices and distribution of artificial silk yarn. Under the scheme of voluntary agreement a Central Committee of spinners and weavers functioning at Bombay makes the allocation to the States and regional committees to the extent of 50 per cent of yarn produced in our country. These regional committees in turn, allot the yarn to the power-looms and handlooms.

In the course of last six months, the Central Committee did not make any allocation of art silk yarn to the State of Tamil Nadu. At the same time the production of art silk yarn went down and as a consequence prices of yarn skyrocketed. After persistent approaches to the Textile Commissioner, in the June, 1973 quarter an allocation of 8.20 lakhs Kgs. was made and for September 1973 quarter 4.07 lakhs K.Gs. were allotted.

I may also like to point out that on the matter of distribution of yarn a large number of suits have been filed in courts. Also the voluntary agreement scheme has not been working well. These factors have led to frequent crisis in the matter of supply of art silk yarn to the weavers. This voluntary agreement is to expire on the 31st December, 1973. In view of the past experience of its inefficient working leading to numerous hardships to the weavers of our country, it is my earnest plea to the Government that this voluntary agreement scheme should not be allowed to continue after the 31st December, 1973. The Central and

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Regional Committees are only bogus committees and they should be disbanded. The distribution of yarn to the weavers should be regulated statutorily through a system of rationing. In this connection I would like to point out that through the Directorate of Census a survey of the handlooms and powerlooms that are existing in the State of Tamil Nadu was made by the State Government and identity cards were issued to the handlooms and powerlooms.

The requirement of the State of Tamil Nadu of art silk yarn is in the order of 5 lakh Kgs. but the quantity that is available against this requirement is only 2 lakh Kgs. There is only one spinning mill for art silk yarn in our State and therefore the State has to depend on other States to meet the requirement of art silk yarn. In view of the shortage in the availability of art silk yarn I would suggest that the entire matter of distribution of yarn should be left in the hands of the State Government of Tamil Nadu so that through the system of identity cards they could ensure equitable distribution of this yarn to the weavers.

Sir, even in the case of staple fibre, prices and distribution are not statutorily controlled. The requirement of Tamil Nadu both for handlooms and powerloom is 12,000 bales per month. The South India Mills Association have got a voluntary scheme and under the scheme they distribute only 2,000 bales to the cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu. This association also supplies yarn to other States. This practice has resulted in creating an acute crisis of shortage of staple fibre. I, therefore, feel that the distribution and prices of staple fibre should also be regulated statutorily. I would also appeal to the hon. Minister that he should ensure that the State of Tamil Nadu

gets its entire requirement and the distribution of staple fibre is left to the State Government itself.

Sir, the installed capacity of the various mills for the manufacture of various man-made fibres is 142.10 million Kgs. But the production in the year 1972 was only 131.18 million Kgs. The target of manufacture at the end of 4th Plan period is kept at 154 million Kgs. I wonder whether this target of 154 million Kgs. can be achieved in view of the fact that we are already in the last year of the 4th Plan period.

Sir, the Tariff Commission on its report on the prices of art silk yarn has stated in para 14.3.3.4 that unless the production and distribution of art silk yarn and staple fibre are controlled, mere control on prices alone will not lead to success. They have also stated that it would not be possible to make available through this mechanism this yarn at fair prices to the powerlooms and handlooms. This recommendation was made by the Tariff Commission in September, 1970. So far, neither this recommendation of the Tariff Commission nor other important recommendations of the Commission have been implemented by the Government. As a consequence, in the name of voluntary agreement the millowners and other middlemen are making huge profits and are indulging in large scale profiteering. Probably because the ruling party needs huge election funds, no action was contemplated by the Central Government.

Sir, the number of mills manufacturing Rayon yarn in our country is 8. If these 8 mills produce to their level of installed capacity I do not think there will be any shortage of Rayon yarn nor there would be any necessity for going in for imports. But the ruling party is not allowing the mills to utilise their full capacity and thereby create artificial short-

tage of Rayon yarn. The shortage naturally leads to high prices.

For example, Sir, Century Rayon Mills produce a major quantity of rayon yarn in our country. The Central Government by an order have asked the mills to bring down their production. Not only that, they have also ordered the mills to reduce the level of production even below the permitted capacity to make good the excess production which is a suicidal step.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: That is not correct. The Century Rayon Mills has exceeded their licensing capacity.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: This has been done under the provisions of M.R.T.P. Act. The country is already faced with shortage of Rayon yarn and I do not understand the logic behind this step of curtailing the production of rayon yarn. This step would only enable the millowners to charge increased prices and thereby make undue profit.

Sir, of the 8 mills that are engaged in the production of Rayon yarn 4 mills belong to the Birla group. I do not want to refer, for no reference is necessary, to the financial links between the Birlas and the ruling party.

Sir, I would like to refer to an article appearing in a paper on front page. The name of the paper is CURRENT the issue is dated 11th August, 1973 and the article appears under the name of Shri D. F. Karaka. It is stated in the article that "the ruling Congress Party has once again used the machinery of Government for political purposes and squeezed the Nylon spinners who have been made to pay about Rs. 8,00,00,000 (Eight Crores)—this time for the forthcoming U.P. elections." Not only this. The article goes on to say that the methods employed for the squeeze is an old one. Milk the consumer by creating an artificial

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shortage and push up the market price the difference being siphoned to the political party apparatus. Shri D. F. Karaka, continues to say that the Tariff Commission's report observed that Nylon yarn prices should be much less than what they are. That report was suppressed all these years through the mechanism of a so-called pact between the spinners and the weavers. Last week, however, the Government was compelled by vigilant MPs to place the report on the table of Parliament. The article continues further and it says that the recent shortage has been created under the auspices of the Government itself. This resulted in prices of Nylon yarn virtually doubling. But the resultant benefit will not go either to the trade or to the consumer in any form. It has been passed on by the Nylon yarn industry to the Congress Party boss who struck this deal. The article reveals many more things but I do not propose to go further.

There is yet another factor which also has been responsible for the shortfall in the production of Rayon yarn and high prices. The State Trading Corporation has failed to import adequate quantity of wood pulp needed for the manufacture of Rayon yarn. This has led to certain mills threatening to close down their units. The annual requirement of wood pulp for the manufacture of Rayon yarn is in the order of 40,000 tonnes. All these years we have been depending on one company in the United States for the supply of wood pulp. This company recently has told that they could supply only 24,000 tonnes of wood pulp only and in addition that company has raised the price by 25 per cent. Only after this development the STC woke up to the situation and are now looking for other sources for importing wood pulp. I do not know how the Government are going to tackle the situation in the meantime.

[Shri E. R. Krishan]

Sir, the Central Government have taken now some steps and though they are belated I welcome them as I feel these steps would augment the indigenous production of wood pulp. The Government have now permitted the Baroda Rayon Corporation in Madhya Pradesh and the Gwalior Rayons in Karnataka to increase their production of wood pulp.

In conclusion Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take the following steps immediately. (1) The Central Committee of Spinners and Weavers at Bombay should be disbanded and in any case they should not be allowed to continue after the voluntary agreement expires on 31st December, 1973. (2) The requirement of Rayon Yarn in a State should be met in full and the State Government should be made responsible for its distribution to the weavers through the system of identity cards. (3) At present both the powerlooms and the handlooms are clubbed together and they are in decentralised sector. It is high time that the handloom should be separated and it should be treated as a separate sector. (4) Looking at the increasing demand of Rayon yarn and staple Fibre, the Government should immediately nationalise all the 8 mills which are now engaged in their production and should take full charge of the production of Rayon yarn and staple fibre.

With these few words I conclude.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir, instead of understanding the seriousness of the situation in which man-made fibre industry is placed, some of my friends opposite have tried to inject politics into this debate. It seems they are not interested in the availability of the raw material or manufacture of this yarn and its equitable distribution among the poor weavers

and small-scale sector at a reasonable price. Instead, they are saying that some committee should be formed, which seems to be their main objective and not the interest of the weavers.

When the Government of India found that there is a big demand for man-made fibre; and there are some problems with regard to its price, they constituted the Tariff Commission to go into the price structure of the man-made fibre.

In 1951, the production was 11,000 tonnes. In 1971 it had gone up by five times. So, there was a great demand by the weavers and the small scale sector who were engaged in the production of this fibre. They demanded a reasonable price. That is how the Tariff Commission was asked to go into it. The basic points with regard to the reports are two: 1. A reasonable price should be fixed. 2. An adequate system for distribution should be introduced so that the yarn may be available to the weavers. Pending the decision of the Tariff Commission, it was agreed that an interim arrangement be made between weavers and spinners, so that the availability of yarn may be distributed among the weavers. I represent weavers. Weavers from all over India—Surat, Bombay, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Haryana—got together and decided to approach Government for a fool-proof system of distribution.

So, we met the Minister Shri Chatterjee, and he was very kind enough to listen to our demand. He arranged a meeting between the weavers and the spinners. A very nice arrangement was agreed upon with which the weavers all over India are satisfied. Under this arrangement 75 per cent of the production of nylon should be given to the weavers at a reasonable price of

Rs. 76 per kg. when the open market price was ranging from Rs. 145 to 200. 75 per cent of the production is taken over by the Government and distributed to the weavers in the small-scale sector at a reasonable price of Rs. 76. I would call it a very big achievement.

With regard to the rayon filament fibre the arrangement is that 60 per cent of the production is given at a reasonable price of Rs. 8 while the open market price is Rs. 22 or even more. In this case, 10 per cent is reserved for the exporters at a reasonable price of Rs. 7.40, which I suppose is a very good arrangement and to the entire satisfaction of the trade.

The staple fibre created a big problem because that is the cheapest yarn available in the market. It is mixed with the other fibres so that they could make cheaper cloth. In this regard the arrangement was that 50 per cent will be supplied to the weavers and 50 per cent sold in the open market. Later on Sri Chattopadhyaya changed this arrangement and he said that 100 per cent be made available to the weavers. So, the distribution was taken over by them.

In this way, all these yarns are being adequately supplied to the weavers and the industry is very much satisfied. We hope the Minister will take into consideration the objection raised by Shri Madhu Limaye that some people are going out of this voluntary agreement. Such people, big or small, should be brought within the discipline and control of this system. If people are free to get out of such a system, then there is no point in having such an agreement. I would suggest that stern action should be taken against those people and the yarn should be taken over from those people and distributed to the weavers.

Another complaint was that neither the public sector nor any State Government has been given a licence. This is utterly wrong. Punjab Government has been given a licence for man-made fibre and very soon we will produce it in the public sector.

Similarly, there is a world-wide shortage of caprolactum. West Germany and Japan have cornered the entire stock all over the world. So, its price has gone up from 400 to 2,000 dollars which has created a serious problem. All of us, whether we sit in the opposition or on this side, should take into consideration how we can produce this in India, because it is the mother product out of which the nylon fibre is made. In this regard I will say emphatically that Government must take immediate action and a licence must be given to the public sector.

The Tariff Commission took some time in completion of the report, the fact that there were certain flaws in the reference. The old dates had been mentioned and they had to be amended. Now the Government have referred back to the Commission certain points. Whenever they are available, Government will take prompt action over it. In the mean while, the arrangement already entered into between the weavers and the spinners is perfectly satisfactory and it is functioning very smoothly.

डा० कल्लास (बम्बई बक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मधु लिमये को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन के सामने एक अहम प्रश्न को रखा है, जिस से सिर्फ श्री चट्टोपाध्याय को ही लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहिए, बल्कि उन के अधिकारियों को भी शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए और इस बारे में उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए।

हम चाहते हैं कि मैनमेड फ़ाइबर बनाने वाले भी यह समझें कि देश से गद्दारी करना

[डा० कैलास]

उनके हक में ठीक नहीं है। अच्छा होता, अगर श्री मधु लिमये ने राजनीति को इस प्रश्न से दूर रखा होता। याने कपड़ा बनाने वाले गरीब बुनकरों को सुविधा से 'रा मैटीरियल' मिल जाये और गरीब लोगों को ठीक दाम पर कपड़े मिलें, इस दृष्टि से गवर्नमेंट ने इस मामले को टैरिफ कमीशन के पास भेजा। टैरिफ कमीशन को यह कार्य 1968 में सौंपा गया और उसने 1970 में रिपोर्ट दी। मैं श्री चट्टोपाध्याय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के अधिकारी इस प्रकार लापरवाह क्यों रहें कि उन रिपोर्टों को 1973 में सभापटल पर पेश किया गया, जब कि उन्होंने चार्ज सम्भाला तब से मेहकमे में कार्य ठीक चलने लगा है।

हमारे यहां ट्रकों और छोटी गाड़ियों की टायरों को कमो है। टायर कार्ड और टायर यार्न के बारे में टैरिफ कमीशन ने 1972 में रिपोर्ट दी। इस सदन में उस को पेश करने में एक वर्ष क्यों लगा। आप को याद होगा कि जब यह रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी गई थी, तब सारे देश में यार्न का दाम घटा था। जब इन यार्न को बनाने वाले अर्थात् स्पिनर ने देखा कि सरकार सो रही है, तो दाम बढ़ने लग गये। जब दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये, तो श्री चट्टोपाध्याय ने तुरन्त यह एक्शन लिया कि उन्होंने स्पिनर तथा बीबर्स को बुलाया और उन के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया। यह जैन्टलमैनज एग्रीमेंट कहा तक काम कर रहा है, मैं नहीं जानता। उस के अनुसार 75 परसेंट के वितरण की व्यवस्था सरकार के हाथ में रही और 25 परसेंट को खुला रखा गया। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस को अब खुला रखने की आवश्यकता है। "रा" मैटीरियल के दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ने से स्पिनर को जो नुकसान हो रहा था, शायद उस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने इस प्रकार का

निर्णय लिया हो। लेकिन इस बीच में उन्होंने इतना ज्यादा कमा लिया है, दूसरे उन्होंने 50 या 60 परसेंट ही वितरण के लिए दिया है, इस लिए उन पर अब दया दिखाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

"रा" मैटीरियल के दाम और वेतनों के बढ़ने की वजह से सरकार ने इस को फिर टैरिफ कमीशन के पास भेजा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आने वाली है। सरकार ने दो महीने की माहलत दी है। उस दो महीने के बाद सरकार अपना निर्णय करने में दो साल लगाये, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने बताया है कि जैन्टलमैनज एग्रीमेंट दिसम्बर, 1973 को खत्म होने जा रहा है। इस स्थिति में श्री चट्टोपाध्याय को उन लोगों को फिर से बुलाना चाहिए। जिन तीन क्रमों, सैन्चुरी एन्का, श्री सिन्थेटिक्स और स्ट्रैचलान फाब्रिक्स ने, इस एग्रीमेंट से अलग रहने की कोशिश की है, उन को भी सम्मिलित किया जाये और इस एग्रीमेंट में शामिल होने के लिए उन को दंड दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में राजनीति जैसा कोई चीज नहीं है और कोई रुक्या नहीं लिया गया है—श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने लिया है और न किसा और ने लिया है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation prevailing today regarding the man-made synthetic yarn is not a recent creation of circumstances, but this situation has been existing since long and the Government has totally failed to control the situation. The weavers are not getting the yarn according to the voluntary pact; they have time and again complained to the Government, but the Gov-

ernment, either deliberately or because of its incompetence, has not taken any action to improve the situation. Was it without the knowledge of the hon. Minister, the predecessor of Prof. Chattopadhyaya, and the Ministry that the spinners were taking huge profits? It was deliberately done and the Minister had given a certain latitude to the spinners to make huge and fabulous profits....

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, जिस के बारे में मैंने एक मर्तबा निवेदन किया श्री कछवाय जी से और उन्होंने वह लाइन छोड़ दी, आप फिर उसी लाइन पर क्यों जा रहे हैं...?.... (अव्यवधान)... नहीं, ऐसी कोई चीज आप मत लाइए । श्री कछवाय, आप बैठिए । आप क्यों बीच में बिना पैसे को बकलत करने के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं ? यह कीचड़ उछालना ठीक नहीं है । डीबेट का स्तर ऊंचा रखिए ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : आप जाँव समिति बैठ जायिए, सब पता लग जायेगा ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What I was saying was this. Was it without the knowledge of the Minister—not Prof. Chattopadhyaya but his predecessor—and the Ministry that the spinners were taking huge profits? It is not that all of a sudden this situation has been created. Government allowed the spinners to take huge profits from the trade. How can Government deny this?

The Tariff Commission's reports were also deliberately suppressed. I say this because it is obligatory under the statutory order that the Minister should lay the reports on the Table of the House and inform the House of the recommendations

of the Tariff Commission and thereby announce the recommendations to the country.

Now I will deal with the rayon yarn. The agreement price for 75 denier is Rs. 21.50 per kg. and the agreement price for 120 denier is Rs. 14.35 per kg. The market price, month-wise, has been as follows: March, 75 denier, Rs. 30.86 per kg. and 120 denier Rs. 21.36 per kg; May, 75 denier, Rs. 37.06 per kg. and 120 denier Rs. 25.35 per kg.; October, 75 denier, Rs. 67.24 per kg. and 120 denier Rs. 55.67 per kg.

According to the voluntary agreement, 60 per cent should be distributed through Association and 40 per cent through direct sale. If you take into consideration the position prevailing in October, then the production was nearly 2,804 tonnes, and on an average—I do not take the highest price of October but I am taking the average price—, on an average price difference of Rs. 24 for 75 denier and Rs. 20 per kg. for 120 denier, the gain on the entire production comes to Rs. 5.72 crores. Only in Rayon they were allowing the spinners to have a profit of Rs. 5.72 crores.

Now what is the position about nylon yarn? In August 1973....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you go month by month, it will take a long time. You may just make your points.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will summarise it. I will give the summing up. For 20 deniers under the agreement the price is Rs. 74.85 and 75 per cent of it goes to the weavers and 25 per cent to the open market. Now, the total sale proceeds for 100 kg. of 20 deniers will be Rs. 10,213 and it means that a net gain of Rs. 2728 will accrue to the producer. Similarly, you are allowing a profit of Rs. 1877 for the 70 deniers and for 100 deniers you are allowing the spinners a net profit of Rs. 1521. This is the position.

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

Who are the people hit by this policy? The consumers are hit by this policy and the poor weavers are hit by this policy. They take the art silk.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into details. I have allowed you only five minutes.

श्री पी० एम० मेहता : मैं डीटेल में कहा जा रहा हूँ। मैं तो बता रहा हूँ भाप की पालिसी क्या है ?

Take the art silk fabric. Seven months ago it was selling at Rs. 2-3. To-day same thing sells at Rs. 5-8 per metre. 70 per cent of the weaving industry weaves range of this sort which has gone up to Rs. 5 per metre.

Then, what is the composition of the weaving industry? It is not that the weaving industry is in the hands of big textile magnates or mill-owners. 80 per cent of the units comprise of 6 looms on an average. Only six looms. 15 per cent comprise of 10-24 looms. Therefore, 96 per cent of the units are owned and run by self-employed entrepreneurs, weavers or a managerial type of man. This is the position.

Even to-day the weavers are not getting yarn according to the voluntary pact and this voluntary pact has no legal sanctity. It has no legal validity and to-day, the spinners are not supplying yarn to the weavers and are taking it to the open market and make fabulous profits. My suggestion is that the Minister should come forward to control the price and take over the whole production and distribute it according to the installed capacity, that is, average per loom, to each unit. This is my suggestion and I hope Prof. Chattopadhyaya will do justice in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Madhu Dandavate. You do not want to speak?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I am thankful to hon. Member Shri Limayeji for raising this very important issue. But for the political injection which was otherwise brought in, I found most of his suggestions to be well-studied and in many cases, constructive. There is not much time left for me and I will not go into all the points because some of the points have been answered by the Members themselves.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Chair can extend the time. We are anxious to hear you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chair can extend time with our permission.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am at your disposal. Certain things have been broadly and generally referred to by some of the hon. Members. So I thought that I should touch upon those main points. One point is whether certain big industrial houses or companies like Century Enka, Shri Synthetics, Stretch Fibres etc. will be exempted from the voluntary scheme. My answer is a clear and categorical No. N. Capital and O Capital. I would like to add only two things. The first point is, already Century Enka and Shri Synthetics had agreed to contribute 50 per cent for this voluntary scheme but they are hesitating for coming forward with 25 per cent more which is what is the stipulated quantum to be contributed. Their argument has not been acceptable to us and to the Ministry that their production has been relatively small and not compe-

titive, and therefore they may be given a special treatment. We are not persuaded by this argument and therefore we stand by our own formula.

It has been suggested that we may entertain public sector for this production field. We have already said and my friend Mr. Bhatia has already pointed out about this. Some friends from Mysore have also pointed this out. Already some State Industrial Development Corporations, as many as 13, have given letters of intent for the production of 2100 metric tonnes each of this raw material necessary for mandade fibre. Our line of thinking is that more and more public sector/joint sector companies should come in this field. And this scarcity that is being created by some people to the detriment of spinners and weavers should be adequately met.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: What about cooperative sector?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We will consider this certainly. Some friends have suggested, why not manufacture caprolactum. The Gujarat Fertiliser Factory is going to produce it. About the availability of this thing or that thing from somewhere, I do not like to mention the name of this country or that country. I can only submit that we have surveyed the whole world, literally, for this precious thing, more precious than the diamond, but it is not available. We have done our best but it is just not available. Our total requirement is of the order of 23,000 tonnes but we could not obtain more than 10,000 tonnes. So, Sir, physical scarcity created a psychological scarcity and this is reflected in the unprecedented price level. These are some physical constraints under which we work. These are not constraints of our choice, but the constraints under which we have to work upon.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, the Minister has said that they are considering this matter of licensing units in the joint, public and cooperative sectors. But, according to my information, the Mysore Chief Minister has strongly protested against the delays in clearing the project. What has the Minister got to say about this?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would like to say that we shall release it as quickly as possible. It has already been decided at the government's level that every licence will be cleared within 90 days and in no case it will go beyond 150 days. This is a general decision. We shall see that this is expeditiously cleared.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about exploring the possibility of collaboration agreement with the U.S.S.R.?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I won't compartmentalise the responsibility in that way. We have a Cabinet Committee where we all sit together and it is the collective decision that we take. And this is one of the things we will be discussing and collaboration with the friendly countries cannot be ruled out. It is a possibility but I cannot commit that at the moment.

Already figures have been quoted indicating the benefit accrued to the spinners from the voluntary agreements. For the benefit of the House I would like to submit that the market price of nylon filament yarn of 20 denier is 160 paise per kilogram but the agreed price according to the voluntary agreement is Rs. 74.85. The price of Rayon filament is about Rs. 8 a pound for the 120 denier. 60 per cent of it is being sold at that price while 10 per cent of it is being sold at about Rs. 6.00. The open market price of the same is Rs. 22.50. 29.5 per cent of it is being sold at that price. The agreed price of visco staple fibre spun yarn 20 counts is Rs. 11.20 per kilogram. The open

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

market price of the same is Rs. 34 a kilogram. As the figures will indicate, the Government intervened and brought down the price very significantly. My friends Shri Limaye and others have also referred to the reasons for the delay of submission of the Tariff Commission's reports. I have already, in deference to the House and rules and regulations, tendered our apology for the unintended delay. I would like to repeat that the delay was unintended. There was nothing deliberate behind it. The reasons for the delays are—the methodology of the production cost calculation followed by the Tariff Commission was not conventional and there was very valid reason for re-examination of that methodology; secondly, complexity of exercises is involved in this. You will find that only when you look at the volume. You will yourself appreciate that these things rather take time as they are all complicated. I must submit that it is indefensible when I mentioned the reasons for the delay. Whether it is acceptable or not that is another matter. My other point is that our responsibility cannot be compartmentalised. For that reason no economic ministry can take a decision for which it is administratively responsible. As a matter of fact, it has been processed through many other ministries. These are some of the reasons for the delay for which we tendered our apology. The question is not only about the delay but what steps we have taken in this regard. I have already referred to some of the steps which we have taken indicating in terms of figures and the results yielded therefrom. There are four Reports of the Commission received and the dates of receipt of the same as also the dates of laying them on the Table of the House are all given below.

The date of receipt of report from the Commission with regard to vis-

cose acetate filament yarn was April, 1970 but the date of laying it on the Table of the House was on 23-7-1973. As regards synthetic fibre yarn....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We do not want that.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: All right.

The report on viscose staple fibre, viscose filament yarn, acetate staple fibre and filament yarn was received in the Ministry in April, 1970 and was considered in consultation with other Ministries and Departments of the Central Government. After a great deal of deliberation, it was considered that the mode of manufacture of fibres as also the quantity of production had undergone a major and significant change. The industry had its own view to be taken into consideration before Government finalised their view.

18 hrs.

Government were also not satisfied with the methodology, as I have already said, on which the Tariff Commission had based their commendation for fair selling prices of viscose filament yarn, namely the cost of production of three most cost-efficient units. After careful consideration, it was decided to refer the matter back to the Tariff Commission to take certain additional relevant factors into consideration and update the cost data and recommend a fresh set of selling prices which could be applicable to the existing units at the present level of production. It is expected that the Tariff Commission will submit its revised fair selling prices in about two months' time. Already, one month has passed, and we have impressed upon them the urgency of the matter. So, we hope that in another two months' time we shall get back the report and we shall be able to take a decision.

DR. KAILAS: One month has elapsed and only one month is still

to go. The total is two months, and the report would be received in one month's time from now.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The second important report covers the industry producing synthetic fibres and yarn. From the period of 1968-69, the synthetic fibres industry has moved at a very fast pace. Compared to one unit manufacturing polyester staple fibre, three more units have already gone into production in 1973. The plant which have now gone into production belong to a new generation. They are technologically far more advanced compared to the plant on whose basis the Tariff Commission had worked out its cost data. In the field of nylon filament yarn also, three plants had gone into production in 1962, one each in 1968 and 1969, and one in 1972, and, during this year, one plant had already gone into production, and one is likely to go into production next month. In this case also, there have been technological improvements in the method of production. The capital outlay on the plants has gone up manifold. We have taken into account the cost data of the report of the Tariff Commission, and Government's decision on fair selling prices would be taken very shortly.

I would like to refer to the constraints which are being faced by these industries in obtaining basic raw materials, namely DNT for polyester fibre and caprolactum for nylon filament yarn. There is a global shortage, as I have already submitted, of these raw materials, and in spite of our scouting around the world, it has not been possible to locate sufficient quantities of these raw materials to keep the industry going even at the present level of 50 to 60 per cent of the installed capacity.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The STC was much too late on the international market for procuring caprolactum. Otherwise, they could have procured it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is a view, and we have impressed upon the STC that they ought to have perhaps moved into the matter a bit expeditiously. But anyhow, there was physical shortage. It is undeniable. Any knowledgeable man know it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनके अफसर के बारे में मैंने लिखा था और उनको इन्होंने ट्रांसफर भी किया। यह यहां बतायेंगे नहीं लेकिन ट्रांसफर किया इसी बात को लेकर। मैं इनकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जे० केज० के पास जापान में इतनी फारेन एक्सचेंज है कि कैप्टोलेक्टम उन्हीं जापान में प्रिम्ट किया है और एस० टी० सी० को ज्यादा दाम देकर उनके एजेंट से ही खरीदना पड़ता है, इसकी जानकारी भी यह हासिल करें। जैसे आपने अफसर का ट्रांसफर किया, इसके बारे में भी जांच कीजिए।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a well known fact that as in the national scene, so also in the international scene, there are certain international hoarders. I do not like to dilate on the point much.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Our national hoarders are now gaining international repute!

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The prices of caprolactum are being quoted at 2100 dollars per tonne compared to 470 dollars per tonne in February 1973. Similarly the prices of DMT which were below 400 dollars per tonne have shot up to 750 dollars per tonne in the corresponding period. Meanwhile, nylon spinners have entered into a voluntary agreement with the weavers to ensure availability of 75 per cent of production of nylon filament yarn to the weavers at agreed prices and 25 per cent through open market operation.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The voluntary agreement is honoured by some units on hundred per cent like Nirlons, but as regards the defaulters, will they be made to compensate for the default?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is the first question I have answered.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: They must be made to compensate for the default. They have sold it in the open market.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will take administrative measures against them.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Cut off the raw material supply.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: When I say administrative measures will be taken, pressure may be one of the methods. There may be other methods.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This is not for the first time they are doing it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This sort of transaction is a continuous process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are yielding. That is why I am allowing these interruptions.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The weighted average of the agreed prices favourably compares with the weighted average of the prices of various deniers under the consideration of Government on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

The first report on rayon tyre cord was accepted by Government in February 1971 and the Government Resolution was laid on the Table. The prices of rayon tyre cord as recommended by the Tariff Commission were not accepted by the industry as at that time they were not statutori-

ly notified. The industry have been representing that they observed voluntary discipline in not raising the prices in 1969 and that the prices arrived at by the Tariff Commission were unrealistic. We have now under consideration the second report of the Tariff Commission recommending fair selling prices for 1972-74 supported by statistics and the formula for escalation in fair selling prices on which we propose to base our decision on the fair selling prices for the rayon tyre yarn/cord fabrics. The decision on this case also would be taken very soon.

In fine, I would like to say that I believe that when raw materials like DMT and caprolactum are produced indigenously and the research and development efforts of our local spinners are applied, this industry will be placed on a stable footing and our reliance on the imported machinery and raw materials will be reduced considerably. Meanwhile, it will be our endeavour to see that the voluntary agreement in the field of nylon yarn works and defaulters are brought to book.

As for the other reports, as soon as we receive them back from the Tariff Commission, we will take decisions, and in deference to the wishes expressed by hon. Members we will take very expeditious decisions.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Those who have honoured the agreement are at a disadvantage.

श्री मधु लिवधे : दो बातें हैं जिनकी मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ ।

मैंने पूछा था कि जे० के०, मेन्वुरी इंडियन आर्गेनिक्स वगैरह दूसरी कम्पनियों ने जो कानूनों को तोड़ कर एक्सपैशन, डाइवर्सिफिकेशन किया है, सरकार की सहमति के बिना, उसके बारे में श्राप क्या करेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह है क्या निर्यात मण्डी, एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट की जो सम्भावनायें हैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहेंगे ? 100 करोड़ तक का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सकता है अगर इम्पोर्टेड मैटीरियल का इस्तेमाल एक्सपोर्ट के लिए किया जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बरों की कमेटी आप बनाना चाहते हैं, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will bear this suggestion in mind.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about action against these people?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I request the hon. Minister through you to tell us one thing. He has not mentioned about the rayon yarn. What has happened is—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just ask him what you want to know.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Even in Surat, Ahmedabad and in my own

constituency, Bhavnagar, weavers were thrown out of employment for want of rayon yarn from the voluntary distribution system. He should make it very clear that this will not happen again and that they will distribute the total production of rayon yarn through the association according to the installed capacity.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About the last suggestion made by Shri Madhu Limaye, I said that is for guiding our action and we will take into consideration that aspect and we will take action.

About the point made by Shri P. M. Mehta, it is about the non-working of the agreement. When this is brought to our notice, I will certainly look into it. That is all that I have to answer.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 21, 1973/Kartika 30, 1895 (Saka).