

The consent of Parliament is now asked for. We are now asked to pay Rs. 50,000 as management compensation. To whom does this money go? They say that it goes to the company. We are only taking over management. The money must go to the Manager. He is to be compensated, from whom the management is taken over. It is not from the company that we take over the management. We assume the management of the company from the management of the company. Then how are we going to compensate the company? Or are we going to compensate the manager from whom we are taking over? I am not clear about it who is going to get the money. The question of compensation need not necessarily arise at this stage. That is what I emphasise. Is money to be paid to the company who are a separate entity altogether? It should be the management. It is not postulating the existence of the separate entity. The management is of that company. Therefore, the management need not be compensated. That is the point I want to emphasise. I may be correct or incorrect. I do not know the exact position.

17.00 hrs.

Anyway, Rs. 15,000 must be paid for assuming the management of a company which has performed the miraculous deed of giving us an accumulated loss of Rs. 268 lakhs in the course of four years. Burn and Company has got 48 per cent of the shares of the other company, which means Burn and Company by itself will be getting about Rs. 65,000 out of that and the other company will be getting the rest of it. The whole picture is rather confused and should be clarified. When Parliament is asked to agree to payment of compensation, it is but fair that the full picture about the assets and liabilities of the company should be placed before it.

Nationalisation or assumption of management which is necessary in the socio-economic pattern we are going to weave must not become the

approver for all sorts of sins that may have to be perpetrated. Unless assumption of management and nationalisation have certain elements of socialisation woven into them, these things will have absolutely no value at all. Removing some individual and putting in some bureaucrat and then appealing to workers, "Here is nationalisation; you cooperate" will have no meaning. The workers must feel that he has got a definite share of participation. Otherwise, co-operation will not be forthcoming. I am not saying this only in respect of this particular matter. The unrest we are finding in the nationalised sector altogether is a disease which somebody must analyse. Workers, whose patriotism is not in doubt, do not feel the sense of exhilaration the moment a concern is taken over by the State because corporately they do not find any definite qualitative change in the matter of management. In the place of one person, another bureaucrat, who is wooden, unresponsive, unimaginative and irresponsible, comes in. So a feeling of socialisation does not come, the result being we are having problem after problem. That is why I am making this appeal. Let something be spelt out as to the policy and guidelines with respect to the liability to give compensation and the criteria for fixing the quantum.

In the circumstances as stated in the statement of objects and reasons, this is a very welcome move. Valuable assets must not be allowed to go to waste and at the earliest opportunity they must be taken over so that they may be enabled to contribute to the productive machinery of this country. With these words, I support the Bill.

17 30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

JOINT INDO-CZECHOSLOVAK DECLARATION
AND AGREEMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The foreign Minister will now lay on the Table a

[Mr. Chairman]

copy of the Joint Indo-Czechoslovak Declaration and other agreements.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): I have the honour to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Joint Indo-Czechoslovak Declaration, signed to-day, by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, on behalf of the Government of India, and Dr. Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak communist Party and Chairman of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Apart from the Joint Declaration, the following other Agreements were also concluded during General Secretary Gustav Husak's visit:-

"The Third Agreement on Economic Collaboration between India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and a Protocol on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between India and Czechoslovakia."

Copies of these are also being laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5903/73]

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजवेयी (स्वालयर)
सभापति जी, जो ऐग्रीमेंट्स हुए हैं वे सब रखे जा रहे हैं या एक प्राध ऐग्रीमेंट रखे नहीं गये ? जैसे कामरेड ब्रैक्नेफ के बारे में कहा जा रहा है व्यापार के बारे में जो प्रोटोकाल हुआ है पब्लिकेशन नहीं किया गया है। इस में भी तो कोई ऐसा ऐग्रीमेंट नहीं है जो सदन के सामने नहीं लाया जा रहा है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Trade matters are also covered by one of these agreements. There is nothing that is kept away from the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): रूस के साथ जो हुआ उस के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I know that this matter was mentioned in the press, and I presume some mention was made on the floor of the House also. I would like to clarify that position. There were discussions on economic matters. While no agreements were signed, in the course of discussions certain concrete results were obtained, for instance, collaboration in the Mathura refinery, expansion of the steel plant and several other matters. The convention has always been that only the agreements which have been signed are published and not the minutes of the discussions. Since it was mentioned that if there is any agreement which might substantively have an economic content or any other matter that should also be placed on the Table of the House, I am examining that aspect. But I would like to say that this is a matter which will have to be clarified with the other side. There is nothing to hide from Parliament, but the correct position is that the minutes of mutual consultations or discussions are never placed on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): I would like to have one clarification for future guidance. As far as these agreements and protocols are concerned, in the past also many agreements were arrived at, as far as USSR and USA were concerned, and they were actually published and made available in those countries. I want to know whether it has been the convention in our country not to publish them at all, or you are going to take some more time than at a later stage publish them. Since there is a lot of controversy in the press on this issue, a little more clarification on this point would be appreciated.

श्री मधु लिमये: कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा ने कहा है कोई गुप्त करार तो नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन अगर हो भी जाता है तो वह हम प्रकाशित नहीं करेंगे। तो इस का मतलब क्या है ? इस के बारे में

माननीय शंकर दयाल कैसे कह सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री और कोमरेड ब्रह्मनेत्र के बीच में क्या करार हुए हैं उस पर भाष्य कर रहे हैं डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा। इस से संदेह की स्थिति खामख्वाह वह स्वयं पैदा कर रहे हैं। तो इस बारे में भी सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सफाई कर दें।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Coming to the point of Professor Dandavate, the agreements are public documents and I have already placed copies of them on the Table of the House. What I have said earlier clarifies this point. In the course of discussions some minutes are kept. In the course of those discussions some worthwhile agreements might emerge, or at any rate amplification of a broad agreement as to, say what is the response Soviet side in the expansion of the steel plant in Bhilai. These are matters of details. As I have said already, there is nothing to hide, but the minutes of the discussions have not been published so far. Even those documents which the hon. Member is referring to do not contain any minutes of discussion. Only the agreements which are signed or concluded are published and not the minutes of the discussion.

Even in regard to those minutes, as I have already said, if there are any further details of a concrete character, we will try to study them and try to make available to the House such material as is of interest to the public, because there is nothing to hide. I would like to say that the controversy on this point is not valid because we do not want to hide anything of this nature from the House or from the public.

About the statements made by the Congress President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, I do not know what statements are being referred to. He is a leader of the Congress Party. Mr. Madhu Limaye is also a leader of his own socialist party. Between the two

members, they can discuss it in the lobby. I cannot comment on what goes on between two members of Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर कोई गुप्त बात नहीं है तो खामख्वाह वह संदेह क्यों पैदा कर रहे हैं।

Why is he commenting on secret Indo-Soviet Agreements?

सभापति महोदय : अब छोड़िये उस को।

17.11 hrs.

BURN COMPANY AND INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not against this Bill. In fact, I am one of the supporters of this Bill. I would like to say, as the House has said, that Government takes recourse to Ordinance when Ordinance is not needed and takes recourse to a Bill when Ordinance is necessary. This is the practice which the Government has adopted and which I object to.

Then I would like to know what is the policy of the Government behind these take-overs. What I mean is that there are other companies like Britannia Engineering. My hon. friend referred to Mckenzie. There may be many more. I do not know. They are concerned with the manufacture of wagons and their parts and they are closed down; the workers are unemployed. I do not know what the policy of the Government is in regard to those companies.

Now let me come to the companies in question. These companies, along with many other companies, were being managed by M/s. Martin Burn and Company, and the chief of M/s.