

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 15 is moved. There is one amendment, No. 16, which has not been moved. But I do not think either the hon. Mover or the Government accepts it.

Now I shall put the amendment moved by Shri K. P. Tripathi to the vote of the House. If this is carried, then all other amendments as well as the original motion moved by Shri C. R. Narasimhan will be barred.

Dr. Rama Rao: Before you put that amendment to the vote of the House, may I request you to read out my amendment, which I think, the hon. Minister should be able to accept? My amendment, while accepting the principle of Prohibition, only specifies the employment aspect.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Minister prepared to accept it?

Shri Nanda: I have stated very categorically our stand regarding employment. The rest of the contents of that amendment are absorbed in the amendment we have accepted.

Mr. Chairman: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister is not prepared to accept the amendment moved by Dr. Rama Rao, I propose to put Shri K. P. Tripathi's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation-wide Prohibition speedily and effectively".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: All other amendments are barred.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATE UNDERTAKINGS

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed by the Government consisting of independent persons having the requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and businessmen, to examine the important aspects of the industrial and commercial undertakings and multi-purpose projects of the Central and State Governments, whether organised on Departmental lines, or as public corporations, or as public or private limited companies with instructions to submit their findings and recommendations to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall as follows:

(1) to examine the planning, development policy and targets fixed and reallocated in the case of each of them, and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy in respect of these matters;

(2) to find out whether the capital cost of each of them is commensurate with output and direct benefit bestowed upon the community;

(3) to examine the capital cost of each of them and find out if the expenditure has been according to estimates and whether such capital costs are reasonable, especially as compared to capital cost of comparable units in the private sector;

(4) to examine the cost structure of each of them, and also the efficiency of operation of each of them, and report whether any of them are likely to show profits or losses after providing fully for all expenses and for basic and extra (not initial) depreciation at rates prescribed in the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922;

(5) to examine the pricing policy of each of them and ascertain its propriety;

(6) to examine their accounting methods to report whether they are on business lines and give a correct picture of their position, whether they are written in a way that enables critical examination of the financial results, whe-

[Shri G. D. Somani]

ther cost accounts are properly maintained, and whether the report and accounts are given due publicity ;

(7) to find out whether any of them receive favourable treatment in the matter of allocation of raw materials, steel, cement and other articles in short supply, in allotment of railway wagons in Government purchases, and in other matters, which can be reasonably construed as amounting to discrimination in their favour against concerns in the private sector competing for the commodities, services or orders; and

(8) to examine and report on any other matter relevant to the above, which the Committee think fit to examine."

My Resolution is about the appointment of a Committee to examine the various aspects of working of State industrial and commercial undertakings. It is a long and comprehensive Resolution. It suggests that the Committee should consist of those who have got the necessary knowledge and experience and who are experts and also the Members of this House.

So far as the working of our public undertakings is concerned there can be difference of opinion on the question that these must be run on most sound and healthy lines. We have had in this House many occasions when certain Members from time to time have drawn attention to the several deficiencies, defects and shortcomings of the working of these enterprises. My submission is that so far there has been no clear picture available of the general pattern of management which is being followed by the Government about these industrial and commercial undertakings on the one hand and the action that the Government may have taken on the other hand.

I do not desire in the least to propose any sort of *post-mortem* examination of the various defects and deficiencies that may have been discovered. My sole object in moving this Resolution is to ensure that at a time when the public sector is fast expanding, it is very desirable that the Government should take the utmost possible steps and precautions to see that every pie of

our public money is properly utilised and that there is no scope for any irregularity, wastage or extravagance.

At a little later stage, I would go into certain details of the working of these enterprises. But at the very outset, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain inherent weaknesses of the public sector undertakings. First of all, many of these undertakings are functioning in a position of monopoly. When units in the private sector function in a competitive field, naturally those in charge of the management have perforce to take the necessary steps to ensure that they function in a most efficient way, because otherwise they immediately face the consequences, and in many cases even get wiped out of existence. But when any undertaking functions in a position of monopoly, naturally it is somewhat difficult to detect any inefficiency that might be present in the functioning of that undertaking, and the community continues to pay the price for that inefficiency simply because no other unit is competing with that unit, and the community has got to accept the goods delivered by that undertaking at whatever cost.

Apart from that, there is another aspect and that is that while the units in the private sector—those in charge of the management—have got a direct financial stake in those concerns, which naturally leads to the drive and incentive, it is absent from the public undertakings where those in management have no direct financial stake. My point, therefore, is that at a time when under the Second Five Year Plan a gigantic expansion of the public sector is envisaged, it is very essential that Government should take serious notice of the irregularities, lapses, deficiencies and defects that have been discovered in the working of these industrial undertakings from time to time and, after analysing the reasons for these drawbacks, they should evolve a pattern of management which will, as far as is humanly possible, eliminate any possible scope for wastage and extravagance.

In this connection, I cannot do better than quote the findings of the Estimates Committee—a Committee of our own House. Here is the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding the organisation and administration of nationalised industrial undertakings and

this is what the Estimates Committee has got to say about the mode and pattern of management in our public sector undertakings :

"The Committee consider that the Boards of Directors who have been appointed to the various public undertakings have not been fulfilling any useful role inasmuch as they are all nominated by Government mostly from government officials of the various Ministries, their powers being limited. They meet after long intervals and except for being modelled on the pattern of organisation usually adopted in a private joint-stock company, nothing of importance either from the point of Government or from that of the undertaking has been done by them."

This is really a very serious verdict of the Estimates Committee that the present pattern of management of the State industrial undertakings is absolutely not fulfilling any useful purpose whatsoever. The Committee further goes on to say :

"State undertakings are at present placed under the control of either the Ministry of Production or some other Ministry depending upon the nature of the undertaking. The Committee have noticed that in the relations between these undertakings and the Ministry, the former are treated in the same manner as Departments and Officers of Government controlled and supervised by the Secretariat. The State undertakings have thus become adjuncts to Ministries and are treated more or less on the same lines as any subordinate organisation or office. The Committee deplore this tendency which has had a harmful effect on the productive activity of the undertakings as these have been subjected to all the usual red-tape and procedural delays common to a Government Department with serious consequential effect on production."

This report was present in June 1955 (*Interruption*) and so far as one can see the implications of the recommendations of this committee, the conclusion is irresistible that the way in which these State undertakings and enterprises are going on something radical is required to be done to ensure that our limited resources are not frittered away in wasteful expenditure.

In this connection, I would like to make one or two submissions. The general characteristics applicable to almost all these undertakings since these have been started in the public sector have been that almost invariably they have fallen behind schedule. Instance after instance can be given where the provision which the hon. Finance Minister makes every year for the different undertakings in the public sector is not utilised. That means, naturally, that the targets of time and production which are laid down in the original schemes are never fulfilled and the original schedule of production has never been maintained.

I will go into certain individual cases, but my point is that even upto this time, upto the time the hon. Finance Minister presented his last Budget,—it is quite clear that the investment in the public sector undertakings has fallen short of the provision that has been made from time to time. That shows generally the inefficiency of the management and the organisation in charge of these undertakings and its failure to take proper steps to ensure that the provision which was made after proper scrutiny and after proper examination is utilised usefully and properly and in proper time.

The next thing about these various undertakings has been that in many cases the original estimates have always been exceeded and it has not been possible for many of these undertakings to fulfil their capital cost programmes within the original budgeted outlay. In this connection, I would like to give a few instances.

Let us take the question of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory which is one of our most important industries in the public sector. This factory was originally estimated to cost something like Rs. 10.53 crores and eventually the factory has cost in capital outlay about Rs. 23 crores. It means that the actual capital outlay has been more than doubled. Here is what the Estimates Committee has got to say about this.

"The delay in the acquisition of land cost the Exchequer an increase of 400 per cent. in the cost of land, 80 per cent. in the cost of the plant and machinery, 40 per cent. in the cost of fabrication."

[Shri G. D. Somani]

While the First Five Year Plan had mentioned that the Sindri plant, as completed in October 1951, is capable of producing 3,50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per year and it indeed hoped that the corresponding monthly rate of output will be attained shortly, in fact, the targetted rate of output was attained only in October 1954, that is almost three years after the Factory went into production.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Madam, I am yet to know of any industrial unit.....

An Hon. Member: No 'Madam'.

Shri G. D. Somani: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry.

I have yet to know of any industrial unit in the private sector where after starting production, the target of production is reached years after production begins.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Quite a large number.

Shri G. D. Somani: Even with regard to the price at which this ammonium sulphate is being sold to the public I have to make a point. That was what I was referring to as the monopoly enjoyed by these State undertakings and said that it costs heavily to the public. The latest price, as I know, charged by the Sindri Factory is Rs. 315 per ton f.o.r. Sindri. The hon. Minister for Production is aware of the recommendation of his own expert committee which has estimated that in any new fertilizer factory which might be put up—and here I may refer to the case of Rajasthan—the cost of production will be somewhere about Rs. 175, per ton. Here is the Sindri Factory with a capital outlay of about Rs. 25 crores and after so many years of its working it is selling ammonium sulphate which is a material of vital necessity to our poor people at a price which is so prohibitively high compared to the rate at which any efficient unit might have been able to deliver. Certainly, the cost that the public has to pay in running this Factory can very well be imagined on the basis of the recommendations of the expert committee of the Ministry of Production itself.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry to interrupt, but the hon. Member is aware that the cost of production of fertilizer in a private factory, namely, Alwaye Factory, is Rs. 350 per ton and Sindri is subsidising the selling of the fertilizer manufactured at Alwaye. It is a private factory. We can compare the prices of production of a private factory with the prices of production at Sindri. As regards the factory which is likely to be established in Rajasthan, he referred to the estimates and much may be said on that later.

Shri G. D. Somani: I am concerned with the estimates given by their own committee. The private firm may have its own limitations—I do not know their capacity and handicaps—but here is an expert opinion of a body appointed by the Ministry of Production which has placed on record the estimated cost of production in any new fertilizer factory today and if one were to estimate for the factory in Rajasthan, it will be somewhere near Rs. 160 per ton, and this has been substantiated by facts and figures, and the facts have got to be faced.

Coming to some other projects in the public sector, I may refer to the Damodar Valley Corporation. The Enquiry Committee presided over by Shri P. S. Rau, reported early in 1954 a great deal of mismanagement in the operation of the Corporation leading to a loss of a sum of Rs. 1.64 crores in the Konar Project alone. The Committee also made strong criticism regarding the frequent changes in the design and construction features of the Konar Dam. The original design was prepared in 1956. Later a French firm was appointed to recast the design, a Swiss firm as consulting engineer and an Indian firm as contractor. The Swiss firm made major changes and on these changes the Committee has commented:

"It is not understood these costly changes were suggested or accepted soon after the Grouner Bros. (the Swiss firm) had declared the S.C.B. design (the French firm) to be sound and economical."

I am drawing attention to this river valley project also because as I said, the mode of management in these undertakings is such that due to certain defects in the mode of management, certain irregularities and lack of efficiency have been caused to the country.

Coming to some other projects, of course, I can refer to similar things again. About the Bhakra Dam, it has yet to be established about the scandal as to how much money it will cost to the exchequer for the series of irregularities that seem to have been perpetrated there.

Coming again to industrial projects, I may refer to the cement factory at Mirzapur. That cement factory has cost a capital outlay of Rs. 4½ crores with a rated capacity of 1½ lakh tons per year. Being connected with cement industry, I can say with personal knowledge that private individuals will be able to construct two cement factories of the same size in the same amount in half the period which the U.P. Government took to bring the factory into production. I am sure Rs. 2 crores of capital outlay can easily bring a cement factory of 1½ lakh tons.

Shri B. D. Pande (Almorah Distt.—North East): And at that place?

Shri G. D. Somani: I am prepared to offer two cement factories of 1½ lakh tons for Rs. 4½ crores at any place.

Shri B. D. Pande: In Mirzapur?

Shri G. D. Somani: Yes, in the same place.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Let my hon. friend be appointed the manager of that concern.

Shri G. D. Somani: Coming again to another State enterprise, that is the N.E.P.A. news factory.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): Is it news factory?

Shri G. D. Somani: Newsprint factory—I am sorry I said news factory. That factory is under construction perhaps since 1947 or 1948. Seven or eight years have passed by and the latest information is that the factory is still producing only about 25 tons a day as against its rated capacity of 100 tons. The factory started production more than a year ago, but it is still not running smoothly and properly. From the latest reports that I have, I find that the factory is running at a very low rated capacity and it will still be a long time before the factory will be able to work economically.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Which factory?

Shri G. D. Somani: NEPA factory in Madhya Pradesh.

Then I shall give the example of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambernath. According to the timetable, this factory was to go into production by November 1950 and was to be ready for full production by May 1951. Actually, the factory was opened in January, 1953. One of the reasons advanced to why the factory could not go into production within the scheduled time was that buildings were not ready by them.

About the Hindustan Housing Factory, I may say that it was set up by Government as early as 1948, and three years after the setting up, it was decided to abandon the original scheme for the production of pre-fabricated houses and explore new avenues for putting the factory in profitable use. So, the production programme was completely revised. The factory went into production in 1954, six years after it was set up.

About the Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambernath, a number of irregularities have been reported with regard to this factory. A contract was entered into by Government in May, 1949 with a foreign concern for the establishment of a fully equipped machine tool prototype factory. A maximum ceiling of Rs. 2.2 crores was laid down as payment to the company in consideration of which the company undertook to supply machinery equipment, etc., and instal the same. The agreement, however, did not include any agreed list of machinery, equipment, and no particular expenditures were detailed therein. The foreign concern was paid advances in contravention of the terms of agreement although the contract did not stipulate how the foreign concern would set about purchasing the stores from other sources. There was no check exercised by the Ministry of Defence on the reasonableness or otherwise of the prices at which purchases were made by the foreign concern although a provision to this effect existed in the contract. The agreement provided for the training of Indian personnel and yet 13 foreign technicians were reported to be continuing still in the factory.

Then, about the Hirakud Dam Project, in a statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, reference

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 was made to a number of dismissals and transfers as a result of irregular practices. The Chief Engineer of the Project, who was responsible for administration breakdown due to inefficient control leading to irregularities and intrigues had been recalled and reverted as a Superintending Engineer. A Superintending Engineer was also transferred in the same connection.

My purpose in giving these few examples of serious defects and irregularities and lack of fulfilment within the targeted period is only to draw the attention of the Government to the serious situation to which the Estimates Committee itself has drawn attention.

I will therefore say a few words about the pattern of management which should be adopted by the Government. We have at present three forms of management. There are undertakings like the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs which are managed departmentally; then there are statutory corporations, and thirdly, there is the joint-stock company system. As I have read out from the report of the Estimates Committee, in spite of these different forms of management, for all practical purposes the position today is that all the industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector are functioning as departments of Government or Ministry concerned. There is no flexibility, no autonomy and no initiative left to the management. So far as even the board of management is concerned, the Chairman is either the Secretary of the Ministry itself or some other senior officer, and the official majority is there, with only here and there one or two non-official directors attached, which does not in the least serve the purpose which we have of ensuring sound and healthy management of our public sector undertakings.

I would in this connection draw the attention of the Government to a system of management what the late President Roosevelt called "clothed with the power of Government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of private enterprise" or in the words of Herbert Morrison "combine public ownership, public accountability and business management for public ends".

I would like to quote what the Estimates Committee had said regarding the future set-up. I do not quite agree with all the recommendations of theirs but

there is no doubt that so far as the present system or pattern is concerned, it requires radical re-adjustment to ensure that they will function as efficient and sound units. This is what the Estimates Committee in their Sixteenth Report says :

"A commercial undertaking must be run on business principles; that is, it must have a large measure of autonomy in day to day administration. It should have its own system of procuring raw materials, recruiting labour and personnel and should have a separate organisation. It should of course be regulated on the basis of Company Law and subjected to commercial audit, cost of accounting and commercial principles of business. So far as broad questions of policy are concerned, it may be subject to the general control and supervision by the Government, but it should be given a free hand within the framework of that policy to produce up to the optimum size at economic cost."

My submission is that this exhaustive report of the Estimates Committee containing the review of the nature of management that prevails in our State undertakings is a very interesting commentary as to how the exchequer has suffered due to the present system of defective pattern of management. I would like to know from the Government as to the steps that they have undertaken now that almost nine or ten months have passed since this report was presented to this House. After all, the Estimates Committee is a body of this House and when it has gone into the entire pattern of management and drawn our attention to serious loss due to inefficient production that is going in various undertakings due to the present system of management the matter required much more urgent attention from the Government than that which they seem to have paid to the recommendations of this Committee.

There is again a reference to the Ministry of Production with relation to the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta. Again, here is what the Estimates Committee, in its Twenty-second Report, has got to say :

"The factory is treated as a Department of the Government and its accounts are accordingly maintained on the same basis, that is,

only cash accounts of receipts and disbursements are maintained against the grants. There is no trading, manufacturing or profit and loss account or balance-sheet and the capital investments are not also shown in any capital statement. There is no depreciation of the capital value of the assets, etc. Accordingly, it is not possible to determine whether the factory is working on a profit or loss."

This is what they have said with reference to the manufacturing company functioning under the Ministry of Production; the way in which the accounts and the annual reports are presented does not in any way give a real picture of the conditions of the industrial undertakings nor on that basis one is able to find out whether the concern is actually making of a loss or profit.

As I said at the outset, my whole object in going into all those irregularities of the various undertakings is simply to draw attention to the future. At a time when we are having a gigantic programme of expansion in the public sector, it is a matter of very serious and vital import to this House as well as to the country and we should be satisfied that the Government are really very much concerned with the way in which these undertakings have functioned in the past and that they should have devised a machinery or a system of management which will, as far as possible, leave no room or scope for any extravagance or waste of expenditure in any possible manner. On that point, I maintain that the Government have still not given very serious and urgent attention which this vital problem demands. The very simple demand in my resolution is to appoint a Committee of experts—those who have knowledge and experience—and also Members of this House to go into the entire policy of these State undertakings.

They will, besides pointing out the deficiencies, lapses and irregularities of the past, recommend the pattern of management which will achieve the objective of management on sound and healthy lines. That is the main, sole and primary purpose of this Committee. It is a matter which does not brook any delay. It is a matter which has to be given the highest possible priority because with our limited resources the present system—the point cannot be too

strongly overemphasised, the Estimates Committee itself has pointed out—of management of Boards etc., is serving no useful purpose. This is again an opinion which cannot be taken lightly. If we agree—and there can be no difference of opinion on this point—that our industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector must be run on healthy and sound lines then I do not think there could be any objection to the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question and to report. After all, we are having committees and commissions from time to time on several issues and this issue is of sufficient importance from the national development point of view and I do not think that the Government in the least will be justified in refusing the appointment of a committee.

So far as the personnel or even terms of reference of the committee are concerned, these can be modified or adjusted in a manner in which the aim of the resolution will be achieved.

In the end I again want to assure the House and the Government that my purpose in bringing in this resolution is simply to remove the various defects and deficiencies that have been disclosed and that have been recorded by the various responsible bodies. It is only fair to the House and to the country that the Government should certainly take the opinion of experts and should allow a committee to go into the whole matter to recommend what should be the future set-up of management to ensure that everything possible will be done so that not a single penny of the public money will be allowed to be frittered away or wasted.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved :

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed by the Government consisting of independent persons having the requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and businessmen, to examine the important aspects of the industrial and commercial undertakings and multi-purpose projects of the Central and State Governments, whether organised on Departmental lines, or as public corporations, or as public or private limited companies with instructions to submit their findings

[Mr. Speaker]

and recommendations to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows :—

(1) to examine the planning, development policy and targets fixed and realised in the case of each of them, and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy in respect of these matters;

(2) to find out whether the capital cost of each of them is commensurate with output and direct benefit bestowed upon the community;

(3) to examine the capital cost of each of them and find out if the expenditure has been according to estimates, and whether such capital costs are reasonable, especially as compared to capital cost of comparable units in the private sector;

(4) to examine the cost structure of each of them, and also the efficiency of operation of each of them, and report whether any of them are likely to show profits or losses after providing fully for all expenses and for basic and extra (not initial) depreciation at rates prescribed in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922;

(5) to examine the pricing policy of each of them and ascertain its propriety;

(6) to examine their accounting methods to report whether they are on business lines and give a correct picture of their position, whether they are written in a way that enables critical examination of the financial results, whether cost accounts are properly maintained, and whether the report and accounts are given due publicity;

(7) to find out whether any of them receive favourable treatment in the matter of allocation of raw materials, steel, cement and other articles in short supply, in allotment of railway wagons in Government purchases, and in other matters, which can be reasonably construed as amounting to discrimination in their favour and against concerns in the private sector competing for the commodities, services or orders; and

(8) to examine and report on any other matter relevant to the above, which the Committee think fit to examine."

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar) : I beg to move :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted;

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of independent persons having requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and members of Parliament be appointed to examine the important aspects of all industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central and State Governments, whether, organised on Departmental lines, or otherwise as public corporations or public or private companies with instructions to submit their report to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows :

(1) to examine the planning and development policy and the targets fixed and realised in each of them and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy;

(2) to examine the capital cost of each of them and to find out whether the expenditure has been according to estimate and whether such capital costs are reasonable;

(3) to examine the cost structure and operational efficiency thereof and to recommend how they are likely to show profits;

(4) to examine the pricing policy adopted and to ascertain the propriety thereof.

(5) to examine their accounting methods and to suggest improvements therein and to find out whether they receive any favourable treatment *vis-a-vis* the private sector; and

(6) to examine any other relevant matters in this connection.

The Committee should submit their report within six months."

Mr. Speaker : Amendment moved:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted;

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of independent persons having requisite knowledge and experience, including some industrialists and members of

Parliament be appointed to examine the important aspects of all industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central and State Governments, whether, organised on Departmental lines, or otherwise as public corporations or public or private companies with instructions to submit their report to Parliament. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows :

(1) to examine the planning and development policy and the targets fixed and realised in each of them and to recommend appropriate basis for future policy;

(2) to examine the capital cost of each of them and to find out whether the expenditure has been according to estimate and whether such capital costs are reasonable;

(3) to examine the cost structure and operational efficiency thereof and to recommend how they are likely to show profits;

(4) to examine the pricing policy adopted and to ascertain the propriety thereof.

(5) to examine their accounting methods and to suggest improvements therein and to find out whether they receive any favourable treatment *vis-a-vis* the private sector; and

(6) to examine any other relevant matters in this connection.

The Committee should submit their report within six months."

श्री के० सी० सोषिया : मैं ने श्री सोमानी जी के प्रस्ताव को बहुत ध्यान से पढ़ा। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि इस हाउस के किसी भी हिस्से को ले इस सम्बन्ध में मेम्बरों के दो मत हो ही नहीं सकते। मैं सोमानी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में आखिरी वक्त में इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद दूँ या इस पार्लियामेंट के भाग्य को धन्यवाद दूँ मैं नहीं कह सकता।

5 P.M.

मान्यवर, मैं उन पुस्तकों को नहीं ले आया हूँ जिन पुस्तकों के आधार पर यह बात निर्विवाद रूप से कही जा सके कि सरकार ने इन पांच, सात या

दस सालों में जो जो उद्योग धन्धे खोले हैं उनमें बड़ी भारी पोल है। इस पोल का पता हर साल हमारे कंट्रोलर और आडिटर जनरल साहब लगाते हैं और भला हो इस हाउस की एस्टीमेट कमेटी का कि जिसने कई बार खूब छान बीन करके इसका खुलासा किया है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि मैं इन उद्योगधन्धों के वार्षिक विवरण को और उनके नफे नुकसान के हिसाब को बड़े ध्यान से देखता हूँ। इस हाउस में दो, चार, दस ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिन्हें इन हिसाबों को ध्यान से पढ़ने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ होगा। वे सदस्य निःसन्देह यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि इन हिसाबों में इन आंकड़ों में और छोर कहीं भी नहीं मिल सकता। लाखों की रकमें इधर से उधर उठाकर चुपचाप रख दी जाती हैं और साधारण विवेकबुद्धि का कोई भी सभासद उनको ठीक से समझ ही नहीं पाता। इसलिए बड़े विचार के बाद मैं ने अपने मित्र श्री जी० डी० सोमानी के इस प्रस्ताव को पढ़ने के बाद, उसमें कुछ कांट छांट करी और कांट छांट मैं ने इस लिए की है कि आखिर मैं इतने बड़े भारी काम को देखने और जानने के वास्ते जो कमेटी मुकर्रर की जावेगी उसको साल भर लग जाना एक साधारण बात है। अतएव मैं ने सोमानी जी के प्रस्ताव में से जितने एवर रेडी प्लांस हैं, उनको हटा दिया है, उन गंदे कपड़ों को साफ़ करते समय हमारी नाक मारे बदवू के फ़ट चुकी है, इसलिए मैं उनके बारे में कमेटी को फिरसे बिठाने की सुबुद्धि को नहीं धारण कर सकता, इसलिए मैं ने सिर्फ़ सरकार के वह कारखाने जिन कारखानों को कमर्शियल अंडरटेकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) कहा जाता है, सिर्फ़ उन्हीं की जांच के वास्ते मैं ने इस कमेटी को महदूद कर रक्खा है और इस बात का मेरे प्रस्ताव में जिक्र है कि यह कमेटी ६ महीने के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट को हाउस के सामने पेश करे। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो हम लोग इस पार्लियामेंट में आये हुए आदमी अपनी मेहनत को अपनी आंखों के सामने सफल होते देख सकेंगे। बहाना यदि कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई और जैसा मेरे मित्र सोमानी जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव में इस के वास्ते कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं रक्खी है और अगर ऐसा हुआ तो इस हाउस का यह सौभाग्य नहीं हो सकंगा कि पांच साल में जिस बर्बादी को इस ने अपनी आंखों से देखा उस बर्बादी को थोड़ा बहुत रोकने के प्रयास में जो कमेटी रिपोर्ट देती है, उस रिपोर्ट को भी अपनी आंखों के सामने देख लेता।

[श्री के० सी० सांधिया]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कौन कौन सी अंडरटैकिंग्स (उपक्रम) को लूँ, मुझे तो ऐसा समय प्रायः दीखता है कि इस सरकार का हर एक मंत्री अपनी अपनी सीट के नीचे २,२ और ४,४ कर्माधि-अल अंडरटैकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) को लेकर बैठा है और आप सभक्षिये कि जब इस प्रस्ताव का प्रतिवाद हमारे सारे मिनिस्टर्स लोग एकदम से करेंगे से तो इस हाउस के हिमत से हिमतवार मेंबर के भी छक्के छूट जायेंगे। लेकिन मैं आपसे इस बात को कहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब चाहे सब के सब क्या न कहें, लेकिन मेरी अन्तरात्मा इस बात को स्पष्ट करती है कि जिस तरीके से इस किस्म के कामों को चलाया जाना चाहिए वह तरीका बिलकुल अस्तित्व नहीं किया जाता। बात यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर (गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र) के आदमी अपने शेर होल्डरों (अंशधारियों) के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, यह पब्लिक सेक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) है, इस पब्लिक सेक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) में जसे १० लाख यहां जैसे १० लाख उधर, इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातोंके बारे में ज्यादा चिंता नहीं करते, मुझे कहाँ तक मालूम है हमारे वित्त मंत्री का समय ने पिछले साल बजट के समय इस बात को कहा था कि भाई इनमें खामियाँ (कमियाँ) जरूर हैं और उनकी खामियों (कमियों) को निकालने के वास्ते कोई न कोई उपाय जरूर किया जायेगा लेकिन आज साल के १२ अहीन हो चुके, और इस पार्लियामेंट के समयकाल की अवधि भी अब निकट आ गई है तो भी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह नहीं फरमाया कि वे किस तरह से इस मिसमैनेजमेंट (कु-प्रबन्ध) को दूर करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे सच कहूँ कि जब मैं इस बात का विचार करता हूँ कि इस देश के करोड़ों आदमी जिनको सिर्फ खाने के वास्ते ज्वार की रोटी और नमक मिलता है, उनके पैसों को यह सरकार इकट्ठा करके इस तरह करोड़ों रुपये की बर्बादी करे, इस बात को देख कर के मेरी छाती के ऊपर तो सांप लौट जाता है। मैं आपसे सच कहता हूँ और मैंने देखा कि मेरा बहुत सारा समय प्रायः इन्हीं रिपोर्टों को ध्यान से पढ़ने में, इन कर्माधियल अंडरटैकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) के हिसाबों को समझने में जाता है लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं तो इस बात को समझ ही नहीं पाया कि आया यह कर्माधियल अंडरटैकिंग्स (वाणि-

ज्यिक उपक्रम) इस देशकी सबसे बुद्धिमान सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली चीजें हैं या सिर्फ गावों के गवाराँ द्वारा चलाई हुई चीजें हैं। मैं आपसे कहूँ कि कोस्ट एकाउंट (लागत लेखा) आप देखिये हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का पास इतनी आडिनेंस फैंक्टरीज हैं, इन आडिनेंस फैंक्टरीज में करोड़ों रुपये का माल तैयार होता है लेकिन कोस्ट एकाउंट के बारे में अगर आप पूछें तो मैं इस बात को कहूँगा कि उसके बारे में आज तक भी सच्चे दिल से इस चीज का कोस्ट एकाउंटिंग निकालने का कभी प्रयास नहीं किया गया और मैं आपसे कहूँ कि इन्हीं की देखादेखी हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस भी खूब अनाप-शनाप खच करती हैं और खर्चा करने के बाद में १०,१० और १२,१२ साल के बाद में उनकी कर्माधियल अंडरटैकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) में एक दमड़ी का भी फायदा नजर नहीं आता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि हमारे टेक्वेशन एनक्वारी कमिशन (करजांच आयोग) ने तीन बड़ी बड़ी जिल्दें निकाली हैं और उन तीन जिल्दों में उन्होंने एक चैप्टर (अध्याय) जो टेक्स रेवेन्यू के बारे में लिखा है। मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहबान से और खास कर वित्तमंत्री महोदय से इस बात की सिफारिश करूँगा कि वह उस चैप्टर को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उसके मुताबिक यह जो १०० करोड़ से ज्यादा का खर्चा, १०० करोड़ से ज्यादा की पूंजी जो इस सरकार ने उन कारखानों से लगाई है, उनसे इस देश के आदमियों को कितनी राहत मिलती है, कितनी उनको आमदानी होती है, एक्सचेंजर (राजकोष) को उनसे क्या मिलता है, इस बात को ध्यान से देखने की कोशिश करें, तो मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जिस रकम को हमने कर्माधियल अंडरटैकिंग्स (वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम) में लगाया है, उस रकम में से कम से कम ४ १/३ प्रति सैकड़े के हिसाब से ब्याज तो मिलना ही चाहिये ऐसा तो नहीं कि हम बाजार में जा करके ४ रुपये सैकड़े के हिसाब से अरबों रुपया ऋज लेते फिरें और इस देश की आने वाली संतान के ऊपर यह ब्याज का भार छोड़ जाये और मैं जानता हूँ कि आपको शायद यह मालूम होगा कि ८० करोड़ रुपया सालाना का हमें ब्याज देना पड़ता है। इस ८० करोड़ रुपये सालाना ब्याज की जो रकम है यह आगे चल करके और कितनी बढ़ जायेगी और इस देश की हमारी भावी संतानों के ऊपर इसका कितना बजन होगा, इस बात को भी देखना चाहिए, अतएव मेरा यह कहना है कि

इस विषय में आपको ज्यादा खामोशी अस्तित्सार नहीं करनी चाहिये। आप जो यह समझते हैं कि आपकी रिपोर्ट चूंकि अंग्रेजी में निकलती है इसलिए इस देश के सर्वसाधारण लोग उनको नहीं जान पाये हैं, सो बात नहीं है। इस देश के करोड़ों आदमी इस बात को जानने लगे हैं कि इस सरकार का अंधाधुंध काम है, इसलिए इस अंधाधुंधी को आप रोकें और जैसा कि मेरे मित्र श्री जी० डी० सोमानी ने कहा है, एक कमेटी आप अदिलब बना दें, इसमें आप की शान का कोई सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए और न सरकार की शान का ही कोई सवाल होना चाहिये। यह सरकार कांग्रेस की सरकार है जिस सरकार ने इस बात की क्रम उठाई हुई है कि वह देश के आदिमियों की तरफकी करेगी, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को मेरी नम्र सलाह है कि वह इस कमेटी के निर्माण की बात को बिना चूं चपड़ के सरकार कर लें और उसको आदेश दें कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट को 6 महीने के भीतर तैयार करके पेश कर दें ताकि हम सब लोग इस बात को देख लें कि हां, हमारी सरकार बाकई (वास्तव) में गरीबों के हित के वास्ते उतनी ही तत्पर है जितनी वह कहा करती है।

मेरे मित्रों, मैं आपसे इस बात की विनंति करूंगा कि आप इस प्रस्ताव

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member must kindly remember that he is in Parliament.

Shri K. C. Sodhia : I am finishing. You need not be impatient about it.

Mr. Speaker : He has still 4 minutes more.

Shri K. C. Sodhia : Thank you.

Mr. Speaker : But, he must feel that this is Parliament and he must address the Speaker.

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : इसलिये मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि जो मैनेजमेंट (प्रबन्ध) की खामियां (कमियां) हैं, उनको आप देखें जैसे आप ने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स बना रखे हैं वह बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स सिवाये भत्ता खाने के और कोई काम नहीं करते, इसको आप देख लें। इसके सिवा आप मेहरबानी करके अपने किसानों को इस तरह पास करावें कि जिस में कोई कमी न रह जावे। हम थोड़ी अक्ल वाले हैं, कोई एकानामिस्ट (अर्थशास्त्री) नहीं हैं, न हम उतनी एकानामी समझते हैं जितने कि कम्पनी के लोग, लेकिन हम यह

समझना चाहते हैं कि फलां कम्पनी ने या फलां अन्डरटेकिंग (उपक्रम) ने साल भर में हम को और इस देश के आदिमियों को कौन सा फायदा पहुंचाया। लाभ की बात जाने दीजिये, अगर काम न भी हो, साल दो साल आप कह सकते हैं कि अभी वह नये अन्डरटेकिंग्स (उपक्रम) हैं, ऐसी चीजें हम बना रहे हैं जो दूसरे आदमी इस देश में नहीं बनाते हैं। तो हमें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं कि साल, दो साल, चार साल हमें नफ़ा न हो, आप की मोनोपोली (एकाधिकार) तो है, जिन चीजों का आप बनाते हैं अगर आप उनको दूसरों को बनाने दगे तो आप के कारखानों में किस किस की कारबाई होती है इस का अंदाजा हो जायेगा, इस लिये आप बंसा न करें, लेकिन आप मेहरबानी कर कोई बात को जरूर देखें कि आप के यहां कार्ट एकाउंटिंग सिस्टम कैसा है, आप कौन माल ऐसे मुहैया करते हैं जिन पर कुछ ड्यूटी नहीं लेते हैं नाना प्रकार के नामों से कौन से नाना प्रकार के लोगों को फायदा पहुंचता है। आप इस बात को भी देखें कि जो आप का हिसाब है, वह बिल्कुल जायज हो ताकि सब बातें मालूम हो जायें और एक एक कर के सरकार को भी पता लग जाये कि क्या फायदा उस से हुआ। तो यह सारी बातें होनी हैं और इन सारी बातों कि सिवा जब वह कमेटी बनेगी तो उस में इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स (उद्योगपति) भी रहेंगे और वह इस बात को बनायेंगे कि पहले जो कुछ हुआ वह तो हुआ, लेकिन आगे चल कर इस काम को कैसे करना चाहिये ताकि हमारे ऊपर जो यह टीका लग चुका है कि हमें पब्लिक के पैसे को जितनी परवाह करनी चाहिये उतनी हम नहीं करते, वह कलंक का टीका दूर हो जाये। मेरी सरकार से इतनी ही गुजारिश है कि वह इस मामले में सतर्कता से काम ले और सतर्कता से काम ले कर वह एक कमेटी जरूर कायम करे जिस की रिपोर्ट छः महीने में मंगवाने की कोशिश की जाये। यदि ऐसा हो गया तो मुझे अपने पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर होने का सन्तोष हो जायेगा कि मैं यहां पर आया था और यह काम यहां पर हुआ।

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South) : This is a very important resolution brought by one of the persons from the business community. Of course, he has got experience of business management and economy.

Whenever any undertaking is undertaken by the Government, it is the duty of the Government first to see how the

[Shri Bogawat]

undertaking is running, what is the investment to be in that undertaking, what is the interest that it would bring, and what are the costs. Since the time I came into this Parliament I have studied several undertakings, and to say the truth, I am very much dissatisfied, because these big elephants are of no use. They are useless for the management of these undertakings. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are wasted, misappropriated, and I have got enough records of them. I have informed Panditji also of these things. Here he has given so many instances, and I heard Shri Somani once give a challenge to the Government about the cement factory. And if it is a fact Government must be very careful.

It is one thing that an I.C.S. man or an intelligent man can do the table work better, or administrative work better, but he is in many respects useless for doing business, for managing an undertaking, or for administering a factory.

So far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, I have got with me the records of a dozen factories, and I can challenge the Minister who is a very keen and interested person, who has done much in the income-tax department and who is also taking interest in defence matters, on the basis of these records. If he wants these records, I can pass them on to him. The records will show that all these factories that are run by the Defence Ministry are not run on commercial lines. Let us find out what the investment is in these factories, what the interest that would be required to be paid by the business people is, and what the income-tax required to be paid is, and so on. If all these things are taken into consideration, we shall find that they are running at a loss, because many things have happened in these undertakings. I had asked the question about the Ambarnath machine-tool factory; there was some reply here and there, but there was no satisfactory reply.

As regards the NEPA factory, lakhs and lakhs of rupees have gone into the drain. With the amount spent on this factory so far by Government, two such factories could have been started, and there would have been greater profits if these concerns had been in the hands of the business people.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: NEPA was in their hands.

Shri Bagawat: I do not know what the position was previously.

While we were discussing the company law legislation, we were very much against the big profits that were being earned by the businessmen. But why should there not be an enquiry into our undertakings, with a view to finding out whether they are run on commercial lines or not?

It is a very good thing that a proposal or a resolution has come from a businessman. Though an independent businessman has brought forward such a resolution, yet we need not be afraid of it, because it is in the interests of the country that we have to look to these things. Unless we look to these things, and we give our careful attention to them, it is no use having so many undertakings in the public sector.

In the course of my speech on the General Budget, I have referred to the nationalisation of insurance. If you want to nationalise, I have nothing to say against it. But what is the use of nationalising insurance companies, banks and so on? If you want nationalisation have nationalisation of those concerns which are not running at a profit, and which can be run more profitably.

We have nationalised also the air-lines. What is going on in the air corporations? What are the losses that are occurring? What are the expenses that are being incurred? All these things must be gone into. If there is no proper management, if these concerns are not run on proper lines, then the country will have to suffer.

We are raising so much of money by way of taxes. We are burdening our people with these taxes, because we want money for our Second Five Year Plan, the Third Five Year Plan and so on. But if we look into all these things, these wastages, misappropriations, mismanagement, frauds and so on, then I am sure a lot of money could be saved. But these things are not being looked into very carefully, because there are no proper persons to look into them. If there were proper persons, or a proper committee of experts or businessmen, disinterested people, or intelligent people, then I am sure much money could be saved.

There may be good officers. I do not mean to say that all the officers are bad. But only put those officers in the management, who are very honest. After the Second World War, we have found that many of the officers have become so corrupt that they do not see the interests of the country first; they see their own interest.

They never care for honesty; they indulge in corruption, bribery, fraud or misappropriation. And what can we find out? We can find out one person in a hundred or two hundred. Then, if he is convicted, the sentence is for six months or one year. But he devours lakhs and lakhs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor) : He gets acquittal ultimately.

Shri Bogawat : Even if one person in a hundred is prosecuted, if there is no good evidence forthcoming, he is also acquitted.

These are the things happening. So I ask what harm is there if we appoint such a Committee as suggested in this Resolution to find out the capital cost of each of these undertakings, the output and the cost of production? These things are very material. Looking from the business point of view, an undertaking can only be successful if we give our careful consideration to all these things and find out the cost of production of things manufactured in these undertakings. We must compare those things with things manufactured in other factories and production units in the country or outside the country. There must be comparison side by side.

So it is not necessary to say much on this Resolution because it is such a Resolution which if accepted—and a Committee appointed—would result in amending many matters. It would be in the interest of the country and in the interest of our Plan also, because thereby we would save crores and crores of rupees. The Estimates Committee has all along said something or the other as regards some production unit or the other. If in spite of the fact that things are not going on well, we do not make an attempt to mend matters by appointing such a body, there would be no improvement. So my humble submission to the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Production is that in the interest of the nation and in the interest

of the people, such a Committee should be appointed, so that the country may not suffer.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.-East) : What about my amendment?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member gave notice of an amendment which I have ruled out. By his amendment, he wants that the Committee which is to be appointed for the public sector must also go into the working of the private sector, cement, paper etc. That is the main object of his amendment. It says :

“After the words “and experience” in line 3 of the Resolution, add the words, “into the working and management of industries of national importance in the private and public sectors, like cement, paper, textiles, iron and steel and mines” and omit from the word “including” to “Parliament” (lines 3 to 9).”

This enlarges the scope of the Resolution and is, therefore, beyond the scope of the Resolution. There may be a chance of one hon. Member complaining that the management of the public sector is not good. Then it may be open to another hon. Member to say, ‘bring forward an amendment to attenuate it or make it useless. If a Committee has to come in, the relative merits must be examined’. Therefore, I rule this out of order.

Shri T. N. Singh : Before you give your final ruling, may I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker : I have given my final ruling.

Shri T. N. Singh : After all, the Resolution requires an inquiry into certain industries in the public sector. They include cement, paper and other things. Now, some of these industries are run both by the public and private sectors. It is quite legitimate that the Resolution brings within its scope certain industries. But there are industries run by two kinds of agencies. So I thought that it was but proper and legitimate that in order that the inquiry may be comprehensive and complete—and this Parliament has jurisdiction over everything—this amendment should be moved.

I would yet urge you to reconsider your decision in the light of what I have submitted.

Mr. Speaker: The Parliament is sovereign; there is no doubt about it. If it were merely a question of looking into the cement industry, I would certainly say that both the public and the private sector should be looked into. But the main question here is not how far India can be made self-sufficient in cement or paper. This is regarding the management, as to whether it is being done properly or not and what further steps have to be taken. It is not so much a particular industry that is in question as the management in the public sector. If this committee is appointed, there is nothing preventing it just to compare both—of course, *ipse dixit* it cannot come to the conclusion that the management is bad—and it will have to compare how things are being done in the private sector. Instead of going into every detail, it will look into that also, though it does not form part of its terms of reference to them. Under these circumstances, we will be enlarging the scope of the Resolution. If the House is not inclined to appoint a Committee it may throw this Resolution out. But this is another way of making the Resolution useless.

I rule this amendment out of order.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is somewhat too late on my part. Is it in order to refer to industries managed by State Governments like the Cement industry of the U. P. Government or the NEPA Paper Mill of the Madhya Pradesh Government?

Mr. Speaker: I had my doubt. When the word 'State Governments' are used here—State industries—I thought inasmuch as to a large extent we are giving moneys to the States—wherever large amounts are given to State Governments—it must be our concern to see that they are run properly. Otherwise, we may not be getting a fair return for the money. I was waiting for the hon. Minister to raise this instead of raising it myself.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We are also giving money to the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: So far as State Governments' enterprises are concerned, we have no jurisdiction. This will be confined only to the public sector managed or sponsored by the Central Government.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): May I enquire if within the meaning of public sector the secret

sector is also included? There is a secret sector in the public sector, the Ordnance Factories.

My Speaker: There is no word here like the public sector; it says, of the Central Government and the State Governments.

Shri T. N. Singh: On the analogy of what you have said, any private industry also which gets Government money should come under the purview of this Resolution. I want to know that.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good arguing the matter. The hon. Member will kindly hear me. The point was brought to my notice by the hon. Finance Minister that moneys are given to the State Governments. I therefore thought that might also form part of the enquiry. But the hon. Finance Minister immediately replied that money is given to the private sector also. There should be no kind of differentiation between the private industry in a State and an industry run by a State. They should be on the same footing. Therefore, so far as this Resolution is concerned, its scope will be restricted to industries run by the Central Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: So far as the multi-purpose project is concerned, as far as I know, there is no multi-purpose project in the whole of this country which is not financed partly by a State Government and partly by the Central Government. What will be the fate of this Resolution after what you have said?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the House to decide its fate. It is for the House to consider or for the committee to consider, if there is any multi-purpose project which is run partly by the State and partly by the Centre, whether it would come within its jurisdiction. If it is sponsored by the Centre or contributed by the Centre, however small it may be, the Centre has a right to go into the matter. All these matters will be gone into by the committee if a committee is appointed.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): The question which Shri Somani has raised is the question of enquiring into the public sector with regard to management. It is a very important question, as has been already emphasised by some of my hon. friends, and so I am very much interested in it. But the point which is now exercising my mind most is, what is the motive for raising this question?

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): That is clear.

An Hon. Member: Obvious.

श्री बी० डी० पांडे (जिला अलमोड़ा, उत्तर पूर्व): मन सुरा हाजी बगोयम, तू मेरा हाजी बगो।

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Shri Somani has kindly given an assurance that his motives are above board; he wants to enquire into the efficiency and nothing else. His motive is that the enquiry committee should bring out a report on the basis of which methods for the efficient

working of the public sector might be devised. If that is his motive, I am with him, but it must be realised that we have decided that our State would be a socialist State; that means progressive expansion of the public sector.

Mr. Speaker: It is past 5-30 now. We shall adjourn and the hon. Member can continue on the next day.

5-32 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Monday, the 2nd April, 1956.