

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

country of Budha, Ashoka, Gandhi and Jawaharlal and they are the symbols of all religions. They have shown equal respect and laid equal emphasis on the preservation of the values of every religion. After our independence when we adopted our foreign policy as well as national policy we adopted democracy and socialism secularism and non-alignment. We do solemnly resolve to establish a sovereign, secular and socialistic democratic Republic "Dharmyati Ite Dharma". The things which preserve these ideas and hold them together is our religion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Panigrahi, you will continue next time.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: O.K. Sir.

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

#### Sick Industrial Units

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Half-an-hour discussion. Dr. Datta Samant.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important subject. For the last 5 to 10 years, we are trying for the industrial development. We want to start industry in backward districts, in all districts to meet the unemployment situation and a lot of loans, assistance and infrastructure are given by the Government and crores of rupees are spent over this. On the one hand, we are going to start industry all over the country. But on the other hand, whatever industries are running for the last about 30-40 years, their employers and the industrialists are gradually closing the same, taking advantage of the new schemes and they are starting new industry. If this trend continues, I do not think, we are going to achieve the

real industrial growth. But the Government is very wise. You have changed the yardstick of measurement. You dropped from the growth measurement textile or jute industry and added electronic and chemical industry. The index would have been 4 points but now you are saying, it is 8 or 9. Anyhow., I am not coming to that point. But if we compare the figures, you will appreciate this. In December, 1983, 491 large units were closed; in December, 1984, 545 were closed; and in December, 1985, 637 were closed. The proportion is increasing as the days are passing. In 1983, the small sick units were 28,363. In 1984, they were 92,384. In December, 1985, there was a sudden rise and they went up to 1,17,783. I have got the figure of December 86 and the Minister may correct it. In December, 1986, the closed industrial units were 1,36,000 all over the country. This is really a shocking state of affairs. The total licences so far given are 8,53,235 and out of that, about 12%, 1,36,000 units are closed at this stage. The proportion is going to increase day by day. Out of the big units closed, 25% are in the cities of Maharashtra and West Bengal—the are the old cities—and are textile mills. This is regarding the big units.

But regarding the small units which have started with Government assistance in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and all over India just 5 or 6 or 7 years ago, their number is also very large. I really pity for these employers, small people. Such units are also closed to a number of lakhs. You are not going to give me time, but I have got the detailed report about each State, when the unit was started and when closed. If this is the way that every year about 32,000 to 40,000 units are closed, it is high-time that Government should wake up instead of sleeping over the matter and look towards the agony which is going on.

These sick units have taken more than Rs. 5,000 crores from the banks as loan. About 8% of the nationalised banks total quantum of money has already gone into the sick units. Out of this, about Rs. 4,000

crores have gone to the big bosses about which I am coming. Small units would have hardly got Rs 1,000 crores. From the survey report, it seems that every year, about Rs 200 crores of the nationalised banks are not recovered and they are added in these losses. If the same thing continues, how will the Government run the economy in this country? Apart from the infrastructure, these are the bank loans amounting to more than Rs. 5,000 crores which are not recoverable. But all the money that is spent over the infrastructure for these units, the other loans, the machinery and for other sort of things, about Rs. 20,000 crores which this Government has spent in the name of development is a loss. It is not going to give a return. This is a national waste. Nobody is going to bother about it. It is a serious matter. This issue is discussed in this House. I have got a number of replies. In all these units, this Government is not bothered about workers. In all these 1,36,000 units, more than 50 lakh workers are involved. They lost their jobs. 90% of them are not going to get their gratuity and their provident fund also. Many of them would forfeit because it is deposited with the Government. It is shocking. There are 1,36,000 units. Every year Rs. 200 crores will be added in the expenditure. The fate of about 50,000 workers is at stake. Such an important issue is neglected by the Government, because the Government is interested in the big people only.

The reasons for the industrial sickness given by the Government are malfunctioning and diversion of the funds. These are very interesting. You admit that one of the causes for industrial closure is mismanagement, diversion of funds, faulty planning and obsolete technology and lastly labour.

During the discussion last time, the hon Minister Shri Vengal Rao said "If Dr. Datta Samant cooperates in Bombay, the industrial sickness will be less." Even the Minister is also misleading. According to the study by the Reserve Bank and IDBI, the

responsibility of the working class for industrial sickness is only 2%. The hon. Minister himself has given out mismanagement and diversion of funds as the reasons for the closure of units. He gave this reply in this House and in the Rajya Sabha. I am going to define this mismanagement as a fraudulent attitude. This mismanagement is due to bogus accounts, manipulation, cheating of the Government funds. All this is indulged in by the big houses. Unless it is corrected, I do not think anything can be done. As regards diversion of the funds, Government itself is saying that whatever funds are given to these big houses, they are diverting these funds to other causes. I do not know whether they are sending it to Swiss Bank! But this is a very bad thing. Once you give the amount to the big people, what are they going to do with this money? I think Government has no machinery to look into it. This is going to be their private property, his grand-father's property! Take the loan from the Government and do whatever you like! This is very interesting thing.

About 500 of the big industries which are closed belong to big houses. It is very important. They are the Tatas, Birlas, Singhanias, Modis, and Goenkas. Who is running this country? Not Rajiv or Congress Government. These big bosses are running this country, taking crores of rupees from the Government, taking advantage of your helplessness and giving you the assurance that they are starting this industry and that industry. They are making this fraud in this manner.

The big industries are closed. This is a major problem. The small industries are not the problem. On the contrary, what are the steps taken by these big people? Not even 5—10% share capital. With Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs one crore of share capital, they run the show of Rs. 300 crores and make black-money on both sides. There is no control whatsoever. They are going to give more money for more sick units.

I am putting it before this House that

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these people by using this industrial sickness, have collected crores of rupees black-money. In Bombay W.G. Forge Rs. 50 crores; Kohinoor Mills Rs. 55 crores. All the sick textile units in this country have swallowed Rs. 1,500 crores in this country and this Government has just allowed it to go! This is the fate. Out of the Rs. 40,000 crores of black-money, the major collection is done by the big houses by running the units this way. They have deposited the money in the Swiss Bank etc. Out of all the sick industries, the textile industry account for 25-30 per cent. After the Textile Policy, 99 units have been closed in the last two years. In spite of such sickness in the Textile industry, our Government is giving them assistance up to Rs. 750 crores in the new Textile policy. Already, those people have cheated Rs. 1500 crores and again they have been given Rs. 750 crores. Further, you are allowing them to import the materials also. Another concession has been given to them. In the last budget, some concessions have been announced to import the machinery. To such industrialists and other people you are telling them: "we will allow you to sell the land". This is really surprising. All the people have cheated the economy of this country. The amount that was saved by one unit like the Kohinoor Mills amounts to Rs. 55 crores. I am talking of all the Bombay factories. Then W.G. Forge saved Rs. 50 crores. What one industrialist has saved is more than what we are discussing here regarding the Bofors. In the Bofors case, a sum of Rs. 35-50 crores was involved. Of course, the morality is bad and we are suspecting the politicians. I would like to say that each industrialist who belongs to the big industrial houses, is a grand-father of this Bofors. There is no restriction on such people.

On the contrary, you are going to help them by giving them more.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. Buta Singh): Did you mention this to Shri V.P. Singh when he visited Bombay?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes. I am coming to Shri V.P. Singh...

S. BUTA SINGH: Because, most of the things were done by him.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Shri V.P. Singh has brought this Bill regarding prevention of sickness in the industries...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to him. Shri V.P. Singh was so honest. I am saying this in this House.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is all what you have said...

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am coming to the question of industrial sickness.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You put your question. Come to your point.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: In the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri V.P. Singh, there is a provision that a Board has to be appointed and the Board has to go into the causes, prior to any closure of any unit. Suppose, the share capital is lost by 50 per cent, the assets are lost by 50 per cent, the Board can intervene, call the particular mill, call the industrialist and warn him. Mr. Buta Singh, apart from this, if he has done any fraudulent act before the closure, there is provision. You do not know it. Even, the Director can be changed. If any industrialist amasses blackmoney before the closure, in the Bill there is a provision that Board can force that employer to amalgamate such a unit with a good unit. In spite of this fact, I moved my amendment. Then, Mr. V.P. Singh assured that if the industrialist made any bad things, he would not be given any further loans nor his relations. Two years have passed. But this Government is so much attached to Tatas, Birlas and Goenkas who are amassing blackmoney. You have got no guts to take action against them and implement the proposed things. To appoint the Board, you have taken two years and one month. Had this Bill been

passed, there would have been some honesty. Shri V.P. Singh has shown some honesty. But I have nothing to do with any individual. There is a feeling that 50 per cent of the sickness should have been avoided, had there been proper action. I know what kind of reply you will give. For names sake, the Board has been appointed. 72 units, out of 1 lakh and 60 thousand units, have been registered. You have started action regarding the two units. This Government will never take action against the big houses. I am going to openly accuse this Government. Maharashtra and in Bombay, the share was about 25 per cent. There is a tendency among the big industrialists to take advantage of the Government's policy. Government say that they want them here \*\* from Kashmir and all the Chief Ministers are going to Taj Hotel and inviting the Bombay employers to come to their doors....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Not allowed. No name will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am not against anybody. All that I want is that the industry should be run on sound footing. You are allowing them to close the mills. In Maharashtra, 147 big factories have been closed down. 50 per cent of the labourers are with me. You cannot close it down. They are not paying the electricity Bill, they are not paying the salary of the workers and they are making the workers die. I would like to say that you want to make Bombay a centrally administered area and the workers go away.

They say: "Close the factory; you come to Gujarat; you come to U.P.; I will give you the concession". This is going to benefit only the big industrial houses who have exploited the economy of this country; they are the only people who are going to gain because the government policies

are such. All these big houses have played with the economy of this country, they have cheated to the extent of crores of rupees and made black money. Still the Reserve Bank says: "You take further loan, package loan". The Reconstruction Bank says: "You take further loan". All your officers in the bureaucratic system are aligned with the big business people. They are running your offices. On the contrary, I am so critical of them on this issue. All these big business houses are playing with the economy of this country. You do not know how many units have been closed because of them how many workers are dying, in what way they have collected black money. It is interesting to run such units. Go on taking loan in one way or the other. Take the concession in sales-tax, income-tax, and excise-duty, from the Government and go on making more and more money. They have never shown the correct amount. I have seen their Balance Sheets. The robbers are much better than these people who are robbing the economy of this country; and under the name of privatisation, under the name of encouraging industry, Government is encouraging such people. Unless you bring them to book, I do not think the national economy and the rights of workers can be safeguarded. Therefore, if the Government really want to look into the problem, they should institute inquiries into these 637 units. Let there be a judicial inquiry. I am sure all of them have earned black money. Why not put them behind the bars? Is this Government ready to do that? When 50 lakh workers are dying, is the Government ready to put such industrialists behind the bars? If you are satisfied, you put them behind the bars. But I know this Government is not going to take such action; they are going to give them further loans and further encouragement...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

Dr. DATTA SAMANT: I am asking only two or three questions more. What about penal action? I demand in this House that

\*\* Not recorded.

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you must take penal action against these people. What about the Board which you have appointed? You have no will. Ultimately we are suffering. In this House I have raised this issue 20 times. That Board should act prior to closure. Those provisions are there. If the Board had acted before, then 50 per cent of the sickness would not have been there, but your Board acted afterwards.

The White Paper on Public Undertakings, I think, is ready. The Prime Minister has already announced. It will come in future. In that you have never considered taking over sick units. On the contrary, the Prime Minister has categorically said that they are not going to touch the sick units. Who is making them sick? 98 per cent of the cheating has been done by the employers. We do not want that you should take over this. But when they are making such a fraud, are you not going to act? Therefore, it is high time the Government acted. They should not sleep over what those people are doing. The whole working class will be frustrated. There are seven crores of unemployed in this country. He may go to Bombay or Kashmir or any other place; he will get just Rs. 10...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is enough, Now, Mr. Arunachalam will reply.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Therefore, I demand that the Government should make all these changes. Again I urge that unless this is done, the working class is going to suffer.

S. BUTA SINGH. With your permission, Sir, I want to give this information to the House.

This morning some of the hon. Members on the Opposition raised some issue about the portraits of some of the former Prime Ministers being put up on the roadside. My queries have revealed that these are the Indian National Congress Party functions,

they are doing it and they are putting up the portraits of their Party leaders. The occasion, that is, the 40th Anniversary of our independence, is an occasion which everybody should be proud of. Unfortunately, I understand that some former Prime Minister and one or two others did not deem it fit for their own prestige and they have boycotted this function. I have checked up: today's function has been organized by the Party and the Party people have put up the portraits of their own leaders.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, industrial sickness is a cause of anxiety for all concerned and the Government has been very much alive to this problem. This is not the concern of a particular political party or a particular labour leaders.

Sir, the Government initiated specific steps to tackle and contain the problem as early as in 1971 when the Government of India set up Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited with the assistance of Reserve Bank of India. This organisation was created in order to give financial assistance to sick units. The organisation was converted into the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India in the year 1985 and was given a statutory status in order to enable it to discharge its functions more effectively.

Sir, after the creation of this Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India in 1971, a series of discussions took place between the financial institutions, banks, Reserve Bank of India as well as Government of India. On the basis of the discussions held earlier and in the light of the experience gained, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines in 1976 to the commercial banks regarding detection of sickness at the incipient stage itself in order to take timely steps for their rehabilitation. It was enjoined on the commercial banks to

create separate cells where problems of sick units could be tackled on priority basis.

The Reserve Bank of India and the financial institutions have, therefore, taken a number of other measures to strengthen their mechanism and for detection and monitoring of sickness. This includes, *inter-alia*, the setting up a standing coordination committee under the auspices of Reserve Bank and the creation of special cells for looking after the problem of sick units.

The total number of sick units in the country increased from 93,282 in December, 1982 to 1,30,606 in June 1986. The sector-wise break-up of the total number of sick units in the country, as our friend has mentioned, is, in the large sector 689, the medium size units 1,230, small scale units 1,28,687

Sir, I would like to clarify at this stage that the total number of 1.30 lakh units refers to the total number of sick units in the country. The Hon. Member has referred to 1.2 lakh closed units which does not seem to be the factual position. The total amount of bank advance outstanding against the sick units increased from 3638.39 crores in December 1984 to 4665.23 crores in June 1986. The number of sick units in the small scale sector is 1,28,687 out of the total number of 1,30,606 units at the end of June 1986. The units in the small scale sector thus account for more than 90% of the total number of sick units in the country as at the end of June 1986. However, a relatively small number of sick units in the large scale sector is 689 units which constitute merely 0.5% of the total number of sick units account for outstanding bank advances worth Rs. 3284.64 crores, i.e. 69% of the total outstanding bank advances against sick industrial units. The number of sick units in the small scale sector has increased in absolute terms, their percentage to the total number of units in the small scale sector with borrower accounts with the commercial

banks has remained more or less the same for the past 3 to 4 years. The total number of small scale units in the country with borrower accounts with the commercial banks as at the end of June 1986 was, 1,81,2580.

The sick units in the small scale sector thus constitute nearly 7.1% of the total number of small scale units financed by the banks. The percentage of sick units in the small scale sector to the total number of small scale units financed by the banks was 6.3% at the end of December, 1984. Similarly, while the outstanding bank advances against sick units have increased in absolute terms, their percentage to the total outstanding bank advance has not shown any alarming trends. The percentage of outstanding bank advance against sick units to the total outstanding bank advance in December 1984 was 7.7 and this percentage was 8.4 at the end of June, 1986.

I would like to inform the Hon. Member that after a unit has been classified as sick, it takes considerable time about seven years in the case of large scale sector and about five years in the case of small scale sector to restore its health. The implementation of any rehabilitation package involves provision of additional credit to the units under the nursing programme. It is because of these reasons that the amount of bank advances outstanding against sick units has increased in absolute terms. Despite intensive and constant monitoring of industrial accounts, some units do get added to the list of sick units because of various reasons. However, as the implementation of a rehabilitation programme takes time, the deletions from the list of sick units are a slower process. It has, however, to be noted with satisfaction that deletions are taking place from the list of sick units on account mainly of their being nursed back to health. For example, during the six months period ending June 1986, while 82 units in the large scale sector were added to the list of sick units, 30 units were also deleted from the same.

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The incidence of industrial sickness has also got to be viewed in the context of rapid industrialisation taking place in the country which inevitably results in industrial sickness to some extent. The Government, however, are making all possible efforts to ensure that the incidence of industrial sickness is minimised.

In the large scale sector the incidence of sickness is high among the textiles, chemicals, jute, sugar, engineering and electricals industries, which account for more than four hundred of the total number of six hundred and eighty nine sick units in the large scale sector. The administrative ministries concerned are taking appropriate steps to tackle these sectors which have got specific problems. The creation of the Jute Modernisation Fund could be cited as an example in this context. Technological obsolescence and changing demand pattern are the main causes of sickness in these industries and efforts for increasing the pace of their modernisation are afoot. The Government have come to the aid of the sick units in certain industries which are subject to price and distribution controls. In the case of the cement industry, Industries Ministry is the Administrative Ministry, the Government have reduced the levy obligation of units which are classified as sick and this step has given considerable relief to the sick units in cement industry.

The Hon. Member has referred to one crore labourers being out of job as a result of industrial sickness.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I said 50 lakh labourers.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: In your notice you have mentioned one crore and when you spoke you said 50 lakhs.

Even then, I would like to clarify that the sick industrial units do not necessarily imply that these are the closed ones. In

fact, no large and medium industrial units can be closed permanently without the previous permission of the State Government under the Industrial Disputes Act. All out efforts are made to restore the health of the job potentially viable sick units with the help of appropriate rehabilitation packages.

18.00 hrs.

It should not in this context be forgotten that the climate of industrial relations can also have an important bearing on the closure of industrial units and the consequent loss of jobs for the workers. According to the figures compiled by the Government of West Bengal, the number of sick and closed units in West Bengal as on 8.1.1985 was 105 in which 17850 workers were involved. The number of workers involved as on 8.1.1985 in units under lock-out in that State was of the order of 20671. (*Interruptions*) Industrial disputes can, in fact, lead to industrial sickness...

DR. DATTA SAMANT: In Maharashtra maximum units are closed.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I am coming to that also.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The reply is being given which is totally contrary. I want to know what Government is doing? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, industrial disputes lead to industrial sickness if they are prolonged without any reasonable settlement. According to the Handbook of Industrial Relations Statistics 1987 published by the Ministry of Labour the number of closures of industrial units due to reasons other than industrial disputes has decreased from 871 in 1977 to 176 in 1986 (Jan.—Oct, 1986). The number of workers who are affected as a result of such closures has also decreased from 96311 in 1977 to 18299 in 1986 (Jan. Oct. 1986). So the estimates of 1 crore or 50 lakh referred to by the hon. Member, therefore, seem to be on the higher side.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, 646 big units employing about two to three thousand workers will come to 18 lakhs.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him first finish. Then you can seek any number of clarifications?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, certain important steps have been taken in order to monitor sickness and facilitate expeditious implementation of rehabilitation packages drawn by the banks and financial institutions for restoring the health of the sick units. According to the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India the borrowal accounts with the various commercial banks are classified into various categories in order to determine the state of health of the borrowing units. The RBI have issued certain guidelines in November 1985 which enable banks and financial institutions to give their clearance to the rehabilitation packages without obtaining prior approval of the RBI.

The RBI have issued further guidelines in June 1987 to the scheduled banks making it obligatory on scheduled commercial banks to implement the rehabilitation packages in a time-bound manner. The Government have, in addition, enacted a special legislation, viz. the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 which provides for the appointment of a quasi-judicial body, viz., the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Please state whether it is implemented.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I am coming to that. The Board has got vast powers to tackle the problems of sick industrial companies. The legislation provides for timely action at various stages in the formulation of rehabilitation packages in the case of sick industrial companies.

The legislation also makes it obligatory

on the industrial companies whose erosion of net-worth exceeds the prescribed limits, to report the fact of such erosion to the BIFR. All industrial companies are also legally required to report their sickness to the BIFR as soon as they become a sick industrial company as defined in the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, I want to know what is the implementation....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The legislation referred to above does not cover the small scale sector. So far as the small scale sector is concerned, the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries has conducted a survey of sickness in the small scale sector in the year 1983 which covered nearly 8,000 units. The percentage of sickness which emerged as a result of this survey, more or less, agreed with the percentage of sickness reported by the RBI from time to time. Faulty products, locational factors, marketing problems and lack of appropriate management practices were identified as among the important factors contributing to the sickness in the small scale sector.

Sir, the RBI had issued detailed guidelines in February 1987 to scheduled commercial banks which highlight the special position of the small scale sector and their relative weakness to withstand difficulties over a period of time. The guidelines also indicate the parameters within which the banks can give their clearances for rehabilitation packages of small scale units without getting prior clearance from the RBI. The Small Industrial Development Fund has been set up in May 1986 in the Industrial Development Bank of India. The Government of India have liberalised the margin money scheme under which loan assistance is available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation. Under the liberalised scheme, the maximum amount of assistance per unit has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. The National Equity Fund announced recently by the Government of India also envisages assist-

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ance for the rehabilitation of potentiality viable sick units. The Government of India would contribute Rs. 5 crores towards this fund in 1987-88 and the IDBI would provide a matching contribution towards this.

The Small Industries Development Organisation under the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries has taken up a programme of rehabilitation of about 1,067 units all over the country during the current financial year and specific targets have been given to the Small Industries Service Institutes. Training programmes for officials and entrepreneurs are also being organised in order to improve their managerial skills.

Industrial sickness has to be constantly monitored as it undergoes both qualitative and quantitative changes over a period of time. A detailed study regarding the causes of sickness was carried out by the RBI in 1979. As this study has become too old, the Government have asked the RBI in March 1987 to undertake a fresh survey of industrial sickness which is expected to cover about 2,000 units in the large and medium scale sectors.

Government is thus fully aware of the gravity of the problem of sickness and have taken appropriate steps to tackle the problems. The fresh study which the RBI will be undertaking is sure to be useful to the Government in determining the further course of action. The Government would continue to make similar efforts in future to contain the problem of industrial sickness.

18.10 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

[English]

**Fortieth Report**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND**

**CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):** I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.11 hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—Contd.**

[English]

**Sick Industrial Units—Contd.**

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Dr. Chinta Mohan.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I cannot allow anyone else. This is Half-an-Hour discussion. Only the Members whose names are on the list can be allowed. The rule is like that. I cannot allow that to go.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Our demand is different.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** That cannot come during this Half-an-Hour discussion.

Dr. Chinta Mohan.

**DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupathi):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Minister has given a lot of facts on behalf of the Government. He has also been trying to inculcate a lot of industrial culture which has not been in practice for such a long time. He is a young Minister and has been doing it very nicely.

However, in spite of the efforts of the Minister, the island of unemployment today in spite of forty years of independence is being washed away by the ocean of poverty. Ninety-nine per cent of our people are not able to take two square meals a day. That is the situation.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please come to the points to be replied by the Minister.