

and the Soviet Union extends to a very large number of fields. It is a happy tradition in Indo-Soviet relations that the leaders of the two countries periodically meet an exchange views on a number of subjects covering both bilateral relations and the international situation. The present visit has once again demonstrated the great value of such contracts since they serve to bring the two countries even closer together. We are confident that as a result of the discussions held during this visit, Indo-Soviet cooperation will receive a further impetus and the degree of understanding which prevails between us will grow as time goes by.

14.06 hrs.

**INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—
Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: We continue with the earlier debate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill introduced by Mr. George Fernandes has very limited scope but at the same time the important issue remains to be solved. Of course, the hon. Minister has been very keen to avail himself of every opportunity to speak in the House. It is quite welcome. He is now speaking of including within the scope of the power of the Government to take over a few items like pressure cooker, cutlery, etc. He is just marking utterances of taking over of many industries. Sir, instead of taking over, he is only making utterances of taking over. If the Government's intention is to take over these industries, they have to do it in a proper manner. I am not surprised at the utterances of Shri George Fernandes, because once he said that drinking water was not available in his constituency whereas the previous Congress Government had gone on constructing five-star hotels in India. I would like to tell this House that Shri George Fernandes has spent more

than Rupees six lakhs for going abroad. For what? He could have remained in India, done some home work for the industrial development of this country and this amount he could have saved and spent in his constituency Muzaffarpur for giving drinking water. I have no objection to his going abroad; a Minister may have to go abroad, but I am objecting to his double talk, I am objecting to this sort of hypocrisy. When I was speaking earlier, Mr Deputy-Speaker asked me why I was mentioning about the pomp and glory for Mr. George Fernandes. We know the pomp and glory was in old Roman style of many demagogues like Julius Caesar, Mark Antony and Brutus. That is why, I said when you speak and make some utterances, there must be some validity about them. Shri George Fernandes speaks of take-over of TISCO. I have no quarrel with him. Let him take it over, but later the Prime Minister said that it was his private opinion. Every Minister has two opinions, one is public and the other is private opinion. I do not know, how the country will be run by the private opinion of these Ministers. One private opinion of the Prime Minister has cost many lives and another private opinion of Shri George Fernandes is creating lot of trouble and flutter in the industrial sector. I do not know what will happen in this country

The point that I am making is that. What is the purpose of the Ministers expressing their private opinion in public and their public opinion in private? If the Government is serious in taking over certain industries in the national interest, go ahead; we will support you. We are fully with you in any kind of social measure which benefits the society, but it is no use making utterances to frighten somebody with vengeance for something, for ulterior motive. This only Shri George Fernandes can explain.

TISCO is the classic case; not only that. Shri George Fernandes has been speaking of take-over of some other

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

industries also. Shri Sathe mentioned about the match industry. He wanted to take over Wimco. All members of this House will fully support him, if he moved a bill to take over Wimco. The purpose of saying so is something else. Have you ever care to study the problems of the match industry? Have you gone in depth about the problems of rural industries and rural unemployment? The match industry today engages fifty to sixty thousand children even in this International Year of the Child. They are under-paid; they are paid below Rs. 3/- per day and at the same time, you forget the fact how much rural unemployment is there on the other side for producing semi-finished raw materials of matches. It is thirty thousand. For the information of the Minister, I may state that the duty has been increased by Rs. 7/- for matches being collected by these family concerns today; I can produce the invoice. The production of mechanised matches has come down to 30 from 70 per cent and the demands has gone up very much. The previous Government saw to it that Wimco did not expand its activities. They are not studying in depth and finding out in detail the character of various industries. They are only interested in double talk. I would like to ask the Government, if they are sincere in taking over these industries. I would like to tell them that they are not sincere, they only want to frighten somebody and get something out of them. That is my point.

The Minister speaks of rural employment. I have got some facts with me about a company in Bombay, where Shri George Fernandes started and spent his political career. Glaxo, a foreign monopoly company have introduced the computer system. There was an agreement with the employees that there would be no retrenchment. This Government has given a licence for a giant computer throwing 80 per cent of the employees out of employment. And you speak of removal of unemployment within the next ten years. He is talking about the take-

over of factories and rural employment. On the other side, you are introducing this computer which will throw people out of employment. What is your policy? If your policy is to provide employment, what is the need for a computer? Who introduces and uses computer? It is used by people who don't have enough manpower. Is India in need of computerization? Is it the need of the nation? You are allowing foreign monopolies to force out thousands of employees and make the latter unemployed persons in this country.

You speak of rural employment. You are not able to provide any kind of rural employment. It is my charge. I repeat that on the one side you speak about taking over of a certain thing, and about monopoly. Mr. Fernandes has said, 'I am all for technology, even from capitalist countries.' But technology will not come free but with something else, i.e. the establishment of all kinds of the evil of the multi-nationals.

Nobody is going to give you technology alone. It will come with strings, and they will establish their monopoly and multi-national institutions in this country. It is our experience. On the one side you speak of take-over of TISCO; on the other you say that in the name of technology, you will defend Siemens.

I have also to say that many Chief Ministers also are now losing confidence in this Government. They might have private correspondence with him, which is not subject to being divulged in this House. That way, this Government will lose credibility. Of course, they don't have much of it. The Chief Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal may send letters; and if you are going to use it for political purpose, it will mean by passing all decency and decorum in the rapport with the State Governments; and it shows that he is unfit to govern any Ministry.

Now, Mr. Fernandes is supposed to be a labour leader—once upon a time he was, not now. I have had an occasion to visit Kuwait. With all sense of responsibility I say this here, I got no answer for the 3 questions which I put about the EPI projects. The Prime Minister should call for the files and see what happens there. I will tell Mr. Fernandes that there is exploitation of our poor labour there. There was a Rs. 229 crores project, which was the first project we had taken abroad. I have something to say about the recruitment and employment there. That project is divided among 13 sub-contractors. My question was very simple, and you should see the answer given to me. The question was, how many persons were employed, what were their salaries and what were the categories. The answer given was: "(a), (b) and (c) The required information is being collected from the overseas project of the Engineering Projects (India) and will be furnished after complete details are available." Does it mean that for the last 4 years Government has not got the information? The point is that the answer has been cleverly avoided. This project has been divided among 13 sub-contractors. These 13 sub-contractors recruited 5,000 people, offering huge salaries; and they got Rs. 5,000/- from each person. They have been sent there. I saw the labourers and asked them how much they were getting. They said: 40 dinars, or 42 dinars or 45 dinars for the skilled labour. Many of the labourers are also unskilled.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi only one hour is allotted to this Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is Mr. Fernandes's Bill. I have to understand and explain things about this Bill. These 30,000 people are exploited to the maximum. There are many aspects of it. There was a revolt by these people. Nobody cooked it up. It had to come, because they appointed, as security officer, a person who was a Pakistani national. His name is Mr. Ali. He is not an Indian national. He

started beating Indian labour, especially those from Punjab. You can understand the reaction. They went in revolt. The Kuwaiti Government never allows any strike in their country. So you can deport many persons, you can take action against them. The point is that those people are still exploited to the maximum. You have to take measures to protect that exploitation.

Another matter, you have devalued Indian labour. Government itself has been shown that Indian labour is cheap and you can have them cheap in Kuwait, or any other Gulf countries; they need not pay them more. What is the result? Corruption is rampant. You will be surprised to know that more than 70,000 tonnes of cement in shiploads, had been got rejected and sold in the open market through a person in Kuwait. Can you deny that? Who was that person? Why was it got rejected? What is the price? Who shared the loot. You must explain. They are making local purchases. They do not have any arrangement to make local purchases. Local purchase is the biggest loot on the Government of India. I am only giving out a small part; I have many more things in my record for which I will take another opportunity. I want to point out that Mr. George Fernandes is a party to exploitation of the workers; he should be enabled to prevent corruption but he is presiding over a corrupt Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it when the demands of the Industries Ministry are taken up.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Lastly, I only appeal to the Minister, the time has come to stop exploiting people and convince them that your Ministry will deliver the goods. But we hear only speeches, which are doing more harm to the nation and economy than any good. I do not want to repeat many things. The Speaker has already rung the Bell and I shall take some other opportunity. The time has come to

[Shri Vayalar Rao]

show that action will be taken. We do not want mere words. We want action and protection to the working class, protection to the workers in your projects also. With these words I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would much rather like to confine myself to the Bill. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is good news

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are adding fuel to the fire. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated: over the past few years experience has shown that it has not been possible for the Central Government to bring back sick industrial undertakings taken over by Government to a state of financial viability within the aforesaid period of five years. Further in the few months beginning from January, 1979, the maximum period of five years specified above was expiring in respect of number of industrial undertakings whose management was with the Central Government, it was therefore necessary to increase this period of five years on an urgent basis.

In that context, I should like to say certain things. Before the end of 1977, 289 sick units were in existence and the amount of money that was looked up as credit amounted to a fantastic amount of Rs. 859 crores. That excludes, textiles including the National Textile Corporation which has 103 sick units and engineering, more than half of that. The credit blocked in such sick units amounted to 14.5 per cent of the total credit. It is only bank credit I am not talking of credit from other financial institutions, and allied organisations. There is a very valuable publication. I will request our friend Shri George Fernandes to get a copy of this which is published by the Labour Department, Government of West Bengal, named 'Labour in West Bengal'. It is an annual publication. It is very factual and very correct and something very much worth reading. That points out through

figures and facts profusely that it is the sheer dishonesty and quarrel over share of booty at the owners and controlling hands level that mostly kill an industry. Blame is put on the workers. The blame is put on the labourers. Prof. Sher Singh is here. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers chops of Rs. 2 1/2 crores. 2 1/2 months are over. The strike is on. That is one public sector undertaking which was laying golden eggs. They want to kill the goose. They agree to pay certain things in writing, but suddenly there was somersault. That is how they have lost faith. Government without credibility is not Government at all.

I will come to my subject. Today you can get consultants in Financial world as well as Management world who can advise you at a reasonable fee how to make the industry sick. Making the industry sick has also become the industry. Besides fluctuations in the supply of raw materials and efficiency in payments, there are also other reasons. Lack of managerial experience, merchant adventurism, technical incompetence and unsaleability of products, sometimes due to lack of standards are contributing factors. For cure distinction has to be drawn between the internal and external cases. Incipient sickness is rightly increasing which is due to internal causes. Some became sick from the very inception, Mr. Fernandes. You should enlighten the House how such projects were approved by the financial institutions and scrutinising authorities and licensing authorities? How is it, from the very day the industry takes it, it becomes sick? That means the handsomely obliged people who clear such projects, the financial institutions and the people sitting in Industry Ministry and other Ministries clear through handsome payments. The appraisals and approvals from licensing authority, financial institutions, are frequently obtained through handsome payments. It is not a secret. It has come out in most vitally circulated papers abroad that India is a vast ocean of corruption and black

marketing. It has come out. Time and again I have quoted on the floor of the House.

A section of the private sector, entrepreneurs, if you call them entrepreneurs at all, are now finding it much more profitable to go in for committing this fraud in the name of creating industry by extracting money from the exchequer at the cost of the poor man. Mr. Industry Minister, I hear your speeches. I read your speeches quite often in the press. I would like you to constitute a team of people with some integrity, at least who can really go into this and fix responsibilities for taking penal action. Because this is the most serious economic offence that is being committed perpetually without any hinderance or resistance.

There is another serious evil in the public sector as well as in the private sector. Ministers are enjoying it very well. Over-capitalisation in order to steal money from the very beginning has been there. When you can start industry with Rs 30 lakhs and you have been promised a loan of Rs. 22 lakhs, all that you need to do is to over-capitalise Rs 45 lakhs and pocket the money. Do not take out money from your pocket which you are expected to do. That has become the trick of the trade. From the cost of erection, from the cost of equipment you go on making money from the very beginning. There is under-utilisation, non-utilisation of built in capacity and that is also killing our industry.

The Economic Survey 1978-79 on page 17 clearly states:—

"Sickness in industry continued to cause concern. According to the quarterly returns received by the Reserve Bank of India from the commercial banks, at the end of 1977 were 289 sick-units and the credit locked up in such units was of the order of Rs. 859 crores, Textiles (other than National Textile Corporation Mills) and Engineering

accounted for more than half of the outstanding credit."

"According to the Reserve Bank data, the number of sick units with credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or more rose by 48 in one year and the blocked credit by Rs. 249 crores. Blocked credit accounted for 14.5 per cent of the total advances to large and medium industry. In addition to measures taken last year, Section 72A of the Income Tax Act was amended... etc."

MR. SPEAKER: He should try to conclude now. When we take up the Demands of the Ministry, these things can be discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is absolutely connected with sick mills. I am not going outside that at all.

Take IRCI, which is the prime institution for looking after sick units. It is the talk of the town that IRCI has specialised in making a sick industry more sick and IRCI itself has become sick. If the Minister can refute it, he may do so in his reply. The crux of the whole thing is quick money-making by hook or crook with political patronage. Mr. Vayalar Ravi was speaking and I was listening. This is his second House and my third House. If somebody writes authentically the factual things that have happened during the last thirty years, many people will sit up in this country. I accuse this Government also. In two years, they could have effected a lot of improvement, which they have not done. But what happened during the last thirty years? They have dug a grave yard to the country's economy. Have they a right to accuse anybody else?

Piecemeal management take-over will not help. A long-term comprehensive policy with provisions for punitive actions for economic offenders can only succeed.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Lastly, the so-called sick jute industries have been diverting assistance received from financial institutions to other industries. I demand an enquiry as to how a jute mill could get 600 per cent more than the approved overdraft from nationalised banks. There are figures elaborately giving these details.

I would like the Minister to cover all these points in his reply.

भी हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेय हमारे सामने आया है, उसके उद्देश्य और प्रस्तावना में मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि एक उद्देश्य तो यह है कि जो बीमार मिलें हैं, जिनका प्रबन्ध 5 साल में ठीक नहीं हो पाता, उस समय को 5 साल से बढ़ा कर 8 साल किया जाए और दूसरा यह कि कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों को बड़ाया देने के लिए कुछ और माल उन के लिए प्रारक्षित किये जाएं। ये दो उद्देश्य इन्होंने बताए हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि जब जनता पार्टी आई तो हमारी सरकार ने यह सम्पूर्ण रूप से भोषणा की कि गांधीवादी रास्ते से हम देश का विकास करेंगे, गांधीवाद हमारा रास्ता होगा। इस में जो प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण हुआ, तो उस में खेती, फिर भोजन और उस के बाद वस्त्र आता है लेकिन कभी कभी वस्त्र मनुष्य के जीवन में भोजन से भी ज्यादा आवश्यक होता है। मनुष्य भूखा रह कर सारे देश में घूम सकता है लेकिन बिना वस्त्र वह शायद अपने घर के कोने में भी खड़ा नहीं रह सकता। सम्प्रता के दृष्टिकोण से वस्त्र अत्यधिक आवश्यक वस्तु है लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो वस्त्र पहनने वाले गांव के 90, 95 फीसदी लोग हैं, जो मोटा कपड़ा पहनते हैं, साधारण कपड़ा पहनते हैं, उनके लिए जैसे वस्त्र के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है। उस तरह के कपड़े को बड़ाया दिया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से भी नहीं हो रही है। यह सरकार बिम्बास करती है कि गांधीवादी तरीके से चलेंगे और दूसरे इनका विश्वास यह भी है कि विकेन्द्रीकरण हमारा होगा लेकिन मैं इन को याद दिलाता चाहूंगा जो 'सर्वोदय' के 150वें पृष्ठ में 1945 में गांधी जी ने 'रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम' के अन्तर्गत पृष्ठ 11-14 में लिखा है :

"अम जितना विकेन्द्रीकृत होगा, बीजार उतने ही सस्ते और सादे होंगे"।

अम का जितना विकेन्द्रीकरण आम करेंगे उतने ही बीजार सस्ते होंगे। लघु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग और ग्रामोद्योग के पीछे भावना यही थी कि अम का विकेन्द्रीकरण करो जिससे कम पूँजी के

कारोबार चल सके। बीजार जितना सस्ता होगा, उतना ही कम खर्चीला होगा जिससे छोटे मोम कम पूँजी से उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। इसीलिए गांधी जी ने चर्खे का जो कार्यक्रम चलाया था उसके पीछे भी उद्देश्य यही था। चर्खे के बारे में उन्होंने लिखा है कि—

"आधी मनोवृत्ति का अर्थ है जीवन के आवश्यक पदार्थों के उत्पादन और वितरण का विकेन्द्रीकरण।"

आधी कपड़ा नहीं है और चर्खा कोई बीजार नहीं है। वह मनुष्य के उत्पादन, वितरण प्रणाली के विकेन्द्रीकरण का प्रतीक है। अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय, श्री जॉर्ज साहब मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी कि भी बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि उनकी तकनीक लेनी होगी। लेकिन गांधी जी ने स्पष्ट लिखा है कि—

"आधी देश में सब की आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता और समानता के प्रारंभ का बिह्वन है। उसे उस के सारे फलितार्थी सहित स्वीकार करना चाहिये। उस का अर्थ है संपूर्ण स्वदेशी मनोवृत्ति रखना और जीवन की सारी आवश्यक वस्तुएं भारत में ही और वह भी देशियों की मेहनत और बुद्धि से प्राप्त करना। देशांत अधिकतर बातों में आत्मनिर्भर होंगे और भारत के अंदर और बाहरी दुनिया तक कि स्वेच्छापूर्वक सेवा करेंगे, जहां तक उस से दोनों पक्षों को लाभ होता रहेगा।"

इस मामले में गांधी जी ने जो स्वदेशी की बात कही थी, उस में यह दर्शन था कि सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन हम देश के अन्दर करेंगे और देश के अन्दर तकनीक का विकास करेंगे। देश के अन्दर जो तकनीक और क्षमता है उसका विकास होना चाहिए। विदेशी चीजों का हम सहारा नहीं लेंगे। इसलिए उस समय गांधी जी ने इन विदेशी वस्त्रों का बहिष्कार किया था। इस को स्पष्ट करते हुए श्री गीरेन्द्र मजुमदार ने लिखा है कि—

"हमने देख लिया कि स्वराज्य-संग्राम के ऐतिहासिक दिनों में हमारा स्वदेशी-अन्धोलन विफल हो जाता, अगर हमने साब-साथ विदेशी बहिष्कार न चलाया होता। इसी तरह अगर अब हम ग्रामोद्योग आदि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के अन्धोलन के साथ-साथ मशीनी माल के बहिष्कार का अन्धोलन नहीं फेंक सकेंगे, तो ग्रामोद्योगों की हमारी सारी विलासिता से कुछ जरूरतमन्द लोगों को थोड़ी-सी मदद मिल जाने से ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। अतएव ही उससे ऐसी समाज-व्यवस्था उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकती, जो विकेन्द्रीकृत, आत्मनिर्भर और शोषण-रहित हो।"

गांधी जी का यह बुनियादी दर्शन था जिसमें उनका स्पष्ट निर्वेश सहित था। आबादी की बढ़ाई के दिनों में हम विदेशी माल का बहिष्कार

करते थे। अब देश आजाद हो गया है तो मशीन और हाथ का युद्ध प्रारंभ है। हाथ और मशीन के कण्ठीगीजन में हाथ हमेशा हारेगा। हाथ को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, मशीन को स्पष्टी को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। इस दिशा में सरकार को कठोरता से कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

मध्यम महादय, अगर विदेश में हम तकनीक लेते रहेंगे, मशीनें लेते रहेंगे, विदेशी बुद्धि का हिन्दुस्तान में हस्तमाल करने रहेंगे तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान के गांधी में जो बुद्धि है, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जा गांधी के उद्योग का विकास मंत्री जी करना चाहते हैं, वह विकास हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं अपने उद्योग मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना कि गांधी जी ने जो अपना दर्शन दिया है वे उसकी तन्मय देखें।

मध्यम महादय, गांधी जी ने 13-10-21 के योग इंडिया में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि—

“मैंने मंत्रों को जिन वपडों की उन्हें जहन्नम नहीं वे कपड़े दे कर और जिस काम की उन्हें अत्यंत आवश्यकता है वह काम न दे कर उनका अपमान नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं उन पर क्रुपा करने का पाप नहीं करूंगा। परन्तु यह ज्ञान लेने पर कि उन्हें दारिद्र्य बनाने में मैं भी मदद की है, मैंने तो उन्हें टुकड़े टांगूंगा और न उतरे हुए कपड़े दूंगा बल्कि अपना अर्पण से अच्छा भोजन स्वयं उन्हें दूंगा और उनके साथ काम में शरीक होऊंगा।”

गांधी जी का “इ” दर्शन था, यह तर्क था। गांधी जी ने यह सिद्धांत रखा था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी ने “स्वराज्य दू चरित्र” में लिखा है कि—

“यह निश्चित है कि मिलों और शहरों की संख्या बढ़ने से हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों की खुशहाली में मदद नहीं मिलेगी। उल्टा, उनसे बेकारों की गरीबी और बढ़ जायेगी और भूख से पैदा होने वाले नराम रोग फैल जायेंगे।

अन्य में वे लिखते हैं कि—

“परन्तु हमें करोड़ों भूखों की दृष्टि से मोचना चाहिये। अगर उन्हें फिर से जीवन-दान देना है, उन्हें जिन्दा रखना है, तो चरखे को मुख्य प्रवृत्ति बनाना पड़ेगा और लोगों को स्वेच्छा से कातना होगा।”

इसलिए मध्यम महोदय, गांधी जी ने यह स्पष्ट कहा है कि मिल की प्रवृत्ति, शहर बनाने की प्रवृत्ति यदि देश में चलती रहेगी तो फिर हमारे गांधी का असल में उत्थान नहीं हो सकेगा, कुटीर उद्योग हमारे नहीं चल सकेंगे। कुटीर और कुटीर उद्योगों पर ध्यान नहीं होना है। इसके मुकाबले मैं इन बड़े कारखानों और मिलों पर करोड़ों खर्च कर दिया जाता है। हमारे देश में एक तरफ

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है और दूसरी तरफ निजी क्षेत्र है। दोनों को साथ साथ चलाया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन में बड़ी तेजी के साथ बैरमानों की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के नाम पर निजी क्षेत्र भी लुप्त कर रहा है। अगर दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला, भिलाई में बनने वाले लोहे के दाम बढ़ा दिए जाएंगे तो टाटा अपने लोहे के दाम, दसगत के दाम खुद-ब-खुद बढ़ा देगा। देश के अन्दर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र जो एक साथ चल रहे हैं इनके बारे में आपका यह तय करना होगा कि जो सामान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उपादन हो सकता है वह सामान निजी क्षेत्र में नहीं बनेगा और साथ ही साथ जो सामान गांधी और देशान्तरों में लोगों द्वारा, अपनी मर्दन और मजदूरी में निर्मित होता है वह बड़े कारखानों में नहीं बनना। जब तक यह दिशा नहीं बनेगी यह दृष्टि नहीं बनेगी, यह संकल्प आप नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक दोट मोटे तरीके से काम करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। फिर भी इस दशा की ओर जो आपकी दृष्टि गई है और छोटा मा कदम जो आप उठा रहे हैं इसका मैं समर्थन करना हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह दृष्टि और ग्राफ टापी जाएगी और इस दिशा में काम और तेजी व साथ आप करेंगे और तेज कदम उठाएंगे।

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, I will restrict myself to the Bill; I will not discuss the Demands for Grants, taking advantage of this opportunity. There are three or four points which are very relevant to this Bill

I join the other Members of Parliament who expressed their appreciation of the way of functioning of the Minister of Industries, Shri George Fernandes. Sometimes he comes forward with Bills which are genuinely required. So, really I do agree with him that the period of take-over must be extended upto eight years. I would say that it can be even ten years.

In the second para of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated:

“The major thrust of the Statement on industrial policy presented to Parliament in December 1977 is on the rapid development of small scale and cottage industries on a decentralised basis. Doubts had been expressed in respect of some of the items reserved for small

[Shri A. Bala Papanor] scale sector as to whether these would fall under the First Schedule to the Act which specifies the industries in respect of which the provisions of the Act would apply. It was, therefore, necessary to include a few of these items like pressure cookers, cutlery, zip fasteners (metallic and non-metallic), oil stoves...in the First Schedule so that there may not be any scope for such doubts."

This is the idea underlying the Bill

I would like the hon. Minister to have a comprehensive idea of the entire industrial sphere in this country. I can speak with authority, and I do so, about some industries which are facing difficulties in my territory. Otherwise, it will be a general discussion on the Demands for Grants, which will not serve any purpose.

I honestly believe that whenever any problem is brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, he is noted for taking quick action; whether it is favourable or unfavourable, he is noted for taking quick action. In this case I am sure he will take an action which will be favourable to my territory.

He has said that cottage and small-scale industries are to be helped. In a way he has come forward with certain grants to help the small entrepreneurs. There are many items like buckets and polythene papers which are made in the small-scale industries, for which assistance is given. Shri Bosu has referred to how licences are being granted to these units. If the Government are not prepared to protect and encourage these units, at least they should not come and kill these units. Now the licences are granted only to make these units sick. I will give three concrete examples which are available in Pondicherry.

Somewhere in the year 1971 a unit was given a licence for a polythene unit to make bags to pack fertilizer and sugar; the unit is known as the

Modern Polythene Bag. A small entrepreneur with drive and enthusiasm got the machinery from the NSIC, Bombay, worth about Rs. 6½ lakhs. He took also some loans from some banks and financial institutions. The Government of Pondicherry then granted a State-aid loan of Rs. 96,000 to this unit in the year 1971 and the Government of India gave a licence to this small-scale unit to produce polythene bags. I hope the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that polythene bags are made out of granule, which at that time was a scarce commodity. Now also it is not freely available, but it is not that scarce. So, import has to be allowed and only out of imported granule the polythene bags are made. Till about 1974 the Government of India could not provide them the material or sanction the import licence. One of the conditions for the grant of the loan of Rs. 96,000 was that the repayment has to start after the second year. The Government of India never bothered to give the import licence or to procure the material from foreign countries till about 1974 or so. So, after some time they grant it and they are to import it and they start production there. What happens during that time? The then Government of Pondicherry writes to the Central Government not to release it. Of course, the Central Government might abide by it, but they are not in a position to provide it. But the State Government writes to the Central Government. The State Government which wanted to help the small units thereby providing a loan of Rs. 96,000, then writes to the Central Government not to give this. This is how the Governments function. That is why I want the hon. Minister to understand how the departments under him work. It did not stop there. Some time in 1975-76 they wanted the matter to be taken over. Then there was agitation. Then they wrote to the entrepreneur to provide an account for the amount as to how he has spent it. So he produced the bills, vouchers and all that. He produced vouchers to the tune of

Rs. 1,12,000 for the unit for which he had taken a loan of Rs. 96,000. So, these vouchers had been admitted by the State Government. Of course the State Government at that time also, as usual, was under President's rule. The Government of India accepted it. Then it went on, but they never gave him any opportunity or assistance whereas on the contrary, on the instructions—I do not know whether they were the instructions of Central Government also—the small entrepreneur was to pay Rs. 23,000 without making a single product, without making any profit, whereas he had employed some people, and he had been asked to pay Rs. 73,000 by means of rental for the sheds that had been provided by the Industrial Department of the erstwhile Pondicherry Government, which is naturally under the Government of India's control. An entrepreneur, a small-scale unit owner, who had procured a loan of Rs. 96,000 from the Government, was asked to pay Rs. 73,000. There it never stopped. He continued with the same struggle. He has not been encouraged. On the contrary he is being crushed. Every time the auction takes place the revenue authorities come forward and take measures by which they can remove it. Afterwards, some time in 1977 unfortunately the entrepreneur died. What happened then? The Government of Pondicherry, I think under the instructions of the Government of India simply liquidated without going into the matter. I want the hon. Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, who is so much legal minded, to tell us why without going through any of the Company Law provisions he liquidated it and brought the entire factory or the small-scale unit for auction. The NSIC people came and auctioned the property that has gone for Rs. 1,50,000. So, this amount of Rs. 96,000 that was granted as loan to this particular unit has accumulated to the tune of Rs. 1,48,000 by means of penal interest and all that. Unfortunately, the Pondicherry Government was clever

enough to take securities from small individuals, two or three people, of their landed property, houses etc. etc.

Sir, the Government, after 1977 when the entrepreneur died, took the law into their own hands and annihilated his property without adopting any of the Company Law provisions. They have sold the property in public auction. Meanwhile one other bank also filed a suit against this entrepreneur for a recovery of Rs. 46,000. Then the Government entered as a third party or as a second defendant or whatever it may be. Then they claimed that they were having a right in it and so it must be given to them. Unfortunately the Judge said: "No, no. This matter can be agitated at the time of recovery." So, the matter was taken up as to whether the Government has priority or not for a sum of Rs. 48,000 or Rs. 50,000. Meanwhile, some time in 1978 the Government auctioned the property and they were trying to recover the amount from the sureties. In a small territory like this, people want the industries to grow. Somebody comes forward and keeps as collateral securities the landed property because that man has never had it, whereas the machineries are procured and bills are presented to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bala Pajanor, individual cases must not be taken up.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am giving this as an example.

MR. SPEAKER: He will not be able to answer you because...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He knows it. What the present government is trying to do is that the Government is giving a loan of Rs. 96,000. On that the interest goes up to Rs. 50,000 in a matter of 6 years. But

[Shri Bala Pajanor]

now, the IDR is increasing the period for a big unit like that which is under the control of the Government. If it is a case of encouraging the small units, I do not know how far this Government can help small entrepreneurs to come forward and solve the problem of unemployment and increase the production in the country. So, it is very relevant. Unless I take the individual cases, I cannot substantiate my argument. I do not want to argue in general. So, I take a particular case and then bring it to his notice. What happened is that the present Government because of some political motive—I do not know what it is—instructs the people concerned, they take up revenue recovery proceedings against the sureties. Which entrepreneur will come forward? That is what I am asking. They go to the extent of auctioning the small things that are available in the house and they go without adopting any norms and all that. So, I request the hon. Minister to analyse the cases like this. If they are going to kill the unit by this kind of harsh methods, that is a peculiar thing. Not only that. As Mr. Bosu and some other Members said, the question of licensing is also there. There is another question of liquid fertilizer units. That has come from the foreign countries. For the first time in India we are introducing liquid fertilizer. I have got a letter. I do not know whether the Minister is aware...

MR. SPEAKER: Keep something for the Demands.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is very much concerned with this Bill. On the Demands, I have to go to larger points. This Bill is concerned with regulating and developing industries. So, I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that I want a comprehensive Bill.

For the past 25 years we have been saying that small units cannot come

up. This has been mentioned in all the industries conferences, that only the big entrepreneurs can run the small industries. In the second paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister is categorical that he wants to encourage small-scale and cottage industries. If so, he must come with a comprehensive Bill. Otherwise, how is he going to help them?

There are two aspects. Firstly, we were told there was no liquid fertilizer at all. Secondly, though it has come up in Karnataka, he has to sell it only in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. This is how things are being done.

He is so eloquent and sincere about helping the sick units, and encouraging units that are to come up. I have no doubt about his sincerity and efficiency also, but what I want to impress upon him through you is this. Let him take note of all these matters, let him call for statistics month-wise and industry-wise about the small-scale industries and their problems. If you talk merely about general principles, you will never be in a position to help the small-scale industries. So, at least after this Bill, let him come forward and help these people. I am happy that something has been done. Of course, something is better than nothing. I do not say nothing is better than nonsense. But he should not stop with this something. Let him come forward with a comprehensive Bill if he wishes to help not only the existing small units but those that are to come up.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I am grateful to the Members for the comments that they have made on this Bill, and I would like to assure the House that we are coming forward with a comprehensive Bill to amend the IDR Act. The present amendment had to be introduced against the background of the ordinance that we

had to issue. That ordinance was for a specific purpose. In the first week of the next month, the moratorium on one unit was going to expire, and in the course of the next few months, the same thing will happen in regard to four other units. We had to immediately come forward with an ordinance. Also, where small-scale industry's reservation was concerned, we had to take decision to see that the policy was implemented. We have started the exercise of a comprehensive review of the IDR Act. The Bill is being finalised, and I am hoping to introduce it very soon in this House. The various points that the hon. Members have made in regard to the over-all policy of industrial development and regulation will be covered when the new comprehensive Bill to amend the IDR Act is introduced. We also propose to introduce a special legislation giving protection to the small-scale industry. I can assure the House and the hon. Member from Pondicherry that the concern that he has expressed for the small-scale industry is the concern which the Government also has, and the new policy of encouraging and developing the small-scale industry is a major thrust of our industrial policy. Therefore, all the protection that the small scale sector needs would be given to it. He referred to a particular case. I shall certainly look into that case. But I would like to make one point where the National Small Industries Corporation is concerned and the manner in which it goes about collecting the money that is due to it. It is a public sector corporation. Should this public sector corporation lag in collecting the instalments that are due to it...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not against that. I am against the other loans ..

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: One should not generalise these issues. If the NSIC does not collect the dues, then again it will be subject to criticism. If the NSIC does not take the

steps to see that the money that it invests are not properly used, then also it would come under attack. If there is any specific case, where any of the Government agencies which were concerned with the promotion of small scale sector, and in this particular case the hon. Member from Pondicherry was mentioning a particular unit, we shall certainly look into this case and see that there is no hardship caused to any entrepreneur and any effort on the part of entrepreneurs is not stifled

In the course of the discussion, the entire gamut of the Industrial Policy was also discussed. In fact, Mr Hukum Deo Narain Yadav spoke about the entire Industrial Policy. There will be an opportunity when the Grants are being discussed, when the comprehensive Bill comes up, to discuss this question. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Industrial policy that we presented to the House in December 1977 takes care of the issues that he has raised today.

But a point was made, more particularly by Mr Vayalar Ravi, on technology. He tried to suggest that some of the things that we are doing presently are not in the best interests of the industry or may be in the best interest of the country, because he talked about the way technology comes through the multi-nationals. I often get the impression, particularly when the members of the Opposition—that Opposition which was in power till two years ago—speak in this House as though I have invented the various problems which I am not supposed to tackle as the Minister of Industry. There are 5400 foreign collaborations prevailing today, individual collaborations with companies from as many as 35 countries and all of them, most of them are multi-nationals and by the very nature that they should be coming and collaborating in this country, they invariably become multi-nationals; whether it is private sector

[Shri George Fernandes]

multi-national or public sector multi-national; most of them are private sector multi-nationals, I did not invent them. Mr. Ravi tried to convey the impression that we are inventing the multi-nationals and bringing them here. He has tried to teach me now, how technology comes into this country. (Interruptions)

I am not yielding. (Interruptions) Where technology is not needed, we shall not have it. This is the policy which my Government is pursuing. I would like the House to take this fact that in those sectors where we do not need any foreign technology, we shall not have it and where in the past, say 20 or 25 years, technology has been brought into sectors where it was not needed, we shall throw it out. We threw out Coca Cola, we asked the IBM to go and we asked a number of other units to pack up and go.

We shall import it where it is necessary. We shall not import it for soft drinks, but if power generation requires foreign technology, we shall import it. We shall not import it to produce ice creams, but if it is necessary to produce basic chemicals, we shall import it. We shall not import it for brassieres, but if it is necessary to import foreign technology . . . (Interruptions).

This is where technology had been imported.

I want the hon. Member to know that we shall be very selective in the import of technology. Where we need it, we shall import it and where we do not need it, in the non-sophisticated, in the ordinary consumer, in the non-priority sectors, we shall not import technology. If individual cases are to be debated, I am prepared to debate. . . .

MR SPEAKER: Not today.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not debating at the moment. If individual cases are to be debated, I am prepared to debate. Any decision

that my Government takes I am prepared to justify and defend it. If there is anything wrong that is found, that any section of the House may point out, I am prepared to correct that wrong. But this constant sniping that the Government is indulging in a sell-out, that we are bringing technology where it is not needed.

MR SPEAKER. This is a part of democracy.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It may be a part of the process. But I think one should be objective when one raises this question of technology.

AN HON MEMBER. When you were in the Opposition, you were doing it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will certainly raise a specific issue, defend a specific issue or attack a specific issue. One need not generalise it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is all in the game.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then, he made a reference to Glaxo. I am aware that Glaxo are in the process of installing a computer. I am not concerned with Glaxo installing a computer. On the basis of Glaxo installing a computer, if the hon. Member thinks that the industrial policy of the Government needs to be attacked, that is no fair. Computers have been installed. I am sure, the hon. Member is aware of the struggle which the Life Insurance Corporation employees in this country waged against computers. I wonder whether the hon. Member had any view at that time; I wonder whether he spoke about it at that time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I did; I spoke against it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am only aware of the fact that they are installing a computer because trade union people came and met me. Otherwise, I would not have known it. It is not part of my Ministry's

responsibility to find out who is installing computers, where computers are being installed by various people, in various places. We are producing our own computers. The computer industry in India is developing very fast. It is an industry that was started some years ago. They started producing computers some years ago. If you start a computer industry in this country, the computers have to be manufactured. The computers were manufactured and, I am sure, those computers were meant to be used, not meant to be thrown away.

The hon. Member will appreciate that having started a computer industry in this country the computers are bound to be used to some way or other. Whether a computer should be used in Glaxo or not, whether a particular kind of computer should be imported or not, is a matter which can be examined.

The hon. Member also referred to EPI and said that there is a lot of corruption over which I am presiding. I take very strong exception to these remarks. The hon. Member was also insinuating about my discussing the take-over of industry and suggested that all this was highly motivated. I know, there have been people who have been sniping in this matter. I did not expect the hon. Member to say the kind of thing that he said. My conviction about the public ownership is not new. Even before the hon. Member was born, I have been campaigning in this country for public ownership..

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): And sell it to multinationals.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have not sold to multinationals.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about Bharat Heavy Electricals?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am prepared to discuss any specific case. If the hon. Member wants to know about the BHEL-Siemens agree-

ment, let me tell him that the BHEL-Siemens contract is of 1976 when I was in Jail and when they were in the Government. (Interruptions)

15 hrs.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Subsequent to that, what happened?

What happened in the last two years?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You entered into that contract in 1976

SHRI K. GOPAL: Be bold enough to tell us what happened in the last 2 years?

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions, please.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So far as the public sections concerned. I have certain convictions. My conviction: are not based on conveniences. Mr. Ravi's are convictions of convenience. I do not have that. I have certain basic convictions—I do not have to prove them—whether I am in the government or outside....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: EPI is full of corruption. He is presiding over corruption. I am prepared to prove it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, you cannot go on repeating the same thing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is a party to the corruption in EPI. I am prepared to prove it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion for all that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. You cannot go on like this.

He has not yielded and unless he yields, you cannot interrupt... (Interruptions) I have allowed all that you said against him to go on record earlier. You cannot repeat the same thing again....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I submit.

MR. SPEAKER: I know nothing of that sort.... (Interruptions) No, please. You have said all that earlier

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am aware of the fact that there is a lot of corruption in the Government. It will take time to remove that corruption.... (Interruptions) Yes, my Ministry is a part of the Government. My Ministry is not independent of the government. There is a lot of corruption at various places and it will take time to rid the country and rid certain sections of our society of the amount of corruption that has been allowed to breed there.

But I would like to make a point where the EPI is concerned, because the hon. Member referred to a particular case. He also said that he would like to prove, Sir, EPI contract was entered into in September 1976 when I was in the Hissar jail....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, that is right.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: And the 13 sub-contractors were also appointed soon after EPI entered into this contract with the Kuwaiti government authorities. It is also true, Sir, and the hon. Member is perfectly right in saying that these sub-contractors collected Rs. 3000 from the workers whom they recruited. This is true, and these are matters which have to be investigated. I entirely agree with the hon. Member. It started in 1976 and these are matters which must be investigated. Who got the contract, who were the sub-contractors, chosen and how did they award the sub-contracts—these are matters which need to be investigated. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member that there is a lot of corruption which has been inherited which needs to be set right, which needs to be investigated and cleaned up and I hope the hon. Member will have some patience and give us a little time to clean up these matters and any information

the hon. Member has rather than like a Jack in the Box suddenly propping up and saying, 'I have the information', if he only conveys that information, I would like to assure the hon. Member that on every piece of information that he gives, without fear or favour, we shall act on that information and we shall take action where action is necessary and where action is due. I would like to give that categorical assurance to this House and the hon. Member and I do hope that the hon. Member will provide me with whatever information that he has in regard to EPI because that is one of the sectors where I am doing every thing possible to clean up the mess that we have inherited.

Now, let us go to Sivakasi. The hon. Member referred to Sivakasi. The WIMCO. WIMCO was referred to by Shri Vasant Sathe. It is true and I have also just now discovered that there are 13 families in this country which are controlling most of this small scales match industry sector....

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR: 13 is a very bad number.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, I have just now discovered, because there was nothing in my Ministry which could provide me with the necessary information in this regard. And there was no one in this country who was prepared uptill now who dared to attack the multinational. There was no one in this country to draw our attention also to the fact that there were 13 families controlling this small-scale match sector. I take it that this again is one more problem that you have left to me to resolve. I am grateful to the hon. Member for having pointed this out (Interruptions) This is a point which I read as also the chart which the hon. Member has produced now and which has appeared in a Economic paper yesterday. I also read that chart and I have already started my own investigation in regard to all the information

that has appeared in the newspaper. It is interesting that only when a multi-national gets attacked that one goes to the next person who is in the line, namely, these 13 companies. (Interruptions). It is interesting because we have been discussing the matters.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you were not here at that time. Let there be no misunderstanding. Let the hon. Minister wait for a minute. Let there be no misunderstanding. I raised this issue. I am not holding any brief for anyone. In fact, I would say you take over the WIMCO and give it to the workers' cooperatives and I would be more happy about it. I hold absolutely no brief for them. Let there be no racketeering under the garb of smallscale industry as I have pointed out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not trying to suggest anything even very remotely. What the hon. Member said just now I also read that myself yesterday. He just picked up that chart, I was not referring to that. It was said that WIMCO was given a free market. There was nothing to say till the attack came on WIMCO. He then started producing the chart and so on and so forth. We have been told about this sector for a long time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is not correct. This issue of a family running the smallscale has been published before this was raised, before it was discussed but it has come to your knowledge today because you were the harbinger of this industry.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No I was in the prison. We are concerned with this kind of ownership and various malpractices that prevail to which the hon. Member has drawn my attention. We shall certainly attend to this problem. As far as the

41 LS.—12.

match industry is concerned, we shall take whatever remedial action is possible within the framework of the law.

Now, Sir, Mr. Sathe also raised the question of our policy regarding sick industry. I am sure the hon. Member will have an opportunity to go through the policy paper which we produced and which was discussed in this House in September last year.

There are two things here. We have made it obvious in the case of Swadeshi that if a company decides to make one unit sick and hopes to manage the others, we shall not allow it and, along with the sick unit. We shall take over the healthy ones also. We did it in the case of Swadeshi. In the policy on sick industry, we have also made a positive point that from now, once the unit is taken over under the Industries Development Regulation Act, there is no question of handing it over back to those who own this unit. So, we have taken a decision and we are implementing this decision and I would like to assure this House that all these decisions will be implemented to the satisfaction of everyone concerned and to see that the problems at all levels are properly and adequately tackled.

Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu discussed the sickness in general and wondered as to how some industries become sick even before they could get into production. I won't question the motives of everybody. There are reasons and reasons. I know of a major paper and pulp mill in the country which, soon after it took the decision to invest, got its loans from the foreign banks, and the rupee got devalued and that company, even before it got into production, became a sick unit because the value of the imported machinery, interest charges and so on and so forth, all their calculations went haywire and that unit became sick even before it went into production.

[Shri George Fernandes]

Then there are units which relate to certain export markets and get into production but even before they get into production there is a change in the export market situation and those units become sick. There are also units like Apollo Tyres where there is lot of mismanagement and where even a unit goes into production they create situation and the utilisation of the moneys is such that even before the unit goes into production one is confronted with the problem such as in the case of Apollo Tyres.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Since you have raised the matter what have you to say about Apollo Tyres? The matter is before the court at the moment.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The matter is in the court of law. I have to await the decision of the court of law.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are various issues connected with Raunaq Singh's empire.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am glad that the hon. Member wants us to take action in regard to Raunaq Singh's empire. We have started with Apollo Tyres. The matter is in the court and when the court gives its decision we shall take the next step. Sir, when the matter is in the court it is not possible to discuss it. I was only citing it as an example where we discovered even before a unit goes into production it is possible for a certain type of entrepreneurs to act in a manner that is not in the best interests of that unit and also not in the best interests of the nation. So, where the total sickness question is concerned we are taking action and I would like to assure the House that we shall leave no stone unturned to see that whenever any industrialist or industrial house goes into any kind of mismanagement and where it is necessary to act we shall act.

MR. SPEAKER. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—Mr. Shastri and Mr. Roy are not present.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted:

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of the first Schedule)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 2,—after line 7, insert—

"(5) Litho Printing Industry"(6)
Sir, I have moved an amendment to include printing industry including Litho printing industry as an industry in the miscellaneous list which is here Sir, my idea in this was that there are printing units somehow the printing which is the major industry and which employs also large number of employees and there is a sophisticated branch of this industry, namely, litho printing this industry somehow got excluded from the purview of the Industries Development and Regulation Act Sir, I am pleading this because of a particular case with which I was connected. I will just mention it in a minute.

The Minister also knows this. This is one of the biggest litho-printing units of this country.

15.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is called Sivara Fine-arts Litho Works. They have got one of the latest machinery dealing with litho-printing in the country. It is most sophisticated. Their plant itself is worth about a crore of rupees. It employs 500 people and their families are also there. This Litho Press, this unit,—one of the best litho-

presse; in the country,—was owned by one family. This was being systematically destroyed by family quarrels. This unit was making lakhs and lakhs worth of profit every year. Because the brothers started quarrelling, this unit has now started incurring losses for the past 2 years continuously. It has come to the point of liquidation. The brothers have taken up the winding up proceedings to the court. Nothing is being settled. This has been going on. I have been requesting the Government of India to step in and take action. I have been requesting the Maharashtra Government to step in and take immediate action. I happen to be the President of the Union—the only recognised union there. When I mentioned this to Mr. George, he said, he is sympathetic. I would like him to take immediate action. Why should you allow it to become sick? This has some finest machinery. Even Government's printing works can be done there. We could save money by this way. Why allow it to go down the drain? I am glad the Minister has made it possible, because, some persons said, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, you cannot touch it and so on. Now if he accepts this amendment of mine, he will be able to do it. 500 workers and their families are there. They are on the verge of poverty and ruin. The hon. Minister is sympathetic to the interests of the workers. He has himself been a trade unionist. I request him to accept this amendment and take necessary follow-up action. There is not any big financial involvement. You can put a good man in charge of management there. If you do it I think you would have saved one good unit in the country. Thank you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to move an amendment to his amendment. it says:

'Add the words

'Printing including'

before the words "Litho Printing Industry"

The amended version of the amendment reads as follows, I beg to move:

Page 2,

after line 7, insert—

"(5) Printing, including litho printing industry" (7)

Since a formal amendment is necessary, I am moving this amendment saying 'Printing including Litho Printing Industry'.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is this amendment, as moved and as amended by Shri George Fernandes.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Put the Minister's amendment first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put the amendment as amended by him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Put that first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment has just been moved. How can you amend it unless it is adopted?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: First put his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very simple, Mr. Sathe. It is only a re-working of your amendment which he has moved as his amendment. It is only a re-wording of your amendment which he has moved as his amendment. It is a Government amendment. He has already moved it. The question of your amendment does not arise as he has himself moved the amendment for this. I will put it to vote.

The question is:

"Page 2, ..

after line 7, insert—

"(5) Printing, including litho printing industry" (7)

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, I think, we should acknowledge Mr. Sathe's victory in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I move:

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of, the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

**Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House.	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
20.	Ministry of Defence.	1679,79,000	10,64,82,000	83,98,99,000	53,24,08,000
21.	Defence Services—Army	315,95,08,000	..	1579,42,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy	35,06,08,000	..	175,30,42,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	110,29,83,000	..	551,49,17,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions	29,49,91,000	..	147,49,59,000	..
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services.	..	49,24,17,000	..	246,20,83,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.