

इन्कार करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। सरकार को भी इस सत्य को स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि दोनों तरह की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को एक साथ चलाने का प्रयत्न करना खतरे से खाली नहीं है और हम ने पिछले 22 वर्षों में यह प्रयत्न कर के देख लिया। इस लिये हम को जो नया प्रयोग हम करने जा रहे हैं, उस में फिर नयापन लाने की जरूरत होगी और अर्थ व्यवस्था को एक नई अर्थ व्यवस्था बनानी पड़ेगी और वह नई अर्थ व्यवस्था होगी जिस में न तो पूंजी की प्रधानता होगी और न राज की प्रधानता होगी, इन्सान की प्रधानता होगी। इन्सान मिलजुल कर उत्पादन करेंगे और इस लिये उस व्यवस्था को न तो हम मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं, न पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं, न साम्यवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं। उस को सहयोगी अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं, जो सहयोग के आधार पर चलेगी और जिसका उद्देश्य इन्सान में सहयोग की भावना पैदा करना होगा और सहयोग से उत्पादन कर के हर इन्सान के हाथ में उत्पादन का हिस्सा देना होगा।

मैं इतना ही कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is indeed a privilege to take part in the discussion of this Bill. So far as the purpose of this Bill is concerned, the hon. Minister has already made it clear that the real purpose is to stop concentration of wealth in a few hands, to stop monopolistic enterprises and to put a curb on restrictive trade practices. I am of the opinion that this Bill will not achieve that end. Even in the UK and USA such enactments have been made to control monopoly and concentration of wealth in a few hands but such advanced countries have also failed to achieve that end. In our present economy position it will not be possible for us by this enactment to contain concentration of wealth even to a limited extent. Even that end cannot be achieved by this Bill.

The Third Chapter has been included in

this Bill to bring about that aim to a purposeful end but I have carefully gone through the clauses of that chapter and I am quite certain that it is not possible to achieve that aim by this chapter alone. The monopoly is so great, as my hon. friend, Professor Hem Barua, has pointed out, that practically the greater part of our wealth is in the hands of 22 families. We have allowed these families to grow in spite of our socialist professions. That has been the real danger that has been created in our economy and our socio-economic structure is distorted to such an extent that we have created extreme poverty on the one hand...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can continue his speech the next day.

16.58 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE : ORDNANCE CLOTHING FACTORIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I take up the motion of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, I would like to dispose of two small items. One is : Shri Mishra to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, it is a very important matter. Let him read the statement if it is a small statement, because this concerns about 3,500 workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will lay it on the Table of the House. You can read it and after that whatever proper action is needed will be taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have to seek clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to take up Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's motion and I will request you to agree to his laying it on the Table of House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the declaration of more than 3,500 workers as surplus in Ordnance Clothing Factories at Shahjahanpur, Kanpur and Avadi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether there will be no retrenchment in these factories.

MK. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly read the statement which he has laid on the Table of the House. Whatever action is proper will be taken.

#### STATEMENT

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the services' requirements for Clothing items steeply increased in the wake of the emergency in 1962. To meet the sudden increase in the demand of the Services, capacity in the Ordnance Clothing Factories had to be increased considerably at short notice. The Clothing Factories had to resort to large scale recruitment of man-power besides purchase of manufacturing equipments. The deficiencies in the Clothing items required by the services were made up to a large extent by the Ordnance Factories by 1963-64 with the result that demands of the Services' for subsequent years have been less. The reduction of workload on the Clothing Factories was thus mainly on account of decline in the demands of the Services, and not due to diversion of orders to trade.

Efforts have been made in the past and are still being made to procure adequate workload for the Clothing Factories, by diversification of production by undertaking manufacture of items such as Tents, Durries, etc., required by the Services, by approaching other Central Government Departments for orders for garments/uniforms, by undertaking manufacture of civilian garments for sale inside the country and for export etc. These efforts have not been entirely successful and although as a result of concerted action on the above lines and phasing out the available workload on a rational basis, placement of workmen in the Ordnance Clothing Factories on idle time was avoided upto May 1969, it became inescapable to place a certain number of workmen on idle time thereafter on account of shortage of workload. Details of the total number of workmen placed on idle time in all the Ordnance Clothing Factories on account of shortage of workload are as follows :—

Month	Approximate number placed on idle time
June, 1969	150
July, 1969	824

August, 1969	1799
September, 1969	1799
October, 1969	1829
November, 1969	2829
December, 1969	2829
(upto date)	

There has, however, been no retrenchment on account of shortage of workload in the Clothing Factories. Workmen placed on idle time are paid idle time wages which includes full time wages, D.A. and other allowances normally admissible to the workers concerned and thus no financial hardship is caused to them. This Ministry is also fully seized of the matter and vigorous efforts are in hand at the highest level for obtaining more workload for the Clothing Factories.

16.59 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Forty-second Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

For the information of the House I may state that one of the decisions and recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee is to have a sitting of this House on Saturday, the 13th December, 1969.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Why ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Why ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It was unanimously agreed in order to complete the workload.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We have agreed to half-an-hour's extension. We are sitting up to 6.30 ; previously we were sitting up to 6. Now you want a sitting again on Saturday.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : All the parties have agree to this.