

### Textile Mills deliberately rendered sick

\*192. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of textile mills are being deliberately rendered sick; and

(b) what step Government propose to adopt to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

श्री कल्याण जैन : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह कपड़ा मिलें 3 साल पहले लगातार करोड़ों रुपया कमा रही थीं और अब गत दो वर्षों से घाटे में चल रही हैं। इसके कारण कपड़ा मिल अपना बहुत सारा मामान दूसरे उद्योगों में ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैंने इन्दौर के बारे में शिकायत भी की थी। देश में 25,30 मिलें अब भी बन्द हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई नीति निर्धारित की है कि जिससे जो कपड़ा मिलें रुग्ण थीं, जो बन्द हैं, उनको ठीक व चालू किया जा सके ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The question was "whether the government are aware that a large number of textile mills are being deliberately rendered sick" and to that I replied 'no'. Otherwise, along with several other factors including rising prices of cotton and several other troubles, this factor is also responsible. It is very difficult to say how many are sick because of the deliberate attempt of the owners. But it is true that many of them have

not observed the rules of the game fairly. Naturally because of the tendency to increase the profits, these mills have gone sick. As I have declared in the House, it is the duty of the government to take care of these hundreds of workers. Therefore, even though N.T.C. may not be able to take over these sick mills, we shall be giving all possible co-operation to the State Governments to take over the mills wherever they are viable.

श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या मंत्री महोदय सब रुग्ण मिलों की समस्या के बारे में कोई संसदीय समिति बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : कोई संसदीय समिति बनाने का विचार नहीं है। लेकिन हमने पार्लियामेंटरी कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में काटन टैक्स्टाइल और जूट के लिए एक ग्रुप बनाया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह ग्रुप इस समस्या का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन करेगा और अपने सुझाव हमारे सामने रखेगा।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: One of the main reasons for the textile mills becoming sick is that they are very old and that they are not being modernised properly. What steps the Government is going to take to modernise these mills so that they may not become sick?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as modernisation is concerned, Government has already initiated certain measures and accordingly for the modernisation of these mills institutional finance is made available on long-term basis and even the interest is also of the order of 7.5 per cent on nearly 60 per cent of the loan required by the mills. Besides, import licence and other things are granted wherever necessary. Sir, I entirely share the view of my hon.

friend that these mills have gone sick and no care has been taken to modernise them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : देश भर में बहुत सी कपड़ा मिलें बीमार हैं—संकट में हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं, क्या सरकार उन्हें अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है। मेरे क्षेत्र में इन्दौर टैक्स्टाइल मिल बन्द हो गई है, जिस के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से मिला था। इस कारण हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। क्या उस मिल को शीघ्र अपने हाथ में ले कर उस को चलाने की सरकार की योजना है: यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री अभी चुने गये हैं। उन के साथ मैं इस बारे में जरूर बात करूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. He will discuss with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा है कि देश में काफ़ी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं, क्या सरकार की उन के बारे में कोई नीति है।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing is being taken down now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स आ रही हैं। उस में आप मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी बोल सकते हैं। अब आप बैठ जाइंगे।

Now you will have to sit down. The Minister has to sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. I have asked them to sit down. I am not asking the Minister to give the answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is 12 o'clock. The Question Hour is over. We now come to the Short Notice Question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Nothing is being taken down. You are given the freedom. I am not hearing. No questions. The Question Hour is over. I am not going to take up the Short Notice Question and it is not going to be taken up, unless there is order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: A point of order under rule 376. I am quoting the rules regarding the Short Notice Question. It is mentioned here very clearly. It says:

“A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of the opinion that the question is of an urgent character....”

This is a matter which has occurred 2 or 3 years ago. The Short Notice Question has been accepted by the Speaker. My only point under this Point of Order is whether it is of an urgent character. We from this side of the House send hundreds of questions; and nothing is being accepted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising a very relevant point. But we have the practice of permitting one gentleman to speak, not with all the people around shouting. If that habit is given up, it will be easy for me. I am hearing Mr. Ravi. What is the use of

Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Lakkappa shouting?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I want to hear only Mr. Ravi, because he has raised a point of order. Would you not allow me to hear? His time is wasted; your time is wasted; the time of the whole House is wasted. If this is what is going to happen, I will be helpless. I have allowed him to speak. I can reply. But there should be some order in the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not casting any aspersions on you, Sir. This may be a matter of public importance; but the question is whether it is urgent or not. We on this side send him many questions; but it depends upon the Minister to accept the questions. But unfortunately it happens to be a matter between the ruling party and the Ministers. We are completely ignored. The Ministers in the Government of India belong to everybody. They are not party ministers. The question is whether my point is relevant or not. I request you, Sir, to look into this and see whether this kind of questions can be accepted or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen this point. In regard to the Short Notice Question, the Speaker has no authority to force it on the Minister, unfortunately. If the Minister accepts, I can include it. If the Minister does not accept, actually I can do nothing. In some cases, when he accepts, I have the power not to accept it and not to put it in the agenda. I can say that it is not urgent. It may be rejected by the Speaker. Why should I take the opportunity of rejecting a question? So, I send most of the questions to the concerned Ministers. They must also get some answer from somewhere. If it is not available in the Secretariat, they will have to write to the State government, or do something. I do not know their problems. They have their own difficulties. Therefore, when the Minister accepted

this, I asked the question to be included. Let us allow the Health Minister to answer the question.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Goods supplied to Bangladesh through Red Cross

S.N.Q. 5. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods worth crores of rupees were supplied to Bangladesh by Indian Red Cross;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these goods have found their way into the market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री

(श्री राज नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस आशय के आरोप लगाये गये हैं ।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच हो रही है ।

श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न के महत्त्व का सवाल उठाया था, मैं आप की इजाजत से पहले यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का कितना महत्त्व है । 1971 के बंगलादेश युद्ध के समय इण्डियन रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी ने बंगला देश के पीड़ितों और शरणार्थियों के लिये करोड़ों रुपये का सामान उन में बांटने के लिये भेजा था, लेकिन वह वहाँ न पहुँच कर मार्केट में पहुँच गया । रेस के स्कैंडल के बारे में इस सदन में पहले काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ दबाइयां, मिल्क पाउडर और दूसरी कई चीजें थीं जो उनको राहत पहुँचाने के लिये भेजी गई थी इस में करोड़ों रुपये का खपला है । उस समय