

तथा छोटे और छोटे होते जा रहे हैं और यह उद्योग सिमटता जा रहा है। हमारा मुकाबला चीन तथा अन्य मुल्कों से है। उनके मुकाबले में उत्तर प्रदेश इंडस्ट्री बहुत कमजोर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और इस पर एक बहस होनी चाहिए। जैसा अभी गौतम जी ने कहा कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में इंडस्ट्री बढ़ानी है तो हमें इन छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और इस ओर तवज्जो देनी पड़ेगी। इससे मैं अपने आपको जोड़ते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर डिसकशन करने का मौका दिया जाए।

DR. L. M. SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members with regard to the support for small-scale industries in Moradabad and Amroha and in other parts of the country, where small-scale industries are suffering a comparative neglect. Their full potential has not been explored and exploited. Similar problems exist, for instance, in Rajasthan, which is well known for handicrafts, and in other parts of India. Therefore, what is needed is a special perspective and a greater emphasis on small-scale industries as great export earners and as those restoring the economic viability of the ordinary person.

Thank you.

Revamping and bifurcation of H.F.C.L. Namrup

SHRI DRUPAD BORGOHAIN (Assam): Sir, my special mention is about the revamping and bifurcation of the Namrup unit of H.F.C.L. and about the floating of a new PSU company, after its bifurcation, to save the fertiliser industry in this industrially backward State of Assam.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, in reply to Unstarred Question No.141 on 25th February, 2000, had stated that Rs.54.38 crores had been earmarked from out of the Plan fund for revamping the Namrup unit. The total revamping cost is estimated at Rs.350 crores.

The B.I.F.R. has appointed the I.C.I.C.I. as the operating agency for revamping the Namrup unit.

The I.C.I.C.I. has set a condition for sanctioning loan to revamp the unit. It said that the Namrup Unit should be bifurcated from the H.F.C.L. and a new company should be floated.

This proposal of bifurcation has been accepted by the Board of

Directors of H.F.C.L. This recommendation was made to the Ministry of Fertilisers and Chemicals in the month of May 1998.

Now, Sir, two years have elapsed since this massive exercise was undertaken. This indecision creates difficulties in the process of revamping of the unit itself.

The same reply of Question No.141 also reveals that the third plant of the Namrup unit is the only urea producing plant of H.F.C.L. Secondly, it is located in the industrially backward State of Assam. So, to save the industry, a complete revamping bifurcation is very, very important.

But, Sir, the delaying tactics on the part of the Government is highly deplorable and goes against the interest of the people of Assam, in general, and the employees of the Namrup unit, in particular. Therefore, I strongly urge, through you, that the Government should come out of its lethargy and bifurcate it at the earliest and float a new company for saving this unit..

Moreover, the employees of the Namrup unit have been suffering because of non-revision of the pay-scales since 1992, though during this period the prices have sky-rocketed.

In another answer to a question put in the House, it was stated that the pay revision was linked to the bifurcation.

This is a great injustice to them. It affects the efficiency of the employees and also the labour productivity. Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry to take a quick decision in regard to go bifurcation and revamping of the Namrup unit at the earliest.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Assam): Sir, Assam is, industrially, a very under-developed State and fertiliser happens to be one of the few industries. It was set up there deliberately to remove its backwardness. Therefore, I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member with regard to the Namrup unit. The Government should take an early action in the matter.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, हिंदुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन की प्रॉब्लम्स हैं जो इसके जन्म के साथ ही शुरू हो गई थीं। नामरूप के साथ ही इसका प्लांट बरौनी में लगा, दुर्गापुर में लगा, हल्दिया में लगा, रामागुंडम में भी लगा। आज उसकी हालत ऐसी है कि यह एक जगह तो अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है, रामागुंड

प्लांट अच्छी तरह से चला । इसको रिवाइव करने के लिए, इसको मार्टनाइज करने के लिए कई बार कई समितियां बैठी । इनका बीआईएफआर में केस गया । कई बार फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस और मिनिस्ट्री ने इसको टेकअप किया । स्नाम प्रोगेटी नाम की कंसलटेंसी आर्गनाइजेशन को इसका सर्वे करके इसका मार्टनाइजेशन करने का कांट्रैक्ट दिया गया, करोड़ों रुपए का कांट्रैक्ट दिया गया । लेकिन आज तक उसका कुछ जवाब सामने नहीं आया और आज हजारों वरकर्स जो इन आर्गनाइजेशंस में काम करते हैं उनकी जीविका और उनका भविष्य अंधकार में पड़ा हुआ है । मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से गुजारिश है कि सरकार इस पर तुरन्त ध्यान दे और इस इंडस्ट्री को समय से पहले मरने से बचायें । सरकार इसका मार्टनाइजेशन करे और इसके इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बचाये ताकि देश के निर्माण में इसका पूरा सहयोग लिया जा सके और बहानों के कर्मचारियों को भी हम बचा सकें ।

Agitation by Asstt. Professors working on Ad hoc basis in A.I.I.M.S.

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me permission to make my Special Mention. My Special Mention pertains to one of the major premier medical institutions of our country. We had the bitter experience of strike by various categories of the staff of Delhi hospitals sometime back and the long suffering the patients had to undergo. The Ministry of Health had taken weeks and weeks to resolve those differences and the strike came to an end. Now, we have got the information that about 100 Asstt. Professors in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, AIIMS as it is called, are in an agitational mood because all the hundred posts of Asstt. Professors are said to be on an *ad hoc* basis from September, 1993 onwards. No post has been filled up on a permanent basis. They have been filling up these posts based on the bio-data of the candidate and at the discretion of the management. These doctors were appointed as Asstt. Professors temporarily for three months; and then they extend their tenure for another six months. From 1993 onwards, this has been going on. By this, the doctors are put to two disadvantages. One disadvantage is, whenever employment opportunities come from outside for them to enter, they are choosing the post of Asstt. Professor in AIIMS, even though it is temporary. They are doing it because this is a premier medical institution and a reputed hospital; and also with the fond hope that they would be absorbed in course of time. Therefore, they are reluctant to join other institutions. Finally, they are hanging in the mid air. Secondly, the facilities for research work in