

infrastructure in the rural areas. We are having durable assets for the benefit of the people. We are having services which are necessary for the people. In the fields of health and education substantial amounts have been provided. Some new schemes have been provided for the first time. There is a scheme *Sunishit Rozgaar Yojana*, Assured Employment Scheme in 2,300 blocks in the country.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** Mr. Thakur, now it is 5 o'clock. You can resume your speech tomorrow. Now, we will take up the short Duration Discussion.

**SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh):** Madam, I would like to suggest one thing. Before you take up the Short Duration Discussion, let us pass the Appropriation Bill without discussion.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** We are not taking up the Appropriation Bill.

**SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:** That is why I am suggesting that we first pass the Appropriation Bill without discussion and then we can start the Short Duration Discussion.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** Mr. Mathur, the Short Duration Discussion is slated at 5 o'clock.

**SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:** Madam that is my suggestion. We can postpone the Short Duration Discussion for a few minutes.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** If the House agrees, I have no problem. What is the sense of the House? (*Interruptions*).

श्री विमलभाई मेहता (गुजरात): बजट डिस्कशन तो चालू रहेगी न?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कमल सिन्हा): हां, बजट डिस्कशन तो चालू रहेगी।

श्री विमलभाई मेहता: वह तो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने टाइम तय किया था।

**SHRI ASHOK MITRA (West Bengal):** We cannot pass the Appropriation Bill like that. We are not served with any notice. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal):** Madam, the Appropriation Bill can be passed tomorrow.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** Let us finish the Short Duration Discussion first.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Madam, is it the last item of the day?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** We will decide it later on. Please take your seat.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** I will take my seat. I have to attend a meeting. Therefore, I want to know... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:** It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee. That is why I am submitting it. It was decided that the Appropriation Bill will be Passed without discussion (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI ASHOK MITRA:** We cannot do like that. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:** That is your view. I have only said whatever was decided in the Business Advisory Committee. That is all.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Madam, is this the last item of the day? Now it is 5 o'clock. Usually we sit up to 6 o'clock.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** Unless the House decides something else, it is the last item as per the List of Business. So, kindly take your seat.

#### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

On the Situation arising out of the Irregular Payment of the Salaries to the Employees of M/s Jessop & Co. Ltd.

**SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal):** Madam, the reason for raising this discussion is one public sector undertaking employing 5,440 persons...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** Mr. Mukherjee, before you start I have to say one thing. While giving Permission for the Short Duration Discussion the Chairman said that it should be finished as early as possible.

**SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:** Madam, I will be very brief. Madam, should I finish in five minutes or three minutes or two minutes? Please direct me.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA):** You conclude as early as possible.

**SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:** Madam, the point is, this is an issue...*(Interruptions)*. What is the problem? It does not come under the Ministry of Railways. It comes under the Ministry of Industry. The Minister is very much here. Luckily the Finance Minister is also here. So, there will be no musical chair today.

Madam, I am raising this issue knowing full well that 54 public sector companies have been referred to the BIFR involving 2,44,747 people.

Why this particular case today. On the 27th March, 1995, a Calling Attention Notice was given here regarding irregularities in the payment of salaries and wages to the employees of the public sector units which were referred to the BIFR. During the discussion the case of M/s Jessop and Co. Ltd. which is under the Ministry of Industry, also came up for discussion. Then again, there was an unstarred Question No. 2749 dated 30th March. We had asked whether regular payment was being made to the employees of M/s Jessop and Co. Ltd. The reply was, "Yes. It is being made. But sometimes, because of financial problems, there were delays in making payments." I had written to the Minister saying specifically that it was not a question of sometimes. During the last one year, they had not got salaries in time. I have all the figures with me. They were getting salaries delayed by a month during the last six months. Right now, the salary for the month of April has not been paid to the employees of M/s Jessop and Co. On the 26th April, we had made a Zero Hour submission. I had mentioned that a funny notice was given by the employers of M/s Jessop and Co. that they would pay the salaries for that particular month provided they got the money from their customers like the Railways, etc. Subject to that only they said that they would make the payment either in the third week or the fourth week of that month. This is the third occasion. Added to this, I had a number

of meetings with the Minister of Labour. I had gone a number of times to the Ministry of Finance also. The hon. Finance Minister specifically said that if the concerned Ministry asked for money to pay the salaries and wages to the employees of any public sector department or public sector unit, they would not be found wanting. But the Ministry of Industry has hinted that the salaries and wages could not be paid on time because they were not getting the money. So, they are playing the game of musical chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the position of one public sector unit which was referred to the BIFR very recently. It was registered last month and the first hearing has not yet taken place. This is happening to a company which has all computer-aided facilities along with modern machinery for manufacturing coaches, cranes and what not. If this is the status of a 207-year old organisation, then what must be happening to the other 53 units which have been referred to the BIFR? For how long will this game of musical chair go on? How many more times will we have to go to the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry to see that salaries and wages are paid to the employees of M/s Jessop and Co? It is not as if M/s Jessop and Co. cannot earn money. They have Rs. 130 crores worth of orders. They are not able to execute it because of lack of working capital. Over and above this, two decisions were taken for getting the working capital. One decision was that they should sell the head office at Calcutta. The trade union and the management has agreed to it. The decision was taken in October, 1992. I had put questions to the Ministry of Industry as to how long they would take to implement that decision so that Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores would be available for the organisation. I have received replies time and again that there are procedural formalities and it would take its own time. Even after three years, they have not been able to sell the building. Is it the fault of the workers? Should the workers not get their statutory dues like the P.F. and the ESI which run into crores of rupee? Rupees fourteen crores are due towards the P.F. and five to six crores of rupees towards the ESI. Another problem which is pending with the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance is that M/s. Jessop and Co. had taken a loan of Rs. 13 crores before it was nationalised.

That is a loan which Jessop had taken when it was not nationalised. For the last many years, they have been trying that this loan which has now come to about Rs. 40 crores should be waived. This is now the burden of the nationalised company. This has also been taken up with the Finance Ministry. But till now there is no decision. These are the three major reasons. Apart from these reasons, they are not getting orders for the metre gauge coaches they are manufacturing because of gauge conversion. What I am trying to say is: Can any of these reasons be attributable to the worker? Can they show any instance of bad work culture in Jessop? Can they show any mandays lost because of workers' unrest? Then why should they suffer? Why should they suffer because of the indecision, because of the lack of co-ordination among the Ministries concerned? Why should we run from the Ministry of Industry to the Ministry of Labour and after that to the Ministry of Finance? The Government, as far as we are concerned. I want to repeat this and I want the hon. Minister to listen to me—is one indivisible entity. We are not worried. We are not bothered whether it is the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Labour of the Ministry of Industry. So long as the Government of India is an indivisible entity, the responsibility lies on the promoter and the Ministry of Industry is the promoter of M/s. Jessop & Company. But it is not following the law, the Payment of Wages Act. If you are defying the law, as the maker of the law, you are breaking it and you cannot get away with this. What we want from this Short Duration Discussion is some concrete action. It is not a discussion for the sake of discussion. This is the fourth occasion that we are discussing this. There is a limit to the patience of the workers. There is a limit to the patience of the workers the workers of all the public sector undertakings. There is a limit to our patience. How long do you want us to wait? What we want now is an assurance, right now. When the hon. Minister gets her salary, whether we, MPs, get our salaries, when the officials in the Udyog Bhavan get their salaries in time, there is not a single reason why the employees of M/s. Jessop & Company or any other public sector undertaking under this promoter should not get

their salaries in time. If they do not get their salaries in time, let these people have the courage not to draw their salaries. We can join them. If the hon. Minister tells us the real problem that it is the Finance Ministry which is creating the problem, if she comes out with a statement, we will join her and we will see how the Finance Minister does not pay the money. This musical chairs game no longer interests us. A categorical assurance must be given that the workers will be paid their salaries and wages and other dues as per the Payment of Wages Act. They have to be paid.

Thank you, Madam.

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): Thank you, Madam, I will only take a little time. According to section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act 1936, a worker has to be paid within ten days after the period of his work is over. According to section 17 (a) of the same Act, if payment is not made, its property can be attached. According to section 20 of the Act, prosecution can be launched against the management. Our hon. Labour Minister has said in categorical terms that such a thing is an offence under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. My concern is not only that wages are not paid to the workers of M/s. Jessop & Company and it is being deferred every month but also that the Act passed by this august House could not be enforced. The Government of India is not in a position to enforce the Act passed by this august House and only because the people who are not in a position to pay the money are not responsible for the non-implementation of the Act. The main responsibility lies with the Finance Ministry, with the economic Ministries. The Industry Minister is there. We will ask her why she could not enforce the law and why she could not arrange the payment of wages to the workers in time.

Madam, it is not M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd. alone. As I look at the Government policy and the existing situation in the BIFR, I feel that hundreds of such companies will be in the queue. I have the list in my hand. Payments are not being made in the Burn Std. Payments are not being made in many branches of the NTC. Payments are not being made in the NJMC. And, payments are not made of the statutory

dues - Provident Fund, ESI, Gratuity—to those workers who are retiring from those companies that are referred to the BIFR! The law of the jungle has come to our country because there was no allocation for the Department of Industry in the Budget. In the last Budget, presented by the hon. Finance Minister, only 1.3% of the total allocation, was allotted to the Department of Industry. The total allocation is Rs. 1,66,000/- crores. For capital expenditure, it is only Rs. 546 crores. This is an impossible situation. The Prime Minister, the Government of India, on a number of occasions, have given assurance in this august House that the workers will not suffer because of the reforms. But the workers are suffering because of the reforms. It was not because M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd. was making losses. It was making profits up to 1991. But it was because of some decisions taken in the other economic Ministries that they were suffering now. Diversification is required. Without diversification they cannot go ahead. And, that diversification is required because of decisions of economic ministries — this is specially so in Railways — but no budgetary support is being given. So, I would suggest humbly to the hon. Minister of Industry — and wouldn't put a question since I know that he cannot reply - on behalf of the working class and on behalf of the trade unions, if you cannot protect the law enacted by this House, you please resign. Thank you very much.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA** (West Bengal): It is a peculiar situation that we are faced with. Although, the Short Duration Discussion is on a particular public sector undertaking, it is only a specific example of the general disorder that has overtaken the country.

The fundamental point is, if the custodians of law violate the law, then it is only delinquency that is encouraged throughout the country. Payment is not being made to the workers, officers and staff of a public sector undertaking. And, this non-payment of dues takes place in the background of the categorical assurance given by the hon. Minister of Finance and also by the hon. Prime Minister of the country, on the floor of the House. It had been pointed out by the Government, by the

Government's representative, on a number of occasions, that reform has a human face. If the reform has a human face, then how is it that the Government defaults in the payment of wages in violation of its own law? What is the peculiarity of the situation? The peculiarity of the situation is that these factories, including M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., have not been officially closed down. There has been no lock-out. There has been no lay-off. There has been no closure. If there was a closure, there could have been a justification for non-payment. I am speaking of law.

**[The Vice-Chariman (Shri V. Narayanasamy) in the Chair]**

Actually, I am speaking on law. Since there has been no closure or lock-out declared by the Government, it is assumed that the promoters of the company, that is, the Government of India, undertake to run the company according to the law of the land. If the promoters run the company illegally—illegally means by violating the law—then what the example does it set before the entire nation? Sir, there are other examples in the private sector where non-payment of wages has become a regular feature. If it is a private unit we have to fight against the illegality either in a court of law or through the Labour Department. But if the illegality is perpetrated by the Government itself then what is the remedy? The main question that I will ask you to consider is what the remedy for the country is. If it is done with impunity, then what is the remedy? Sir, the point is if wage is not paid on the day it is due, then it is a violation of law. There is no such connotation in the labour laws as default of payment. It is a violation of law and violation of its own rules and its own decisions. This is one aspect.

The second aspect is that the management of the company has deducted the Provident Fund dues from the salaries and wages, and after deducting the salary, deducting their own contribution to the Provident Fund, they have not deposited that money. Then it is not a default; Sir, it is a case of defalcation. The hon. Finance Minister, hon. Industry Minister, hon. Prime Minister, they are heading a Government which can be hauled up on charges of defalcation

because the money was deducted from the salaries, money was deducted from the wages and that money should have been deposited in the Provident Fund account whereas that has not been done. Therefore, it is a case of defalcation, it is a case of criminal misappropriation according to the Provident Fund Act. If such an offence is committed, then the managing director of a private sector company can be sent to jail. In this case who is to be sent to jail? I was heading a Committee constituted by the Ministry of Labour and I was the Chairman of that Committee. While we visited Calcutta, we met the police officials in a conference. They came to us and said, "Sir, why is there a discrimination? It is because a law which is discriminatory is a bad law. In the case of a private sector unit, we file an FIR, issue arrest warrants and they are arrested. We always insist that the people who have violated the law with impunity should be behind bars facing trials." In this case, in the case of Jessop, in the case of the Burn Standard, in the case of the National Textiles Corporation and in the case of many other public sector units, who is to be sent to jail? If I put this question to a managing director, he says, "Sir, we do not have money. We have written to the Ministry of Finance. We have written to the nodal agencies. They assured us of payment, but money did not come." Therefore the fault of default or misappropriation is attributed to the behaviour of the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Industry or the Ministry of Textiles. Sir, you tell me kindly not as a Member of Parliament but as a citizen of the country—I would like to pose this question—if there is a violation and if the law provides for the arrest, who is to be arrested in this case? No arrest warrants can be issued against Dr. Manmohan Singh. It cannot be issued under the law. Then who is to be arrested? It means—this is my second point—violation of law has to be condoned. In this particular case, violation of law is being condoned.

The third point is, Sir, if it is done, then it only becomes an inspiring example towards the private sector. Sir, crores of rupees are in default in the country. Millions of workers are agitated. I know of a number of cases where people after superannuation did not get their retirement benefits. Husband died, the wife applied for the

payment, even the wife died and they did not get the payment. If this is the misery being inflicted on the millions of workers in the country, then, Sir, please tell me where the human faces please tell me, Sir: where is the human face is. Sir another important point, is what could be the plausible ground for withholding the budgetary support to those units who are under the BIFR. Till the BIFR is able to take a view, as you all know. Sir, ....(*Time Bell*).....

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):** Gurudasji, please wind up.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Yes, Sir, I am concluding. But this is a very long story about the distress of millions of people, and it is for the parliament to know, it is for the Government to act, it is for the nation to understand. Sir, the point is, while the case is pending before the BIFR, why budgetary support is being withdrawn and if the budgetary support is being withdrawn, during the period when the matter is pending with the BIFR, it only means that the patient is dead before he is sent to the hospital. Sir, this is a unique situation. If there is no money, why should the Prime Minister receive the salary? Why should the Members of Parliament receive their salary? Why? I do not believe in this insolvent Government. I do not believe in this insolvent Government. Therefore, it is a question of priority, it is a question of political priority. The Government has decided to withhold the payment to these units causing terrible misery and that is a political decision. It is a political decision because the Government would like .....(*Interruptions*).....

**SHRI JAGESH DESAI:** Please do not bring it in. Sir, if he wants our support, he should not speak these lines.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Sir, I shall only be happy to believe and understand that it is not a political decision. But the fact remains that this Parliament had been discussing the issue, and it is not for the first time that my hon. Friend has introduced the subject. In the last session of the Parliament we had moved a Calling Attention motion and the hon. Minister

of Labour promised on the floor of the House that something would be done. But that something has not been forthcoming. When we go to the Minister, be it the Minister of Textiles or the Minister of Industry, they say, "We cannot do anything, go to Dr. Manmohan Singh." When we speak to the Finance Minister, the Finance Minister gives us an understanding that since the nodal Ministry did not inform him, he had not been able to pay. This is the sarcastic situation prevailing in the country.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):** Kindly conclude, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta. Your time is three minutes, but you have taken more than ten minutes.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** I wish I had been given a little more time. Sir, I am only narrating how promises have been violated. The distress of the people is well-known the outcome of the policy is well-known. But I am only saying how the promises have been broken despite the assurances on the floor of the House; that this House must be told. There was a meeting where the Minister of Labour was present, where the Secretary of Finance was present, where the officials representing the Finance Department were present. When we raised the issue, it was categorically stated by the Secretary, Ministry of Finance that funds would be available for the payment. That was two months back. Even today, there are lapses. Then what is the conclusion, Sir? Despite the Prime Minister's assurance, despite the Finance Minister's assurance, despite the Secretary, Finance giving a similar assurance, if the money is not forthcoming, if the wages are not paid on due date, if there is a default and if there is defalcation on the payment of provident Fund dues, then what is the conclusion to be reached?

My hon. friend, Mr. Jagesh Desai, must tell me: What is the conclusion I, as an Opposition Member, should draw? This is the situation in the country.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):** Kindly conclude.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Therefore, Sir, it is time something is done. This is not an academic discussion we are having here. I

demand, the Minister of Finance must say, here and now, as to what is the mechanism he is going to set up to ensure that there is no default in the payment. What is the mechanism they have to ensure that there is no default in the payment of provident fund dues? I want concrete assurances. Then, I want the Government to set up the mechanism. Thirdly, I want the hon. Minister of Finance to tell the House that, henceforth, if there is any violation by any other Government unit, what action he is going to take. No more empty promises are going to bring about any change.

We want a concrete assurance on payment. We want a concrete assurance in regard to monitoring of the payment. We want a concrete assurance on the Government taking action against the management or the Ministry officials who might be responsible for the non-payment. Without this, there cannot be any change, any possible change, in the situation.

**SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA (Bihar):** Sir, while expressing my solidarity with the hon. Member who has raised this discussion, I would like to point out a similar case. The same problem is there in my State, Bihar. This issue relates to the non-payment of salaries to the employees of M/s. Jessop and Company Limited. I would like to refer here to the case of H.E.C., Ranchi. The Minister of Industry is from Bihar. She knows this case very well. It is a similar problem. Since the last four months, the employees of H.E.C., Ranchi, are not getting their salaries. Strangely enough, when the case was pending before the B.I.F.R., the I.D.B.I. issued a statement. I do not know on whose authority they did it. I do not know who gave the authority to them. (*Interruptions*) The I.D.B.I., issued a statement in the newspapers that H.E.C. was going to be either sold, or, merged with some other concern. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what she is going to do to ensure payment, quick payment, of salaries to the H.E.C. employees and for rehabilitation of the H.E.C. As I said, the problem in M/s. Jessop and Company Limited and H.E.C., Ranchi, is the same. Thank you for giving me time, Sir.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):** Shri Jagesh Desai.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Just one minute. Sir, I only want to point out that it is not that this problem is there only in West Bengal. The same situation prevails in many other parts of the country also.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):** She said about Bihar also.

**SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta that he has made it very clear that this problem is there not only in West Bengal, but throughout the country as well.

**SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:** That is why I raised the issue of H.E.C. Sir, when the H.E.C. was started in 1956, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the Prime Minister at that time, said that this was going to be the head of all other industries. He said that this was the mother industry. This mother industry as now being killed by the Government itself. The Government which had created this mother industry is itself killing this industry. That is why raised this issue and I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):** The Minister is from Bihar. They want a reply from her.

**SHRI JAGESH DESAI:** Sir, first of all, I would like to make it very clear. We are unhappy about this. But if you say that the Government wants to kill the public sector, I would not accept that because I know, to what extent, the Government is helping the public sector. At the same time, this happens to be a chronic case. Earlier, when it was in the private sector, they were deducting the provident fund, but they were not depositing it. That was considered as a criminal offence.

Now, if the public sector undertakings also do not pay their employees in time, how can they survive? Our Prime Minister has time and again, spoken about a human face. I think, now the Government must have some policy on this. If funds are not available, we have to find a way out. I think, the best way will be that, if they don't pay on time, there must be some kind of a deterrent of even giving interest for late

payment. If that is done, then, I think, their eyes will be opened.

I feel that this issue has to be sorted out among the Finance Ministry, the Labour Ministry and the Industry Ministry because this cannot be allowed. Otherwise, against the public sector is getting a bad name. At least in the public sector industries, this should not happen. I am sure that the Government will take action. The Government must report to the House that salaries would be paid in time and that this would not be repeated. Otherwise, I think that the day will come when the image of the public sector will be tarnished like anything. I do not want that the image of the public sector should be tarnished. The Government must make funds available.

Secondly, once it is referred to the BIFR, if they do not give funds for the purpose of running the mills, they will again become sick. Once I raised this point. The Finance Minister said that we could not give instructions to banks. But, I think, something has to be done because, ultimately, the public sector is your child, and you have to take care of your child. When it is sick, you have to give the medicine. As such, you cannot say that you cannot tell the banks to give finance. Then, it is the Government which is going to lose because, ultimately, the Government is the sole shareholder of the public sector undertakings, and their loss is a loss to the nation.

As such, I think, a policy for the future has to be announced in the House. The Government should announce that this will not happen in future. It should take immediate remedial action. It should see that the salaries are paid in time. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for the workers to get their meals. There will be a havoc. There will be strikes. Again, no work will be done. The prices will go up. For all these reasons, I am sure that the Finance Minister, the Labour Minister and the Industry Minister will take up the issue and sort it out.

**श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम कई वर्षों से लगातार इस सदन में अपनी चिंता व्यक्त करते चले आए हैं कि अनेकों सरकारी संस्थान या तो बीमार हो गए हैं या बंद हो रहे हैं, वहां से कर्मचारियों की छुट्टी हो रही है और बजाय रोजगार देने के हम देश में

बेरोजगारी पैदा कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह औपचारिकता के लिए और टेलीविजन पर नाम चला जाए, लोगों को मालूम हो जाए, अखबार में पब्लिसिटी हो जाए, इसके लिए चर्चा है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है और अगर वास्तव में हमें चिंता है, कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कहना है।

महोदय, हमने अपने संविधान में अपने देश को कल्याणकारी राज्य माना है। लोगों को रोजी देने के लिए हमने अपने संविधान के नीति-निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में कहा है कि हम तनख्वाह भी देंगे कर्मचारियों को और बेरोजगारों को काम भी देंगे। अगर सरकार की उदारीकरण की नीति या लिबरलाइजेशन या ग्लोबलाइजेशन की नीति से संविधान में कोई परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक हो गया हो और इन प्रावधानों को निकालना पड़ जाए कि हमारा कल्याणकारी राज्य नहीं है तब तो सरकार चुप बैठ सकती है। जब तक हमारे संविधान में यह प्रावधान है और संशोधन नहीं होता तब तक सरकार उस रास्ते से विमुख नहीं हो सकती, सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को आसानी से टाल नहीं सकती। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

महोदय, मैं तो एक बड़ा कम पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी, नातजुर्बेकार आदमी हूँ, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्यों मजदूरों को तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती? क्यों यह मिल, फैक्ट्री बंद होती है। इसके नुकसान क्या होंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई सरकारी संयंत्र बंद हो जाए तो बंद होने से तुरन्त एक नुकसान तो यह होता है कि जो पैसा उस बिल्डिंग और मशीनरी में लगा वह दुबारा वापस नहीं आता, दूसरा जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों या सरकारी फाइनेंसियल इंस्टीट्यूशन से ऋण लिया होता है उसकी रिकवरी नहीं होती और तीसरे तो इनसे कर्मचारियों की छंटनी होती है उनके बच्चे भूखे मरने लगते हैं,.....

वे बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं। यह तो तुरंत नुकसान होता है और पैसा हमारा ज़ब्त हो जाता है। दूसरी तरफ ये मिले बीमार होती क्यों हैं? मेरा अपना तजुर्बा यह है कि एक तो जो इनको चलाने वाले लोग हैं, जिनको जिम्मेदारी दी जाती है, मैं क्षमा चाहूँगा, उनके ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि मेरे यहाँ एक शूगर मिल है- पन्नी जी शूगर मिल। वह दो करोड़ के घाटे में चली गई और किसानों का भुगतान नहीं हुआ, बराबर घाटा तो रिसीवर, बैठाया, उसे दे रहा था। एक अफसर मेरे पास आया-एंडीएफ- कि अगर आप मेरी मदद करें और मुझे वहाँ का रिसीवर बना दें तो मैं उसको फयदे में पहुँचा सकता हूँ। आज वह अफसर मौजूद है, तीन महीने के अंदर उस अफसर ने 30 लाख रुपए का मुनाफा देकर

उसकी शूगर की रिकवरी को भी बढ़ाया और मजदूरों को भी खुश किया। उस पर यह जिम्मेदारी डाली गई, मैंने कहा कि तुम यह खादा करो कि इसे मुनाफे में पहुँचाओगे तो तुम्हारी यहाँ पोस्टिंग कराई जाएगी। तो यह जिम्मेदारी अगर आप डाल दें कि संस्थान घाटे में नहीं जाएगा और मजदूरों को वेतन समय पर मिलेगा और उसके बाद आप पोस्टिंग कीजिए तो वह संस्थान मुनाफे में जाएगा। आप पोस्टिंग किस की करते हैं? आप राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से पोस्टिंग करते हैं या इस तरह से सोचकर पोस्टिंग करते हैं कि चुनाव में कितने करोड़ रुपए आप हमको देंगे। जो चुनाव में करोड़ों रुपए देकर पोस्टिंग कराएगा, वह तो उसे घाटे में ले ही जाएगा और उसका भद्दा बैठाएगा। आज हमारे यहाँ इस तरह से बहुत से संस्थानों के भट्टे बैठ रहे हैं क्योंकि उन पर जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। आप यह कहिए कि तुम्हारी तनख्वाह से वसूल किया जाएगा, आपके खिलफ कोई ऐक्शन होगा, अगर यह संस्थान घाटे में जाएगा। कोई जिम्मेदारी लेता नहीं, कोई मंत्री जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता, तो फिर तो यही हाल होने वाला है।

मान्यवर, मैं इसमें यह सुझाव देना चाहूँ, मैं कि यह राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है, सरकार के लिए इसमें कोई कर्मी की बात नहीं है। जिस मंत्रालय से संबंधित जो भी विभाग है, वह मंत्री विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों से और एक्सपर्ट्स के साथ वक्तन-फ-वक्तन, हफ्ते-दो-हफ्ते में विचार-विमर्श करे और उनके सुझाव ले। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी हफ्ते में एक बार विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं को बुलाया करते थे। आपको जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं-सरकारी कर्मचारी, अधिकारी या जो भी एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उनके साथ विचार-विमर्श करना चाहिए कि किस तरह से इस संस्थान को जीवित रखा जा सकता है, किस तरह से इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, किस तरह से लेबर का पेमेंट कराया जा सकता है?

एक प्रार्थना मेरी आप साम्यवादी भाइयों से भी है कि रोजाना, आप दिन हड़ताल भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि लाल झंडा लगा और हड़ताल हो गई। इससे भी नुकसान होता है। जब संस्थान बंद हो जाएगा, चलेगा नहीं, उत्पादन नहीं होगा तो पेमेंट कहां से होगी? ... (व्यवधान)... आप सुना करिए। जब एम्प्लॉई और एम्प्लॉयर के बीच में बैटर रिलेशनशिप होगा, जब पूरे समय काम होगा, हड़ताल नहीं होगी तो उत्पादन और बढ़ेगा। तो मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है "कि दौलत मत खाओ, बंदौलत खाओ"। दौलत खाने का मतलब यह है कि अगर संस्थान भर गया तो दौलत खा ली और बंदौलत खाने का मतलब यह है कि संस्थान चलता रहे और मुनाफे में जाए, तनख्वाह भी लें और बोनस भी लें।



तो एक तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिए, दूसरे बंदोस्त खाओं और तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार को सच बोलना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर मामले में सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है और पैसा नहीं आता है। तो पैसा क्यों नहीं है और पैसा कैसे आएगा, इसके बारे में भी आप बैठकर के विचार-विमर्श कर लीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री एस्एस् अहलुवालिया (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि केन्द्र सरकार के तहत जो कारखाने चलते हैं, उनके कर्मचारियों को तनखाह न मिले या वहाँ के कर्मचारियों की तनखाह में से पहले जो प्रोविडेंट फंड का पैसा काटा गया हो, वह जमा न हो।

ऐसा अगर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा चलित्र कारखानों में होगा तो जो निजी कारखाने हैं प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ हैं, वह भी ऐसा ही करेंगी और वह भी प्रोविडेंट फंड जमा नहीं करेंगी और हमारे यहाँ जो लेबर लॉ के तहत सेलेरी और प्रोविडेंट फंड के बारे में जो कायदा कानून हैं, उसको अगर सरकार तोड़ेगी तो प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ भी तोड़ेगी और उन पर अंकुश लगाना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। तनखाह का यह मुद्दा बार-बार इस सदन में उठा है, आज भी जैसप एंड कम्पनी के बारे में उठाया जा रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि जैसप एंड कम्पनी करीब एक सौ साल पुरानी कम्पनी है। जब भारत आजाद हुआ तथा निजीकरण करने की जब प्रथा शुरू हुई तो उस वक्त शायद 1957 या 1958 में इस कम्पनी को टेक-ओवर किया गया। तब से यह कम्पनी चल रही है। यह एक पुरानी कम्पनी है और यह कहिए कि फ्लेग-बिएर कम्पनी है। इस कम्पनी को रिवाइव करने के लिए क्या कभी सरकार ने कोई पैकेज तैयार किया हो, कोई फाइनेंसियल पैकेज तैयार किया हो?, अगर हुआ है तो उसके रिजल्ट क्या हैं? क्या कभी एसेसमेंट की गई हो कि इसकी टेक्नोलोजी जो कि सौ साल पुरानी है, इसको रिवेम्प करने के लिए, इसको रिवाइटेल्ड करने के लिए कभी कोई पैकेज तैयार किया गया हो? इसकी टेक्नोलोजी को डवलप करने के लिए और कोई पैकेज तैयार किया गया और कब किया गया और कितना पैसा लगाया गया, यह जानने की जरूरत है? क्योंकि हम तो हमदर्द हैं, मजदूरों को जब तनखाह नहीं मिलती है, त्राहि-त्राहि मचती है, मजदूरों की कालोनी में भुखमरी पैलती है, उनकी आवाज सुनने से एक समाजसेवी के रूप में हमें दुख जरूर पहुंचता है, पर उसके साथ-साथ अपने उद्योग को बचाना भी हमारा धर्म है और फर्ज भी बनता है और उस फर्ज को

निभाने के लिए हमें यह जानने की जरूरत है कि इससे पहले नई आर्थिक नीति के साथ-साथ रिन्युअल फंड दिए गए, उसके तहत इस कम्पनी में वोल्यूंटी रिटायरमेंट स्कीम में कितना पैसा दिया गया? उसके तहत कितने लोगों ने वोल्यूंटी-गोल्डन हैंड-शेक स्कीम में रिटायरमेंट लिया और उससे कम्पनी की प्राफिटेबिलिटी पर या कम्पनी की इकोनोमिक वॉयबिलिटी पर क्या असर पड़ा और इनके लिए क्या 1980 के दशक में-1985 या 1988 में कोई फाइनेंसियल पैकेज तैयार किया गया और अगर किया गया तो उसका क्या असर पड़ा?

**उपसभापति महोदय** पीठासीन हुई।

उपसभापति महोदय, हर एक यूनिट की अपनी एक ऐज होती है। जैसे एक बायलर होता है, उस बायलर की अपनी एक ऐज है और बाकायदा उसका सर्टिफिकेशन होता है। इण्डस्ट्री कमिश्नर हर एक इण्डस्ट्री का सर्टिफिकेशन करता है कि इसकी इतनी ऐज है और इतने दिन तक प्रोफिटेबिलिटी या इकोनोमिक वॉयबिलिटी दे सकती है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसप एंड कम्पनी की ऐज क्या है और वह उस एज से पार हो चुकी है या अभी भी उसमें वॉयबिलिटी लाई जा सकती है उसको कोई और थोड़ी ताकत देकर, फाइनेंसियल असेसमेंट देकर उसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है? जब बीआईएफआर में इसका केस रैफर हुआ है तो बीआईएफआर में इसकी रिबैपिंग की, कोई पैकेज तैयार हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है, वह भी सदन को बताने की कृपा करें। महोदय, जैसप एंड कम्पनी के अलावा और भी बहुत सारी कम्पनियाँ हैं जो फाइनेंसियल क्राइसेज के दौर से गुजर रही हैं। वे हैं-बर्न स्टेडर्ड कम्पनी, भारत ब्रेक्स एंड वाल्वज, रे रोल बर्ह लिमिटेड, ब्रेथवैथ एंड कम्पनी, भारत वैगन, भारत प्रोसस एंड मकैनिकल इंजीनियरिंग लि, ल्गन जूट मिल्स। यह सारी कम्पनियाँ भी ऐसे दौर से गुजर रही हैं जहाँ यह लोग हैंड टू माउथ हैं। महोदय, हमें जरूरत है कि हम सरकार के रूप में इन कम्पनियों को किस तरह से रिवाइटेल्ड कर सकें। आज हमारे सामने सिर्फ सेलेरी का सवाल रखा गया है। किन्तु सेलेरी मिल जाना ही असली बात नहीं है, आखिर जो वर्कर्स वहाँ पर काम कर रहे हैं, उन वर्कर्स को किस तरह से रिडेबिटेल्ड किया जा सकता है? अगर कम्पनी बंद होने के कगार पर है।

अगर न्यू पैकेज नहीं इंप्लैमेंट होता है तो उनको रिडेबिटेल्ड करने के लिए या उनको प्रेश ट्रेनिंग देकर नए कामों में लगाने के लिए सरकार कोई नया रास्ता चुन रही है या नहीं चुन रही है और पिछली तनखाह जो नहीं दी गई

है, मेरी आपसे मांगा है वित्त मंत्री जी उपस्थित है, इनकी तरफ से एक इंस्ट्रक्शन ज़रूर जानी चाहिए कि जो पैसा, जो तनखाह नहीं दी जाती है, उस पर अगर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है और अगर लेट होता है तो सूद समेत उनको तनखाह मिलनी चाहिए और साथ-साथ जो अपसर उसके लिए ज़िम्मेदार है, उन के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए कि क्यों नहीं तनखाह दी गई है और अगर हम इस कानून को नहीं मानेंगे तो प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री वाले लेबर लॉ को और प्रोविडेंट फंड को ताक पर रखकर अपनी मनमानी करेंगे और हमारे देश में कारखाने चलने मुश्किल हो जाएंगे। यही कह कर मैं आपसे जस्टिस की मांग करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभापति:** मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दें। वही से जवाब देंगे, आगे नहीं आएंगी?

**श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम:** जवाब क्या, पैसा दे दीजिए जवाब के बजाय।

**उपसभापति:** पैसा उनके पास थोड़े ही रहता है। पैसा तो आगे की सीट पर होता है।

**श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी:** पैसा देने का आदेश दे दीजिए।

**उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही):** पैसा देने से सभी समस्याओं का निदान हो जाएगा क्या?

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि आज उन्होंने जेसप और दूसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर युनिट्स की समस्याओं को बारे में और विशेषकर जो हमारे कामगार हैं, उनको वेतन नहीं मिलने के संबंध में जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, उनकी संवेदनाओं के साथ मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ और हमें भी खेद है इस बात का कि कामगारों को वेतन नहीं मिलने के कारण कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न पड़ती हैं। मैं चंद शब्दों में जेसप के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। 1986 में जब इसे पहली बार टेक-ओवर किया गया था, जब सरकार ने इसका अधिग्रहण किया, उसके कुछ सालों के बाद 1986 में एक बहुत बड़ा फाइनेंशियल पैकेज इसे दिया गया और वह जो फाइनेंशियल पैकेज दिया गया 1985-86 में वह था—interest holiday on government loans for 1985-86, moratorium on the repayment of loans for 1985-86, waiver of penal interest of Rs. 18.43 lakhs as on 31.3.1986 writing off of government loans to the extent of Rs. 50.10 crores equivalent to the cash losses incurred by the company as on 31.3.1986.

मैं माननीय सदस्यों को कहना चाहती हूँ कि गत चार

वर्षों में टर्नओवर कम होता ही चला गया और अब मात्र पचास करोड़ का टर्नओवर है। जो ऐक्यमुलेटेड घाटा इस कंपनी का है, वह 195 करोड़ के तकरीबन पहुंच गया है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि समय पर वेतन नहीं मिलता है, यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात ज़रूर है लेकिन सरकार को भी सीमाएं होती हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर युनिट्स की भी अपनी सीमाएं होती हैं, आर्थिक संकट से होकर गुजरना पड़ता है और वह अभी आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा है लेकिन जो वी आर एस और रिटायरमेंट्स के फलस्वरूप इम्प्लॉइज इसमें कम हो गए हैं, अब 5579 हो गए हैं फिर भी प्रत्येक वर्ष की वेज लाइबिजिटिज़ हमारी 32 करोड़ रुपए होती है और 50 करोड़ रुपए के टर्नओवर पर 32 करोड़ का वेज बिल्स अधिक होता है। वेतन तभी समय पर मिल सकेगा जब 122 करोड़ का, इस कंपनी की चर्चा कर रही हूँ। जिसके ऊपर आज हम सब सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जेसप के बारे में, 122 करोड़ की बिक्री होगी तभी हम वेतन समय पर दे सकेंगे। मेरे कहने का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हम वेतन देंगे ही नहीं। सरकार बिल्कुल उसके बारे में प्रयत्नशील है और मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि सभी सदस्यों ने जो कहा है.....

हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस हाऊस में 27.3.95 को अपने कालिंग अटेंशन के जवाब में यह कहा है:—

Payment of wages to the workers is our obligation and we are committed to it. So, there is no difficulty as far as the payment of wages is concerned. He had also assured the House that payment of wages is the responsibility of the Government and the Government will do it. The issue to give non-Plan assistance was raised here. The commitment towards salaries has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance.

लेकिन जैसे मैंने कहा है संकट जब आर्थिक है तो हम लैग उसके लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। जहां इतना आर्थिक संकट है, वहां यह सही है कि महीने के पहले सप्ताह में वेतन नहीं मिलता है। कभी-कभी दूसरे सप्ताह में मिलता है। एक महीने की देर हो गई है अब तक 1 मार्च तक वेतन दे दिया गया है। जैसे कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह स्टेयुटरी डिफाल्ट है। हमारी कोई नीयत ऐसी नहीं है कि हम सैलरी नहीं देना चाहते हैं या हम कोई डिफाल्ट करते हैं। जेसप एंड कम्पनी की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। वेतन भुगतान में कम्पनी सक्षम नहीं हो पा रही है। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं कि स्टेयुटरी ड्यूज़ का भुगतान नहीं करना एक्ट की अवहेलना है परन्तु मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी मिसप्रोप्रियेशन या राशि का दुरुपयोग नहीं

किया जा रहा है। यह स्टेट्यूटरी ड्यूज जो है इनका भुगतान शीघ्र से शीघ्र किया जाए जैसे कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन विषय परिस्थितियों के बावजूद भी कम्पनी सेलेरी का भुगतान किसी प्रकार जरूर करती जा रही है। कम्पनी की टर्न ओवर को बढ़ाने में ही इम्प्लाइज के हित की सुरक्षा होगी। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है, मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि वहाँ के मजदूरों का बहुत सहयोग मिलता रहा है। 1995 में कम्पनी को बी०आई०एफ०आर० को रेफर किया गया है जिसकी चर्चा हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने की है। मैं इतना आश्वासन देना चाहूँगी कि बी०आई०एफ०आर० की रिवाइवल स्कीम के क्रिया-व्ययन में सरकार पूरा सहयोग देगी। इस बीच कम्पनी के द्वारा यह प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि वेतन का भुगतान नियमित रूप से करें। माननीय सदस्य सहमत होंगे कि अड्डाँक रूप से फंड उपलब्ध करना शायद इतना लाभप्रद नहीं होगा। जैसे मैंने अभी कहा कि बहुत बड़ा फाइनेंशियल पेकेज उनको 1985-86 में दिया गया था लेकिन दो साल के अन्दर फिर वह ऊपर नहीं उठ सके, आगे नहीं बढ़ सके। तब से घाटे में चल रहा है। जैसे कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, इसमें पहले किसी साल की चर्चा की गई कि तब उसमें घाटा नहीं हो रहा था लेकिन मैं तो कहना चाहूँगी It continued to make huge losses except two years.

इसको एक्स्प्लेन ही कहा जाएगा कि उस एक साल में मुनाफा हुआ बाकी सभी सालों में नुकसान ही हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्यों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विलम्ब वेतन भुगतान में हो रहा है, उसमें वर्कजं ने काफी संयम से कमा लिया है लेकिन हम इतना आग्रह करना चाहेंगे कि परफॉर्मेंस इम्प्रूव करने में इनका सहयोग हमें मिलता रहेगा। हैड ऑफिस की बात कही गई है। हैड ऑफिस की बिल्डिंग के बारे में ऐसी चर्चा है कि उसकी बिक्री का निर्णय लिया गया था उसको अभी तक क्यों नहीं बेचा गया है, उसके निर्णय में डिले हुआ है। मैं उस संबंध में कहना चाहती हूँ कि देर जरूर हुई है और अब चूँकि यह कम्पनी बी०आई०एफ०आर० को रेफर की जा चुकी है इसलिए कुछ लोगों के मन में शंका थी कि कोई लेगा या नहीं लेगा। ऑक्शन करने का निर्णय लिया गया था लेकिन ऑक्शन ऐसे तो नहीं किया जाएगा। केवल बेच देने से तो समस्या का निराकरण नहीं हो जाएगा बिना मूल्यांकन किये कि कितना हमको रिटर्न मिलेगा, इतनी बड़ी प्रोपर्टी को बेचना है और इस निर्णय से क्या लाभ होगा, इसके बारे में भी हमें सोचना है कि लॉग टर्म इसके लाभ को सोचें या शार्ट टर्म लाभ को सोचें। इसलिए देरी इसमें जरूर

हुई है थोड़ी सी। लेकिन निर्णय ऑक्शन का लिया गया है। थोड़ी सी जो प्रक्रियाएँ उसकी थीं वे पूरी कर ली हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ और भी प्रश्न उठाए हैं कि टेक ओवर के पहले 13.83 करोड़ के विरुद्ध अब जो सूद हुआ है वह तकरीबन 50 करोड़ रुपए अभी तक दिया जा चुका है। इस ऋण को वकिंग कैपिटल टर्म लेंन में परिवर्तित करने का अनुरोध एस्बीआई जो बैंक है उनसे किया गया है। प्रयास इसमें जारी है। लेकिन बी०आई०एफ०आर० को रेफर किया गया है लेकिन उसकी पहली सुनवाई 2 जून को होने वाली है और 2 जून को जब उसकी सुनवाई शुरू होगी तो थोड़ी उसकी प्रक्रिया शुरू होगी। लेकिन इतना मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि रिविजिंग और रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग का प्रस्ताव वहाँ सामने निकलकर आएगा उस पर सरकार विचार करेगी। वकिंग कैपिटल की समस्या तो काफी जटिल है। कौश क्रेडिट खाते में थोड़ी सी अनियमितताएँ होने के कारण बैंक से कम्पनी को वकिंग कैपिटल में सहायता नहीं मिल पा रही है। अपने ह्यूज ओवरहेड एक्सपेंसेज को पुरा करने के प्रयास में कम्पनी ने अपनी वकिंग कैपिटल का उपयोग कर लिया है। बी०आई०एफ०आर० में भी इस विषय पर विचार किया जाएगा और समय-समय पर कम्पनी के द्वारा नान प्लन की सहायता मांगी जा रही है ताकि वे वेतन का भुगतान कर सकें। स्टेट्यूटरी लायेबिलिटी की बात इन्होंने की है तो इन सब पर सरकार सचेष्ट है लेकिन सिस्टमैटिक रिवाइवल प्लन के बिना यह सहायता देना संभव नहीं है। जब तक बी०आई०एफ०आर० द्वारा रिवाइवल पेकेज तैयार नहीं होगा तब तक इस इंटरिम पीरियड में सरकार सचेष्ट चेष्ट करेगी कि उसको आर्थिक रूप से मदद करती रहे। माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते थे कि बी०आई०एफ०आर० में कितना दिया गया है। तो 5.38 करोड़ रुपया सिन्स 1993 इसको दिया गया है। प्लन में 20.70 करोड़ रुपया सिन्स 1985-86 और नान प्लन में 1987-88 के बाद से नहीं दिया जा सका है। पैसे की बात हमेशा उठायी जाती है लेकिन हमारी भी सीमाएँ हैं। मैंने सुना है जैसे कि वेस्ट बंगाल का गेट इस्टर्न होटल है उसके भी प्रायवेटीजेशन की बात हो रही है। तो बंगाल की सरकार भी संभवतः तनख्वाह देने में असमर्थता महसूस करती है, पूरी-पूरी, तभी तो उसके प्रायवेटीजेशन की बात होती है, और कामर्शियल एन्टर्प्राइज को अगर यह पता लग जाता है कि हर समय उसे कहीं न कहीं से पैसा दे दिया जाएगा तो फिर ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Madam, I am on a point of order. (interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No this is not the way. *(Interruptions)*... I am now allowing anybody.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उपसभापति महोदया, मैंने कौन सी ऐसी बात कह दी है। मैंने तो सिर्फ इतना कहा जैसी कि सूचना मिली है...*(व्यवधान)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her finish

SHRI MD. SALIM: She is inviting...*(Interruptions)*.

उपसभापति: बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)* Please sit down Ashok Mitraji, अशोक मित्राजी बैठिए Let her finish.

*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: The workers are not receiving their wages Today is 24th May. The workers have not yet received their wages for the month of April...*(Interruptions)*... She is saying a lot of things which are not connected to the issue.

*(Interruptions)*

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उपसभापति महोदया, मैंने तो ऐसे ही चर्चा की है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं वापस करती हूँ बात को...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI MD. SALIM: We are not discussing privatisation...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: The workers have not got their wages. What have you done about that?

उपसभापति: सवाल पब्लिक सैक्टर का है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का डिस्कशन होगा तो आप जरूर ऐतराज करिए...*(व्यवधान)* मगर जो पब्लिक सैक्टर का है आप उनका जवाब दीजिए चूंकि जल्दी है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रही हूँ। माननीय कमला सिन्हा जी चली गयीं। उन्होंने एक्जॉर्सी की चर्चा उठायी थी। लेकिन आज जेसप पर डिस्कशन है, एक्जॉर्सी पर नहीं है। अब उनका कन्सर्न देखिए कि चर्चा करके चली भी गयीं।

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि कल भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि जो लोक उपक्रम है हमारी उसको हम नहीं मारना चाहते हैं। बार-बार इसकी बात की जाती है। सरकार भी उतना ही कंसर्न शो कर रही है जितना कि आप का है। ऐसी बात नहीं है और शुरू-शुरू में जब हम लोगों ने इसका टेकओवर किया था तो यह सबसिडीयरीज़ मिला करके 20 कंपनियों को हमने

टेकओवर किया और इन बीस कंपनियों में से अधिकांश कंपनियां घाटे में चल रही थीं। फिर भी जहां तक संभव होता है सरकार चेप्य करती है कि 10 दिन डिले हो, 15 दिन डिले हो, लेकिन उनको वेतन समय पर मिले और आपने जो चंद मुद्दे उठाए थे मैं समझती हूँ कि मैंने सभी का जवाब आपको दे दिया है और मैं इतना ही कह करके स्थान ग्रहण करती हूँ।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, may I seek your indulgence?...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No indulgence. I will not be indulging in anything...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, may I seek your indulgence? Just one question...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have got a lot of business...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to open a new Pandora's Box. So, I cannot...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: The central point of discussion was non-payment of wages. Will the Minister assure, in the presence of the Finance Minister, on the floor of the House that henceforth no default in payment or delayed payment will be made? If there is any delay, the management should be hauled up. Will she give that assurance? There should be monitoring from her Department to see that it will not happen in future.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उपसभापति महोदया, मैंने कहा है कि आर्थिक संकट है। मार्च तक दिया गया है। 10-15-20 दिन का डिले होता है लेकिन मिल जाता है।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: What is this, Madam?

SHRI DIPANKER MUKERJEE: They are not getting their salary for the last six months...*(Interruptions)*

आप देख लीजिए। 6 महीने से है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seat...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, she must assure the House that this will not happen in future. Let her assure the House otherwise, there is no sanctity of law in the country. There will be no sanctity of law in the country...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Gurudasji, let me try to find it out. (*Interruptions*) All right, I have heard it. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: She is beating about the bush. (*Interruptions*)... She is beating about the bush. (*Interruptions*)... Madam, just one minute. The Minister, when most unfortunately confronted with the facts, is beating about the bush. We want an assurance. We want monitoring. Let her assure us. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Madam, if they can pay it after 7 days, why can't they pay it on the due date? I can understand if they are not able to pay for two months or three months. But if they can pay the salary after 7 days, what is the difficulty in giving it on time? (*Interruptions*)... What is the problem? (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Perhaps she is not understanding. (*Interruptions*) आप लोग एजिटेटेड हो जाते हैं कि बात समझ में नहीं आती।

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Can I have one minute? (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain. I will allow you (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will you kindly allow me? (*Interruptions*)... Will you kindly allow me? (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Just one minute. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: I was the one who was raising the issue (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one minute Please don't get agitated. (*Interruptions*)... Don't get agitated. Let me first explain one or two questions which have been put. One of your Members was so agitated. He had raised the issue. He walked into the Well. He got back to his seat. Let me get some assurance for him. Then I will allow you. Let us not make a scene in the House. Let me find it out.

मंत्री जी, इनकी यह समस्या है कि वह कहते हैं, जगेश देसाई जी बोल रहे हैं कि अगर आप लोगों का कहना है कि 6 महीने से यह हो रहा है कि एक-एक,

दो-दो महीने डिले हो जाती है, वे गरीब लोग हैं, उनको तकलीफ होती होगी। उनको जो तनख्वाह मिलती है उसी से उनका गुजारा होता है। कि देसाई सेज कि अगर 7 दिन की डिले हो और आप 7 तारीख को दे सकते हैं तो आप पहली तारीख को ही दे दीजिए, उसमें क्या समस्या होती है?

श्रीमति कृष्णा साही: उपसभापति महोदया, मैंने यह कहा कि कुछ महीने से देर हो रही है। दस दिन का डिले, बारह दिन का डिले हो सकता है, लेकिन बेतन निकल जाता है। 6 महीने से जरूर ऐसा चल रहा है। मैं इस बात को मान रही हूँ। मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने तो कहा कि उनको कष्ट है, लेकिन हमारी भी समस्याएं हैं और एक कंपनी को तो देना नहीं रहता है, जितनी भी हमारी पिक कंपनीज हैं सब के लिए सोचना पड़ता है जोकि बंद चल रही हैं। तो मैं इतना ही कह सकती हूँ अभी कि इंडेफिनिट पीरियड के लिए तो मैं आश्वस्त नहीं कर सकती हूँ लेकिन इतना जरूर कह सकती हूँ कि सरकार प्रयास कर रही है और प्रयास करती रहेगी। अंत में मैं यही कहूंगी कि जब संगमा साहब का यहां पर कॉलिंग अटेंशन था तो हमारे माननीय सदस्य दीपांकर मुखर्जी ने हमारे बारे में कहा था कि "She does not speak too much". I want to honour his words.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, It is very unfair (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mitra, what is your problem? Please cool down. I want you to speak peacefully and without agitation.

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: What I have to say I don't want to say out of anger but out of deep anguish. You have been discussing in this House the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. You want to suppress terrorism. You want to suppress secession. But you know if this kind of thing continues for weeks on end, months on end, then there will be rebellion among the people. I think sitting in New Delhi you cannot quite understand the intensity of suffering and feeling. Here is a Government and yet it disowns its responsibilities. If you allow this kind of a thing, if you allow things to drift, then obviously sooner or later you will find the entire system of law and order has broken down. I am not worried about the delay in wage payment of three or four weeks. I know that this will

continue despite the assurance of the Minister. The cumulative effect of this would be to say, "Alright, thank you very much. If there is no other way, we will go our own way."

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Madam, I request the Finance Minister to speak.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** How can the Finance Minister speak on this? (*Interruptions*). I want the Finance Minister to move his Appropriation Bill.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** This is my request to you. It is for the Finance Minister to respond or not to respond. (*Interruptions*).

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please sit down. You don't take the responsibility to speak for everybody.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** The Minister of State is saying that they wanted money from the Ministry of Finance. (*Interruptions*).

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please sit down.

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Let the Finance Minister tell us, "Let me assuage your feelings." (*Interruptions*).

श्रीमति कृष्णा साही: मैडम, मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि पैसा मांगा है।

उपसभापति: पैसा मिल रहा है? मिल रहा है कि नहीं मिल रहा है?

श्री एस्एस् अहलुवालिया: पैसा मिल रहा है।

श्रीमति कृष्णा साही: मैडम, मैंने बताया, मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ कि आर्थिक संकट के कारण 6 महीने से पैसे जो मिल रहे हैं, वह विलंब से मिल रहे हैं।

उपसभापति: आपको विलंब से मिल रहे हैं या उनको विलंब से मिल रहे हैं? आपको भी कहीं से विलंब से आ रहे होंगे। यह एक चेन है।

श्रीमति कृष्णा साही: मैडम, सभी जगह आर्थिक संकट है।

**SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Let the Finance Minister tell us ... (*Interruptions*).

उपसभापति: आप बार-बार मत उठिए।

**SHRI GRURUDAS DAS GUPTA:** Let the Finance Minister tell us...

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shall I bring

to your notice that there is a certain rule for the Short Duration discussion? (*Interruptions*). Don't start all these things in this House. Please. I am allowing it for that reason, on humanitarian grounds. There is a certain procedure in this House for the Short Duration discussion. More than 45 minutes have been taken. Mr. Mukherjee has spoken. Everybody who wanted to speak has been given time. (*Interruptions*). Please don't get agitated. She is trying to solve the problem. If there is any difficulty, she is admitting it. She is not saying that they are getting every penny. She has a difficulty. If somebody was saying, 'I am not going to give' then you can get agitated. She has admitted that there is delay... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री एस्एस् अहलुवालिया: महोदया, मेरा एक मुद्दा है कि मंत्री महोदया ने अपने जवाब में एक बात कही कि लगभग 5500 लेबर की पूरे साल की करीब 32 करोड़ रूपए तनखाह हो जाती है और पूरी कंपनी की टर्नओवर करीब 50 करोड़ की है। यह संभव नहीं लगता, किसी हिसाब से नहीं लगता कि 50 करोड़ रूपए की टर्नओवर हो और 32 करोड़ रूपए कर्मचारियों की सेलरी में जाएं। जब 132 करोड़ टर्नओवर होगी तब यह 32 करोड़ वहां पर सेलरी के लिए रखा जा सकता है। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से और सरकार से गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार अपनी तरफ से पहल करके मैनेजमेंट और वर्कर के साथ बैठकर ऐसा कोई पैकेज बनाए, टर्नओवर बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नीति अपनाई जाए ताकि वहां प्रोफिटबिलिटी बढ़ सके और घूम-घूम कर हमें वापस न आना पड़े।

**SHRI JIBON ROY:** M/s. Jessop and Co. has orders worth Rs. 130 crores. But because they do not have working capital they are not able to execute it. The Minister said that in 1985-86 some investment was made. Then M/s. Jessop and Co. was making profits. Afterwards, it started mainly producing railway wagons and coaches for the meter gauge. Now, because of gauge conversion those orders have gone. Some investment is required so that it can start production again. The moment the Finance Ministry releases the money, it can start the production. It is having orders.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: उपसभापति जी, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदया से। मंत्री महोदया ने यह कहा कि धीरे-धीरे इसकी टर्नओवर कम होती चली गई

और आर्थिक संकट आ गया, तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह टर्नओवर क्यों कम हुआ? इसके कारण क्या थे? क्या आपने इनकी जांच कराई? और, जांच कराने के बाद निदान करने के क्या उपाय आपने सोचे?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उपसभापति महोदय, स्टैटिजिक चेन्जेज हुए। जैसा उन्होंने कहा, इसलिए रेलवे आर्डर नहीं हुए, यह मीटरगेज और ब्रोडगेज की बात की। माइनिंग से भी इसको आर्डर मिलता था, माइनिंग सेक्टर के अर्थाभाव के कारण भी उन्होंने आर्डर नहीं दिया। इस वजह से इनकी फाइनेन्सियल कंडीशन जरा खराब हुई है। लेकिन, आर्डर उनको मिल रहे हैं, जैसा कि कह रहे हैं वह। बाकी वर्किंग कैपिटल का हमने कहा कि बैंक से हमने अनुरोध किया है, जो 50 करोड़ का लोन है उसको वर्किंग कैपिटल में परिवर्तित करने के लिए। वह उनके विचाराधीन है। फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट में हमने भेजा है, 4 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है वेतन भुगतान के लिए, वह भी लंबित है। हम लोग इसमें लगे हुए हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम इसके प्रति सजग नहीं हैं।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Why is it pending with the BIFR?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: It was referred to the BIFR only recently. The first hearing has not yet taken place.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Only three cases have been decided. The route cause is the BIFR. The cases of 59 public sector units were referred to the BIFR. Only three have been decided. Fifty-two cases are still pending. That is the problem...(Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that lots of things are happening. The industry is sick and that is why the workers are suffering. She needs some money. She has written to the banks. If she gets the money that will solve the problem. It is vicious circle. She is very sympathetic about it. She wants to do something about it. I think we should leave it now as it is. Let her find out how she can help them. That would be the best way. Just now she does not have the money, therefore she cannot do anything. Wait for some time.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: When the hon. Finance Minister and when the Finance Ministry do not take a positive attitude, the hon. Minister for Industry will not be in a position to find a way out. The whole crux lies with the

failure of the Finance Ministry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That discussion is now over. The discussion is over. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI DIPANKER MUKHERJEE:\*

SHRI MD. SALIM:\*

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI:\*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This matter is over...(Interruptions)... This matter is over. Will you all take your seats? That matter is over. I have a suggestion...(Interruptions)... Mr. Salim, please take your seat? Mr. Virumbi, please sit down...(interruptions)... It is not going on record. No, I am not permitting it...(interruptions)... I have a suggestion. Just now, I will be taking up the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill. On this, we have taken a decision that three will be no discussion...(Interruptions)... Order in the House. Otherwise, I will name the Members because I want peace in the House. We will be discussing the Finance Bill. Perhaps tomorrow we have to discuss this. Not perhaps, we have to discuss the Finance Bill tomorrow. When we take up the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister will reply. I cannot allow every Minister to reply on everything which is referred to in the because all the Ministries are inter-connected. If I allow this, then there will be no end to the discussion. The Minister directly concerned with the subject has come here and replied to the debate. If there is anything connected with the Finance Ministry, you raise it at the appropriate time, when the Finance Minister replies to the debate on the Finance Bill. He is a competent person. He will definitely answer your questions. I just ask him, then it will become an unnecessary practice in this House because every Minister is definitely connected with other Ministries. There is some overlapping. Then, the business of the House will totally be derailed. On that note, I now seek your cooperation for the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1995. Mr. Manmohan Singh to move the Motion for the consideration of the Bill by the House.

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Madam, I have a point of order.

\*Not recorded

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** What is your point of order?

**SHRI ASHOK MITRA:** I know that the Government is in difficulty. But we should not maul the Constitution. The Finance Minister is here. We have here Dr. Jagannath Mishra who was the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of Bihar. Mr. Jagesh Desai was the Finance Minister of Maharashtra. I was in charge of the Finance Department of a particular State. We know that there is a budgetary process. There is a sequence of the budgetary processes. First, the Budget Statement. Then there is a general discussion on the Budget. Then there will be a voting on the Demands for Grants. Then comes the Finance Bill and after this the Appropriation Bill comes. Now because we are under some pressure, I would appeal to you, Madam and I would also appeal to the Government that we should not try to distort the sequence because this would become a precedent which would be quoted in future. Then somebody else will tinker with this process in some other way. It does not really matter. After all, what is the hurry? We know that the President is going overseas. But we have the full whole day tomorrow. I know the discussion on Criminal Law Amendment Bill will push itself against it. But, at a pinch, heavens will not fall, if that Bill is discussed on Monday. In any case, we have already had two postponements. How do we assume that there will not be a third postponement? So, I entreat the Government, kindly consider that you are really damaging, sabotaging and mauling a Constitutional arrangement, which you should not do.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I appreciate what you have said. I have the same feeling because we have a particular procedure of going through the business. Unfortunately, not only because the President is going, but this time it was due to the cumulative effect of the elections that were spread over a long period, that everything was delayed. The Budget presentation was delayed. Then, the discussion on the Budget was delayed due to unavoidable circumstances in the House. It is not yet complete. The Finance Bill was reported only today from the Lok Sabha. But I at least have tried to do every item of business in a proper

order and in a proper manner. That is why when I was announcing the Business Advisory Committee's decision last week in the House, I had said that the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill would be taken up together. It was also decided that three hours were allotted for the Finance Bill. The Appropriation Bill was not to be discussed.

**SHRI ASHOK MITRA:** This was not listed in the Business.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is listed in the Business. I have checked it. That I have checked. I have checked everything, Mr. Ashok Mitra. You have got the experience as a Finance Minister. I have eight years' experience of being in this Chair. However efficient or inefficient I may have been, I at least look at the Business. I checked it up that it was listed. We could not list the Finance Bill because it was not reported till yesterday. It was reported only this morning. We are taking up the Finance Bill tomorrow. If the House so agrees to pass the Appropriation Bill today without discussion, it's fine, and it is for the House to decide. But if the House so feels, we can take it up tomorrow because in any case we have to discuss the Finance Bill tomorrow and we can send these together to the President.

**SHRI JAGESH DESAI:** That would be better, Madam.

**SHRI ASHOK MITRA:** I would only repeat what I have said a little while ago, let us not... *(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI JAGESH DESAI:** May I make one submission, Madam? The Finance Bill cannot be taken up tomorrow. But the Appropriation Bill is on the Demands for Grants .... *(Interruptions)*... We are not discussing this. We never discuss the Demands for Grants. So, I think we can take it up.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** We can take it up. *(Interruptions)* Actually, it would be no impropriety if we take up the Appropriation Bill today. Tomorrow we can discuss the Finance Bill in detail.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:** Even otherwise, the Finance Bill... *(Interruptions)*



THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. We won't be committing any impropriety. So, let us take it up. (*Interruptions*)

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)  
BILL, 1995**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam, I beg to move.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for services of the financial year 1995-96, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill provides for withdrawal out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the amounts required to meet the expenditure for the year 1995-96 "Charged" on the Fund as well as the Grants voted by the Lok Sabha. Gross disbursements of four lakh eight thousand four hundred twenty-one crore and sixty-six lakh rupees are provided in the Bill. After setting off recoveries and receipts taken in reduction of expenditure, the receipts of departmentally-run commercial undertakings and transactions in the nature of accounting adjustments, the net provisions aggregate to one lakh seventy-two thousand one hundred and fifty-one crore rupees. Of this, forty-eight thousand and five hundred crore rupees are for financing Central, State and Union Territory Plans. The provision for Non-plan expenditure includes twenty-five thousand and five hundred crore rupees for Defence, fifty-two thousand crore rupees for interest payments, twelve thousand four hundred and one crore rupees for subsidies, three thousand eight hundred and fifty one crore rupees for pensions, thirteen thousand and eighty-nine crore rupees for grants and loans to State and Union Territory Governments and the balance of sixteen thousand eight hundred and ten crore rupees are for other Non-plan expenditure, including expenditure of Union Territories without legislature and grants and loans to foreign Governments.

The amounts provided in the Bill are inclusive of the sums already authorised in the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act,

1995.

Madam, I move.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you do not give him the authority and not return the Appropriation Bill, then the problem will accumulate, which you were discussing just now. If the money is delayed, thousands of workers all over the country will suffer. Then you will come to the House and say, "Salaries are not being paid."

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Give the money immediately.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Does it mean that the workers are being paid tomorrow?

AN HON. MEMBER: We should give the money to the Ministry of Industry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today you have passed it. Now, it will go to the Lok Sabha and it will go to the President tomorrow. And the money can be used; otherwise, if you do not pass it, the money will not be given. The workers will go on suffering... (*Interruptions*)... Now, on this thankful note, on my behalf for your utmost cooperation for the whole day, I thank you very much. Till 11 O'clock tomorrow the House is adjourned.

The House then adjourned at thirtythree minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 25th May, 1995.