

Noes—Nil

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

(THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN I thank the hon. Members for being very co-operative in not having discussion and conceding to the request. Now, we will have further discussion on the Calling Attention

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—NEED FOR GOVERNMENT TO UNDERTAKE MEASURES FOR REVIVAL OF SICK PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS—*Contd.*

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam Deputy Chairman. I have gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister. I am happy that she has pointed out certain things. Most of the sick public sector companies are the legacy of the private sector. They have squeezed many companies and left it for the Government to take over those companies. As far as the public sector units are concerned, being a Member of Parliament for the last nine years, I have seen that most of the public sector units are doing well. Even in the year 1991-92 when growth in the private sector was negative, there was 14 per cent growth in the public sector. So far as employment growth in the private sector is concerned, in the year 1991-92 it was negative. But in the public sector the employment growth was positive. Not only that. As regards the export earnings by the public sector, as compared to 1990-91, in 1991-92, the exports have gone up by 30 per cent in the public sector.

Madam, the public sector has served this country. But there are some public sector units which are not doing well. And what are the reasons? One of the reasons is that there is over-employment in the public sector. We politicians are also to be blamed for this. Madam, we send some notes and recommend to the CMD and others who are in charge of the public sector units to employ some persons. And as such, there is over-employment in the public sector. And this is one of the reasons why

some units of the public sector are not doing well. What is the remedy for that? What I feel is, I will draw the attention of the Minister to the Surajkund resolution of the AICC passed some four months back. Madam, in that resolution, it has been committed by the Congress Party that when we get funds from the disinvestment of shares of the public sector, a major part of that will be utilised for the purpose of modernisation, expansion and revival of the public sector. But there is nothing in this statement about that. I wanted the commitment of the Government. I am very sorry to say that not a single word has been mentioned that we are going to give funds to those public sector units which can be made viable from out of the disinvestment amount which we are receiving on account of disinvestment of shares of the public sector. Nothing has been mentioned about that. I want a commitment, I want an assurance from the Minister that whatever amounts have been received through disinvestment of public sector shares, a major part of it will be given to the public sector for the purpose of modernisation, expansion and revival.

Madam, I am very happy that out of 50 public sector units which are sick and which are referred to the BIFR, 44 can be revived. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to revive them. Are you going to give them funds and finances or are you going to just sit and close your eyes? Madam, one year has passed. Those public sector units ...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: More than one year.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: In the statement, it is one year. Therefore, I am saying one year. Madam, I would like that this public sector should be given due attention, and funds should be provided to them. Secondly, most of the public sector units have chunks of excess land. As a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee, I have visited many units of the public sector. And what have I found? They have chunks of land for expansion. But now funds are not available and you cannot expand them. I would like that the provisions of the Urban Land Ceiling Act should be relaxed in the case of these public sector units and they should be allowed to sell their excess land. And that money can be ploughed back for expansion, modernisation and revival. The Government must consider these points. What we want is commanding heights for the public sector. That can only be done if we give due attention and we give them funds. And, as such, I take this

opportunity to compliment the Government. It is no use saying that the Government is not giving funds to the public sector. It is all false. I will give the figures. I will not accept that charge that the Government is not helping the public sector. When Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, bonds were floated by the public sector. But, Madam, as one of my colleagues has pointed out, those funds were not utilised for the purpose of expansion. Madam, through the PMs, these funds were given to the banks, and from banks to the brokers. And this is one of the reasons why the scam has broken out—This is one of the reasons. It was all these three Governments—whether the Government of Mr. V. P. Singh or the Government of Mr. Chandra Shekhar or my Government—which never cared to monitor whether the funds which had been received were utilised for development. About funds which were received by issue of bonds for the purpose of development, nobody took care of them. Ultimately, it went into the stock market. As such, we have to monitor the funds raised by the public sector units by way of bonds. You have to see that they are utilised for the purpose of development. That is the duty not only of the Finance Ministry but also the Department under which the public sector undertakings come. If this is done, I am sure public sector will have a place in this country. Shri Jawaharlal ji, Shrimati Indiraji, Shri Rajivji—all of them have given funds to the extent they could give to the public sector. But I am very unhappy that those funds have not been utilised. Funds given should be utilised properly.

Madam, this is my last point. I am always an exponent of public sector. I am of the view that if public sector units cannot be revived, then they must be closed down. We cannot allow the funds of the people to be squandered in this manner. If we can revive, we must make all efforts to revive them—Out of 50 units which have been referred to the BIFR, 44 of them can be revived. In regard to those units which cannot be revived, there is no other way but to close them down. At the same time, the employees of those units should be taken care of: they should be given alternative jobs. If these measures are taken, I am sure public sector can reach the commanding heights of our economy.

As far as social expenses are concerned, welfare of the employees is concerned, public sector units spend Rs. 108 crores every year for providing medical facilities, educational facilities, housing facilities, etc. This is not done

by the private sector. These expenses which are incurred for providing educational, medical and housing facilities to the workers, should not be counted as expenses of the public sector.

In the year 1978 or 1979, public sector as a whole was in losses. After that, Indiraji, Rajivji had helped the public sector. For the first time the public sector has crossed a net profit of Rs. 3000 crores and that is on an investment of Rs. 30000 crores only. To say that public sector earning is only 2% on the investment is not correct because out of Rs. 120,000 crores, about Rs. 80,000 crores are by way of loans on which interest is being paid. The equity is only Rs. 40,000 crores. If you earn Rs. 3000 crores after taking into account the social expenses incurred, the profit is roughly 10% and not 2% as was made out.

Public sector undertakings are serving the people, earning foreign exchange and creating infrastructure. There cannot be much of profit in infrastructure industries. Infrastructure industries are not meant for earning profits. These are to serve the whole industrial atmosphere, to derive benefit. Still we can improve it.

As I said, if relaxation in the Urban Land Ceiling Act is given in respect of excess lands in the possession of the public sector visits., those lands can be sold and the proceeds can be utilised for the revival of the sick industries. I am sure we will be able to make the sick units viable. There will be more production, prices will come down and the common man will get benefited. I am happy that all these facts are given in the statement. If these two aspects—relaxation from the Urban Land Ceiling Act and utilisation of funds received on account of disinvestment for the purpose of revival, modernisation and expansion—are taken into account, I am sure we shall be able to achieve our objective. With these words, I compliment the Minister for coming out with this statement.

Thank you, Madam.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA :

Madam, the issue that we have been discussing is, really the issue of industrial sickness and the Government's attempt to repeat what they have been doing for removing the industrial sickness. The statement, of course, says that the private companies which became sick, were taken over by the Government and were handed over to the BIFR and attempts were made to run them

under Government finance or by finance from some other financial institutions and in this way the problems of industrial sickness is being dealt with by the Government. But our experience is completely different. What the Government is doing is really to hand over these industrial units to the BIFR. The preceding speaker had some good words for the BIFR but our idea is that this body is nothing short of a mortuary of the sick industries. BIFR takes a very long time to decide as to what can be done regarding a particular industry. The authority is approached and finally a verdict is given that it is unviable. If this is industrial reconstruction, what else can be termed as industrial dissolution? So I think the Minister would explain as to why it has been mentioned that only private industries are victims of sickness.

A reference was made from that side to the NTC. Not only the NTC but there are other industries also under the public sector which are suffering from industrial sickness because of the policies of the Government, as was mentioned again from that side on the question of administration, and the way finances are supplied in tit bits to various industries requiring a huge outlay.

Madam, public sector includes, no doubt, what was called to be the 'commanding heights of the economy'. Now from the position of commanding heights, the public sector has fallen down like anything, and it is the policy of the Government which is responsible for its present state of affairs.

Apart from, sickness, another factor on the industrial scene should also be taken note of, and that is disinvestment in profitable industries of all categories, 'Very good', 'Good' and 'Average', their total number and how the economic base of these industries is being weakened. These public sector industries are being weakened in order to pave the way for the private industry owners through incompetence or through deliberate incompetence, in order to enable them to benefit from it again and again. These private industrialists are sought to be given the benefits through the system of what is called disinvestment. By disinvestments together with the system of BIFR, the industries are being weakened. Then, there is the question of employment for the workers. There is, of course, a reference to it in this statement. But who does not know that a large number of workers have been, in different ways, rendered without any job, without any employment and, really, in spite of the talk of golden hand-shake

and other things, nothing has been done in order to allow them to live.

Therefore, this industrial policy, in the wake of the new economic policy of Dr. Manmohan Singh, would make us reap disaster. In fact, this process has already begun. The hon. Minister should explain what lessons they have taken out of the actual implementation of this policy and whether the working class, in general, and the country as a whole can expect anything from this policy. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagmohan.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, where is the Minister?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has just gone out. He is taking notes.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: She should listen to the debate also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is taking notes. There is no problem. The Minister can come in five minutes.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): The reply is already ready.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a right to go out and drink water. The hon. Minister is also a human being. She has a right to go and have a cup of tea or water. She has been sitting here all through the lunch hour. You should have some mercy on the Minister for Public Undertakings. I am sure you do not want her to go to the B.I.F.R.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: It is good that she also feels the pinch of hunger as many workers are doing the same.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sure she has had enough of it today. We do not want her to get sick. Now, Mr. Jagmohan please.

SHRI JAGMOHAN (NOMINATED): Madam, I will be very brief and not repeat what has been said before.

First of all, what the Government, in my view, needs to note is that it is not possible to bring in an isolated reforms. What is being attempted here is just take a section and carry it out and give it the name of reform. They are more administrative measures. The reform should be the reform of the whole system. You have to have a reform movement to change the direction of the country. You cannot have reforms

like this, as is being done now; you disinvest you privatise some portion of the public sector. This will be counter-productive, in my view. You have the tripartite committee. It does not function. It meets only three times in a year. The B.I.F.R. also does not work speedily. The point is, if you do not have a proper reform environment, all the instruments through which you want to bring about changes will also be blunted and will not yield results. More delays would take place. More problems would arise. More difficulties would arise.

Now, we are going to have a labour *bandh* in the month of September. More complications would arise. More social tensions would arise. Therefore, if we have to have reforms, it must be through a consensus and it must be carried out with gusto, with some commitment, with some dedication, with some vision, and we cannot do it in an isolated manner.

My second point is—it is very important—we always forget the social aspect of the problem. The social cost which we will have to pay if we go in for privatisation, the way we are doing, will be tremendous. Let us, for example, take the case of D.T.C. The red line buses are killing so many people every day. Take the case of D.D.A. They are not building for the poor people at all. The very purpose of setting up this public sector unit, the Delhi Development Authority, was to acquire land on a large scale and make it available to the poor, the sick and the dying and to the people who come and live here. Seventy per cent of the land was distributed to them. This was one of the social objectives of the D.D.A. Now, when you privatise, not a single house would be built, not a single plot would be available, for the poor. If you go and see there whether they are in the periphery of Delhi or in Bombay or in Madras, each of the plots would cost not less than Rs. 15 lakhs.

Therefore, what we are trying to do is, in the name of privatisation, in the name of so-called efficiency, we are very much destroying the social objectives and, ultimately, we will have to pay a very heavy cost for this.

Thirdly, whatever remains of the public sector now, it is good, in my view, that you give it a bad name and kill it. What is the real cause of inefficient functioning of the public sector wherever it is inefficient? The real cause is that we never ran the public sector with the spirit in which it should have been run. No autonomy was given, no means for running it efficiently were given, there was too much of political

interference, too much of abetting. For instance, in Jammu and Kashmir the people will say, "these are the 100 or 200 people, take them in the public sector." For example, the Chief Minister will say, "take people into transport sector" although they may not be having licence. So, it is not the fault of the concept of the public sector, it is the fault of those who are called to run it. They run it in violation of the principles on which the public sector idea was conceived. So, this is the basic cause. If we resolve to remove these basic deficiencies, I think the public sector will start yielding results.

Now there are public sector undertakings which are comparatively running well. At least introduce those principles in them, run them on the principles of autonomy, principles of accountability and principles of modernisation. Then there is another thing. It is again the work culture in public sector. If somebody of a rich company is staying in a five-star hotel, the public sector official also thinks that he should go and stay in a five-star hotel, that will enhance his prestige. But the Government and the public sector should function in a model fashion. It should be a model of austerity and economy. That is the way in which we can improve the efficiency of the public sector and this, in my view, is needed very badly. Otherwise, they will run into losses.

The last point is about disincentives. What is the purpose of disincentive? Are you going to bridge the deficit, or are you going to introduce efficiency in the public sector through this method? Nothing of the sort is being done. Only the gap is intended to be filled. So, if this bungling was done, I do not understand why some sick units were not bungled along with good units when the shares were disinvested. So, I think there is a lack of proper comprehension of the totality and we are just acting blindly. After some time we will come to greater grief. Therefore, I think the whole thing needs to be reiterated. Our commitment needs to be reiterated not only in words but in deeds also and we should do our best not only to revive what is sick but also to make the existing efficient public sector more efficient and a model of efficiency, economy, austerity and of all the ideals which the nation should have.

Above all, we must have, what you call, the national commitment of bringing about reforms and those reforms will come only when (here is a reform of the mind, not that you go on taking loans and call them economic reforms. I

ould like to ask what you have done in the last two or three years. Have you increased efficiency in Government departments ? Have you increased productivity in industry or agriculture ? Nothing of the sort is there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Virumbi. I think after this I would like the Minister to give the answer.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Madam, we are discussing the working conditions of the public sector units and request' ing the Government to take some measures to see that the public sector units which are sick should become viable.

Madam, the policy of referring sick units to BIFR, I think, is being pursued after the liberalisation policy announced by the Government. After the announcement of liberalisation policy a propaganda of disinformation is being spread among the public that public sector units mean actually running into losses. That is the type of propaganda being spread throughout the country, but it is not so. Madam, there are nearly 260 public sector units. Even though they say that there are 246 public sector units, actually if we include the financial institutions, the number comes to 260 units. In 1990-91 the profit before tax was Rs. 3819 crore3.

The interest charged is Rs. 7,539 crores. Therefore, in the public sector the gross profit earned in 1991 is Rs. 11,358 crores. The percentage of the gross profit to capital employed is 11.17. Export earnings through public sector units were Rs. 7,095 crores. The percentage of net profit to capital employed is 2.33. The net profit is also 2.33 per cent.

We may have to go through the profit of profit-making enterprises and the loss of loss-making enterprises. The profit of profit-making enterprises is Rs. 5,431 crores. The loss of loss-making enterprises is—you know how they are calculating it—Rs. 3,063 crores. In spite of it, more than Rs. 2,000 crores is the actual net profit. Then, the percentage of gross sales to capital employed is Rs. 11637. Therefore, the argument put forth by one section of the society that public sector units are running in loss is nothing but disinformation. So we have to first of all erase that impression from the minds of the people.

Madam, people have been told that once the liberalization takes place, we will have more technology transfers, we will have more facilities for marketing enterprise and more managerial techniques. We want to know what

type of benefits we have reaped during this period, after the liberalization policy has been announced, in these three sectors. If there is no such thing achieved, it means the liberalization is nothing but a false propaganda perpetuated by the Government.

Coming to BIFR, Madam, you know what the BIFR is. But, according to workers, BIFR means "Bureau of Industrial Funeral Rites." It is nothing but that. For example, I may tell you that after the world became unipolar from a bipolar system, the World Bank and the IMF have been more or less dictating terms to us. Two years before, in 1990-91, for joint ventures there was some obligation that they must export a certain quantity. There was some condition stipulated by the Government that within a certain period, indigenization should take place. But the World Bank and the IMF insisted that we must remove the obligations on the joint ventures. In 1991 July when the Government announced its industrial policy, unfortunately for us and conveniently for them, they had forgotten the obligations of export and indigenization' and they have actually taken it out of the industrial policy and thereby they have succumbed to the pressure exerted by the World Bank.

With regard to insurance business, private people wanted to enter it. The Government has agreed to it and they are setting up some committees and other things for that. They say it is an autonomous unit, and little by little the insurance business is not only going to be privatized but foreigners are going to enter this business.

Then, the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act are going to be changed according to the whims and fancies of the Europeans as well as the Americans. In this way, we are going to succumb to the pressure of the US, one after another.

I want to tell you how the Government has been going about, after the idea of liberalization has entered its mind. For example, in the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed, for 1983-84 the target was 2.5 lakh and that year the achievement was 97 per cent. Now, in 1991-92 the target was reduced to 129 lakh and, out of that, we were able to achieve only 73 per cent. That means, under the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed whereas we had provided help to 2.42 lakh people in 1983-84, the figure has come down to 94,000 in 1991-92.

This clearly shows how we are actually danc-

ing according to the tune of the westerners. After this liberalization policy was announced, more than 50 per cent of the mini steel plants, 76 out of 140 mini steel plants, have been closed already. I request the Government just to open its eyes and see what is happening in the country.

Then, about the offtake of fertilizer, after this liberalization policy, due to the increase in the price, the DAP and MOP offtake registered a decision of 56 per cent and 44 per cent respectively.

About disinvestment, already my colleagues have explained it completely. I do not agree with the policy being pursued by the Government. If we had adopted proper methods and even if we had adopted the strategy correctly, we would have got more than Rs. 3,400 crores more. Due to the wrong strategy adopted by the Government, we have lost nearly Rs. 3,500 crores in this regard. I want to emphasise that if the Government had collected the excise duty properly—according to the estimate of the Government, 40 per cent is evaded—going by the power consumption by factories, more than 40% more excise duty should have been collected. If we had collected 40 per cent more excise duty, the situation of disinvestment would not have arisen. Actually we should not have resorted to disinvestment at all.

Therefore, Madam, these are the things. They can say that this is the policy of liberalisation. Therefore, referring to the BIFR like this is also a policy of liberalisation. That is what I want to say. After the policy of liberalisation was announced, the Government entered into a pact with America for Rs. 150 crores. There is that gap of Rs. 150 crores. We are not going to repay that amount. On what condition? This should be actually utilised for the purpose of sending the labourers out of the factories. In the name of the National Renewal Fund, our Commerce Minister and the Ambassador of the USA have signed this. We are utilising this Rs. 150 crores. I want to know how much of the National Renewal Fund has been spent in redeployment of the workers and how many people have been retrained. This amount is actually being utilised for sending the workers out of the factories. ... (Time Bell rings) Only one or two minutes, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken enough time.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI. Only two minutes more, Madam. I will conclude.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: When we go into this Government's reference of some 50 or 55 units to the BIFR, we find that, the Government has decided to close them down. Already more than 2,60,00,000 educated persons are unemployed. Even if the programmes envisaged by the Government are implemented properly, without fail, after five years there will be 5,50,00,000 educated unemployed in this country. If you follow this type of policy, then, there will be 7,00,00,000 educated unemployed. The figure of educated unemployed is 5,50,00,000 according to your estimate, but, according to my estimate, it is 7,00,00,000 because they want that the labour here should be reduced further. We are paving the way for that. This is what I feel. Therefore, this Government should look into this.

If you are not going to take proper action, social tensions will arise. If you are not going to take proper action, there will only be further development of extremism. Already we are facing extremism in the North-East. Already we are facing it in Punjab. Already we are facing it in Jammu and Kashmir. Don't think that it is only because of political reasons. Actually, social tensions are also one of the causes for extremism. Don't take this country through extremism. Please see that proper action is taken. The people work from dawn to dusk. Restore to them the places where they were working.

With these words, I conclude.

Thank you, Madam.

4.00 PM

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: उपसभापति महोदय, कुल मिलाकर 14 सदस्यों ने आज इस बहस में भाग लिया है। इसके लिये मैं उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ और उनको धन्यवाद देती हूँ जो उन्होंने अपने बहुमूल्य और रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये हैं उनका भी स्वागत करती हूँ और जिन्होंने विपक्ष में रहने के कारण आलोचना करने के रूपल से ही आलोचना की है, उनको भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ। बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें साधने लायी गयी हैं जिनको मुझे देखना पड़ेगा और उनकी तटकीकाल करनी पड़ेगी कि वे कितने कहां तक सही हैं। ... (अवधारण) मैं आप लोगों की बातें 12 बजे से सुन रही हूँ। मेरी बात भी सुनिये। मैं लगातार 12 बजे से आपकी बातें सुन रही हूँ।

उपसभापति: आप 11 बजे से सुन रही हैं। फ्लैशबक आवर में भी आप थीं। आप लोग क्षति से अवकाश सुनिये।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : तो मैं यह कह रही थी कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आज के विषय के बाहर की बातों की चर्चा की है जो कि विभिन्न विभागों से संबंधित हैं। जो हमारे विभाग के अन्य मंत्री-गण हैं, मेरे साथी हैं, मैं उनके विभाग से संबंधित आपकी भावनाएँ, आपकी बातें उन तक पहुँचा दूँगी। आज का विषय जो था वह केवल यही था कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के रुग्ण उपक्रमों को पुनः आलू करने के उपाय। तो आज का विषय रुग्ण केंद्रीय उद्यमों से है। सम्पूर्ण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में रुग्णता नहीं है। मैं विषय से संबंधित बातों पर ही चर्चा करूँगी।

एच० ई० सी० के बारे में मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि भारी उद्योग के क्षेत्र में लगने वाले अन्य उद्योग जिसमें इस्पात बनाने वाले उद्योग भी हैं उनको लगाने के लिये एच० ई० सी० के माध्यम से अर्थात् एच० ई० सी० द्वारा निर्मित मशीनरी से भारी उद्योग और विशेषकर इस्पात उद्योग लग सकता है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि एच० ई० सी०, इस्पात बनाएगा मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अलग-अलग बातें की चर्चा करूँगी तो उपसभापति महोदया, इसके लिये चार घंटे मुझे चाहिये। लेकिन मैं संक्षेप में जो मुख्य-मुख्य बातें उठाऊँगी हैं उन्होंने बिन्दुओं पर कहना चाहती हूँ। जो अभी एच० ई० सी० का रिवाइबल प्लान बी० आई० एफ० आर० के विचाराधीन है, बी० आई० एफ० आर० के समक्ष मामलों के बारे में मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में बता दिया है क्योंकि लोक उद्यमों के संबंध में बी० आई० एफ० आर० द्वारा मात्र लगभग एक वर्ष पहले कार्य शुरू किया गया है। लोगों ने चर्चा की है कि दो साल पहले घोषणा हुई थी और तीन वर्षों से आतशीत हो रही है। लेकिन यह एक वर्ष पूर्व शुरू किया गया है और अभी तक किसी भी मामले में अंतिम निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है। सरकार भी चाहती है, हमारी भी चिंता है कि बी० आई० एफ० आर० व्यवस्था और कारगर हो। कल 24-8-93 को इसी सदन में एच० विल्ट मंत्रालय की परामर्शदात्री समिति में बी० आई० एफ० आर० पर काफी विचार-विमर्श हुआ है। हम लोग भी यही चाहते हैं। बी० आई० एफ० आर० एक क्वाली ऑडीशियल बाडी है और उसकी प्रणाली में कैसे सुधार हो। यह प्रश्न वित्त मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है। जैसे पहले भी कहा गया है कि इसके लिये जो समिति अभी भी उसकी रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो रही है।

श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्ता : मिनिस्टर साहिब, हम लोगों ने यह सवाल नहीं ठठाया है कि बी० आई० एफ० आर० क्वाली ऑडीशियल बाडी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम लोगों का सवाल यह था कि

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं उत्तर दे रही हूँ। मेरे लिये डर प्रश्न का उत्तर देना संभव नहीं है।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the hon. Minister let us know how the Government proposes to ensure that BIFR does not delay in taking a decision. It cannot be said that it is a semi-judicial body. Nor are we discussing the

Goswamy Committee. We want to know what is happening in the BIFR.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The Members should not keep disturbing. It is very unchivalrous of them.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय सदस्य आज जो यह कालिंग क्वेश्चन लाये हैं, आप इसी से समझ लीजिये कि वे किन्तु चिंतित हैं। आज वेस्ट बंगाल के कम से कम 5-6 मंत्री, 20 एम० एल० ए० और उनके एम० पीज और एक्स-एम० पीज, आज की बैठक में मेरे यहां आने वाले थे। मैंने उन्हें आमन्त्रित भी किया था इसी विषय पर बात करने के लिए और यह 15 दिन पहले तय हुआ था लेकिन हमारे माननीय सदस्य आज एकदम इसी के लिए हो गये तो मुझे इसे पोस्टपोन करना पड़ा है। (व्यवधान)

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Her Department had postponed.

श्री टीका प्रिय गोस्वामी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने उनकी बात नहीं मानी इसलिए नाराज़ है। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : माननीय गुरुदास दासगुप्ता जी, मैं आपका नाम तो रही हूँ क्योंकि आपने इसे सूच किया है। इन बातों की ओर संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। एन० आर० एफ० के लिए 2,000 करोड़ या 830 करोड़ रुपये के संबंध में स्थिति यह है कि और अधिक राशि की आशा थी परन्तु यह उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी। इस वर्ष प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि अधिक राशि हम इसमें उपलब्ध कर सकें। एन० आर० एफ० से रिट्रेनिंग, रिडिप्लायमेंट और काउंसिलिंग की योजना अभी तक चालू ही नहीं हुई है। माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है कि इसकी शुरूआत की गई है। यह अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। प्रथम चरण में एन० आर० एफ० की राशि स्वेच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना के लिए भी जा रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : मंत्री महोदया ने खुद अपने वक्तव्य में कहा : (व्यवधान) उनको अपने वक्तव्य में सफाई से कहना चाहिये कि हम इसे करना चाहते हैं लेकिन अभी शुरू नहीं हुई है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : जी नहीं। उपसभापति महोदया, मैंने कहा कि प्रथम चरण हुआ है। अभी द्वितीय, तृतीय आदी है। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा : उनको यह कहना चाहिये कि यह काम आपने रिट्रेनिंग, रिडिप्लायमेंट और काउंसिलिंग का अभी शुरू ही नहीं किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) यह गलत बयानी नहीं करनी चाहिये।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : कोई गलत बयानी नहीं है। आप इसको तोड़-मरोड़ कर रही हैं। टेन्ट एक्जुमिलेटिट लासेज़ हमारे 246 पब्लिक सेक्टर इंटरप्र्राइजेज़ के 18,348 करोड़

रुपये के हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानना चाहा था। जहाँ तक नम्बर आफ वर्कर्स इन 44 सिक सेंट्रल पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज़ के हैं जो बी० आई० एफ० आर० में रजिस्टर्ड हुई हैं, यह करीब-करीब जैसे कि मैने पडले बताया है रजिस्ट्रेशन होने में और संदर्भित होने में, दोनों में फर्क है। संदर्भित भी हुए हैं और रजिस्टर्ड भी हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्ता : यह हम सभी जानते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि

Why sickness is increasing? BIFR is also turning sick. Please protect us

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, I will protect. Let me explain it to her.

यह सवाल पूछ रहे हैं, साधरण सवाल है कि बी० आई० एफ० आर० इसी सिक इंडस्ट्री हो रही है, उसको सफ़्त मिलने चाहिये, पैसे मिलने चाहिये, जो रिकवियरमेंट मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है और इनके कहने के मुताबिक बी० आई० एफ० आर० भी सिक हो रहा है। आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : माननीय सदस्य कृपया का कारण कर-बार पूछ रहे हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि ओम्बोस्मैन टेक्नोलॉजी है, आउटटेस्ट मशीनरी है। (व्यवधान)

श्री सुकोमल खेन : तीन दिन पहले लिखा हुआ जवाब पढ़ रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : महोदया, ओ घाटा चल रहा है, उस घाटे से हम सभी घिरी हैं। मैं मान रही हूँ (व्यवधान)

श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्ता : घाटा चल रहा है लेकिन मेहरबानी कर के यह बोलिये कि घाटा क्यों चल रहा है ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : महोदया, सरकार के द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सरकार ने पैसे नहीं दिये हैं। जहाँ तक वित्तीय सहायता की बात है भारत सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि पेंशन और मजदूरी के लिए पर्याप्त राशि उपलब्ध हो जाए। 1992-93 के बजट प्रकल्पन में कुल 551 करोड़ रुपये प्लांट और नान प्लांट सपोर्ट ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : The Minister of Finance should have been here. We had implored that the Minister of Finance should have been here to explain it. The questions of funding and financing are involved. We raised the issue that there are surplus funds which can be diverted for remodelling and restructuring and money is not coming. This is not within the jurisdiction of her Ministry. Despite

that Government is being represented by the hon. Minister of Industry which is not within her purview. I implore the Leader of the House to kindly understand...

उपसभापति : जहाँ एक सेकेंड, धीरज रखिये। आपने उनसे सवाल पूछा था कि इंडस्ट्री सिक क्यों हो रही है। उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा कि सिक इंडस्ट्री इसलिए हो रही है कि उनकी जो टेक्नालॉजी है...

That is obsolete and that is the reason why they are getting sick. (Interruptions).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Funds should come ... (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You need funding to bring modern technology, for technology upgradation, so that they, do not become sick.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : उपसभापति महोदया, मेरी बात भी तो सुनिये ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : मैं आपकी सुन रही हूँ ... (व्यवधान) मुझे मत सुनने दीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : मैंने कहा कि 5,512 करोड़ रुपये का प्लान और नान-प्लान सपोर्ट था जबकि 1993-94 में यह बढ़कर 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गया। पैसा भी तो दे रहे हैं इसमें। नान-प्लान फंड्स में कमी हुई है और प्लान फंड्स में बढ़ि हुई है जिससे आधुनिकीकरण और नये पूंजी निवेश की गति इसमें बढ़ाई जा रही है ... (व्यवधान) उपसभापति महोदया, सिक पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज़ की बात कही गयी ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala) : They are not financing the public sector. They declare them sick and send them to the BIFR and close them. This is the process which is on. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : At least let me hear what she wants to say. (Interruptions).

SHRI MD. SALIM (West Bengal) : Throughout the day we have discussed it. Several members raised several points. The Minister has come prepared with a list. Even before listening to the questions, answers were prepared. (Interruptions)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : मैं रिप्लाई दे रही हूँ। आप कह रहे हैं कि ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुकोमल खेन : हम लोगों ने जो सवाल उठाये वे उनके बारे में जवाब आना चाहिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : मैंने जो कहती है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ... (व्यवधान) तो उनकी जवाब देना चाहिए।

شری محمد سلیم: سترای جی کہتی ہیں کہ
فائینانس منسٹری... "مداخلت" تو ان کو
جواب دینا چاہیے۔

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: नहीं, नहीं। ऐसा कहा कहा है ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। थोड़ी देर बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) सुन लीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: उपसभापति महोदया, इनके बहुत सारे बिंदु थे जो हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं हैं। उन्हें वे कामसे से हों। उन्हें ... (व्यवधान) या एफ. सी. आई. के हों ... (व्यवधान) उपसभापति महोदया, उसका जवाब मैं कैसे दे सकती हूँ ... (व्यवधान) पब्लिक सेक्टर की चर्चा हुई है ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: That is exactly the point. Many things are beyond her Ministry. Therefore, we wanted the Prime Minister to come. Industry is directly under the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister should come.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, the subject is of great importance. It has a bearing on many departments. And, fortunately and fortuitously, the Prime Minister himself is the Minister for Industry. He should have come to answer the questions. What is the fun of our inflicting cruelty on this hon. lady?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: While expressing sympathy with the hon. Minister, we demand that the Prime Minister should come.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot concede that demand.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We are very unhappy with the reply. (Interruptions). The quality of the reply indicates the total lack of commitment of the Government to public sector and also a conspiracy to kill the public sector in this country. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Without fully hearing the Minister you cannot make such comments, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What is there to hear? The Minister herself is admitting that

there are many things which do not concern her Ministry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Madam, Minister herself has said right at the beginning that this calling-attention is of such a magnitude that it concerns a lot of Ministries. (Interruptions). Just a minute.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: That is why the Prime Minister should come.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: We want the Prime Minister to be here so that it can be taken up seriously. (Interruptions).

उपसभापति: आप मेरी बात भी नहीं सुन रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)

At least listen to me. Mr. Jaipal Reddy, Please listen to me. One minute. (Interruptions).

SHRI JIBON BEHARI ROY: 100 public sector units are referred to the BIFR. Four lakh employees are involved. After two years, the hon. Ministers are saying that nothing has been done. Would she give us an assurance that those industries will be revived, that funds will be provided and the lives of four lakh workers will be saved? Some assurance should come.

THE DEPUTYCHAIRMAN: Just a minute. She said that there are many Ministries involved in it. Now, as far as the public sector is concerned, the problem of workers is there. The problem of workers comes under the Ministry of Labour. But since the industries are closing, that is why the workers are out. So the basic problem, the nodal problem is that the industry should not close. Then there would be no problem for the labour. The other problem is that there should be money. (Interruptions).

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: उपसभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति: आप उनके बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, the Prime Minister is the nodal person who could answer this question. (Interruptions). What is this? (Interruptions).

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: उपसभापति जी, जहाँ तक ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति: आप उनके बोलने दीजिए।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर: जो शुरू में किया गया था (व्यवधान)

† [] Transliteration in Arabic script.

We have other business also. Let her speak

उपसभापति : आप जरा उनकी बात सुन लीजिए । आप सुनह से बैठे हैं ।

first. (*Interruptions*). I am not going to permit this kind of commentary. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, we are not blaming Krishna Sahi Ji. We have every sympathy for her because it is beyond her to comprehend the problem. It involves the entire Government, particularly, the Ministry of Finance and the Prime Minister. Since the Prime Minister is not here and he opted out of the House, there is no reason why we should listen to such an argument which does not satisfy us. (*Interruptions*), The Prime Minister should have come(*Interruptions*).

श्री सुखोमल सेन : सुनना बेकार है ।

श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्ता : सुनना बेकार है ।

उपसभापति : माधव सुन लीजिए, खार खो सके ।

SHRIS. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, as a protest against the Prime Minister's absence and indifference, we stage a walk-out. (*At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Madam, this is another thing. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If you do not want to listen, that is a different thing. Let her speak. I will allow her to speak. (*Interruptions*) You may not hear her. I want to hear what she has to say. I will listen to her. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Madam, we are not satisfied with her reply and, therefore, we stage a walk-out.

(*At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber*)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, as a matter of profound shock and protest because of the absence of the Prime Minister, who holds charge of the Ministry of Industry, we are walking out

(*At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Anyway, I will listen to the Minister.

बेलिये कृष्णा जी, आप बेलिये ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा खाड़ी : उपसभापति जी, जैसा मैंने कहा(*व्यवधान*)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया ...(*व्यवधान*)

उपसभापति : यह पूरा तो कर लें ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा खाड़ी : ...कि कुछ मुद्दे ठाये गये थे, जिसकी चर्चा हमने की है । जैसे तभी ...(*व्यवधान*)

उपसभापति : जिन्होंने उठाये थे, वे चले गये । आप क्यों अपना समय वेस्ट कर रही हैं । समय नहीं है और इसके बाद कश्मीर का विषय भी है । जो कुछ आपको कहना है, वह संक्षेप में कह दीजिए, ताकि मामला लामो न बने ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा खाड़ी : संत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी—जैसे कि कहा गया है कि लेबर की छटनी होगी—लेबर की छटनी नहीं हुई ।

संत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि अनवायबल रूग्ण उद्यमों का भार हमारी गरीब जनता ही को उठाना पड़ेगा । इसलिए 7,340 करोड़ रुपये का एकमुल्टिट लास रूग्ण केंद्रीय लोक उद्यमों द्वारा खो चुका है ।

बी० आई० एफ० आर० एक ऐसा इंडिपेंडेंट क्वासी-जुडिशियल बॉडी है—जिसकी मैंने चर्चा की है । तो हम इतना कहना चाहते हैं कि नई जो हमारी औद्योगिक नीति—आज मुझे स्मरण है कि जब राजीव गांधी, हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने नई शिक्षा नीति के लिए कार्यान्वयन किया था, तो इसी तरह से विपक्ष के लोगों ने हम लोगों के साथ सहयोग बिलकुल नहीं किया और उसका परिणाम आपको मालूम है ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और जिन लोगों ने अपने-अपने बिंदु ...(*व्यवधान*)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मेडम ...(*व्यवधान*)

उपसभापति : सब आप क्या कह रहे हैं ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : महोदया, कुछ विपक्ष के सहयोगियों ने बहिर्गमन किया है । मैंने बहिर्गमन नहीं किया । कुछ हमारे सिद्धांत हैं ।

केवल इस बात पर कि प्रधान मंत्री नहीं आये, मैं बहिर्गमन उचित नहीं मानता । परंतु इसका खर्च यह भी नहीं है कि जो कुछ जवान मंत्री जी ने दिया है, उससे हम संतुष्ट हैं कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला और खास तौर से उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि दो साल की बजाय एक साल पहले केवल शर्तों की बार्ता शुरू हुई है और किसी भी मसले पर फैसला नहीं कर सके ।

यह खुर इस बात का सबूत है, यह सरकार मानती है कि वह इस विषय में विफल रही है । उन्होंने जीने-पीने करके संत में ऊह दिया है कि हम मजदूरों की छटनी नहीं करेंगे ।

मेडम, मैं आपसे उम्मीद में बड़ा हूँ या छोटा हूँ, मैं नहीं जानता,

लेकिन आपके शब्दों पर जहाँ तक विश्वास करने की बात है आपके शब्दों पर कम से कम में विश्वास नहीं कर सकता।

प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ आकर कहते या वित्त मंत्री यहाँ आकर कहते, तो मैं विश्वास कर लेता। लेकिन अब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके शब्दों पर भी शक नहीं करोगे, विश्वास नहीं होता और कारण है कि आज भी बहुत से वर्कर्स निकाले जा रहे हैं और उनमें से किसी को भी आज तक लगने ट्रेनिंग मेजा नहीं है। अगर आप आज भी कहते कि इनको ट्रेनिंग मेजा मिलेगा। मतोदया, एक आपसे भी शिकायत करनी है। कम से कम मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से जो कार्रवाई अटेंशन दिया गया था वह फाइनांस मिनिस्टर को दिया गया था और उसमें था

fairly to provide sufficient funds etc.

शक बदल दिया गया। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन्होंने क्या दिया लेकिन मुझे जहाँ तक जानकारी है, उन्हें भी दिया था, तो यदि फाइनांस मिनिस्टर के साथ में यह होता तो शायद हमको संतोषजनक उत्तर मिल सकता था। हाँ, मनमोहन सिंह जी पढ़ा हुए राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, वित्त मंत्री हैं, उनसे कुछ सच में आ सकता था। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि बेचारी एक बहन को खड़ा कर दिया गया है। शायद प्रधान मंत्री जवाब देना नहीं चाहते थे। वित्त मंत्री जी की भी हिम्मत नहीं थी। उन्होंने कहा कि घड़ा किसी और के मन्थे फोड़ दो। तो हम बेचारी सीपी-मार्दी महिला के मन्थे फोड़ दिया गया है, जो कि उचित नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जाक लाउट किए बिना ये भी अपने दल की ओर से पूरे जोर के साथ अपना प्रोटेस्ट रजिस्टर करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति : ऐसा है कि कार्रवाई अटेंशन चेयरमैन साहब ने एडमिट किया, सरकार को मेजा। सरकार जो मुनासिब समझती है जिस मंत्रालय से उसको जवाब देना चाहिए सरकार ने वह मंत्रालय को दिया। यह हम लोग हिसाब नहीं करने हैं चेयर हिसाब नहीं करती है कि कौन-सा मंत्री जवाब देगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : हमने जो कार्रवाई अटेंशन दिया है why you have changed it.

उपसभापति : वेंज नहीं हुआ, पब्लिक सेक्टर का था इसलिए पब्लिक सेक्टर को चला गया।

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I wish to mention only one point. I will take half-a-minute. See, in economics we have learnt there are five factors of production----- man, money, machines, land and materials. Even if you gave them all or make them available, there was one thing, the most important element which was missing in the Governmental activity and that was professional management. That professional management was not available to these public sector undertakings

and this is one of the factors responsible for failure and sickness because most of the companies were managed by IAS officers: they were not professionally trained They were not tuned. They had no attitude They had never seen the face of a labourer or machine or anything related to it. So I construe that it was a major blunder on the part of the Government not to have professionals to manage these public sector undertakings, and huge funds were lost.

Everything will be lost unless you have professional management in these public sector undertakings. Thank you

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now we will take up the Statutory Resolution and the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1993 for consideration. Before that, we have two messages from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1993.

(II) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1993.

SECRETARY-GENE RAI: Madam. I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha :—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1993.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1993.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Madam, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.