

example should be set that this kind of totally uncivilised behaviour would not be tolerated by the society. That is the most important thing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up the Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Problems being faced by Mills running under National Textiles Corporation and action taken by the Government in regard thereto

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I call the Attention of the Minister of Textiles to the problems being faced by the mills running under the National Textiles Corporation and the action taken by Government in regard thereto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : Madam Deputy Chairman, the National Textile Corporation has been incurring massive losses since its inception due mainly to old machinery, low productivity, surplus labour force, high raw material costs, low capacity utilisation and so on. National Textile Corporation has, thus, accumulated a cash loss of Rs. 2300 crores (Prov.) upto 31st March, 1993 of which Rs. 1800 crores have been reimbursed by the Government through loans. Government has also waived/subsidised payment of interest amounting to Rs. 1163 crores on the loans given to National Textile Corporation. The severe burden imposed upon the national exchequer by this performance of National Textile Corporation called for new initiatives in order to ensure its continued survival.

Government have, therefore, approved a strategy to turn around the mills of National Textile Corporation. The key elements of the strategy are selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus workforce through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS). The question of closure or retention of the individual mills of NTC shall only be taken up after assessing the impact of labour rationalisation currently being effected through VRS and other relevant factors on their viability. Such a decision would only be taken after exhausting all other options and protecting the interests of the workers. Government are accordingly willing to support any concrete and financially viable proposal for the cooperativisation of mills of NTC provided it has the consent of all parties concerned.

The Turn Around Strategy provides an outlay of Rs. 689 crores for rationalisation of surplus officers, employees and workers, Rs. 533 crores for selective modernisation, Rs. 200 crores to meet the requirement of liquidity during the period of transition of implementation of the Turn Around Strategy and Rs. 50 crores for the creation of a Rehabilitation Fund for re-training and redeployment of the rationalised employees. The Modernisation Plan would lead to the induction of imported production technology to improve the present levels of utilisation and productivity in order to maximise contribution level on existing product mix and also increased production of high value added products. Such modernisation, accompanied by reduction of surplus work force and appropriate financial restructuring, is expected to result in the turn around of National Textile Corporation at the end of three years.

The Turn Around Strategy has already been put into implementation. The Voluntary Retirement Scheme has been well received; modernisation schemes with an outlay of Rs. 40.07 crores are under implementation; an amount of Rs. 100 crores

has been released to National Textile Corporation during 1992-93 in addition to normal budgetary support, to meet its requirement of interim liquidity, schemes for the training and rehabilitation of workers rationalised under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme have been drawn up and approved and are already under implementation.

However, seven of the nine Subsidiary Corporations under National Textile Corporation, have been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR is expected to determine and enforce measures for the revival of these companies with the consent and concurrence of all parties concerned.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Madam, the statement of the hon. Minister is not based on facts, does not speak the truth and tries to hide the plan of the Government to surreptitiously close down about 34 NTC mills in the country and off-load about 70,000 workers of our country. The Minister states that a decision has not been taken whether to close or keep them and such a decision would only be taken after exhausting all other options and protecting the interests of the workers. That means that the Government says that a decision to close down the mills has not been taken. This is a statement which I would like to challenge on the floor of the House. The National Textile Corporation, holding company, had sent a fax message to the subsidiaries in the country, including the WBABO situated in Calcutta. At the end of the fax message, it is categorically stated that the cotton which is being collected to be delivered to the mills for production should not be given to those mills which are slated for closure or merger. Let me read this, Madam. This is a fax sent by Mr. R. L. Kapur from the NTC, New Delhi. At the end, it is stated, "The release of this cotton should not be to the mills which are either slated for closure or merger". This means that the Government is directing the NTC management to withhold the supply of cotton to those units which

it considers to be meant for closure or merger. Therefore, the cotton supply is being suspended and this is being done to close the production, to close the mills, without declaring closure. A method that used to be taken recourse to by the private sector is now being taken recourse to by the Ministry of Textiles violating all the labour laws in the country.

Secondly, there is another piece of information, another telex message, from Mr. N. M. Jain, General Manager-Finance, to all the subsidiaries, including that which is situated in Calcutta. In this telex message, Mr. Jain categorically states that the credit will be given—credit means working capital—the working capital has been arranged by the holding company to run the mills. It is categorically stated—I quote—"The credit will be given only to the viable mills. The NTC will certify the names of the mills which are going to be viable". This means that the death certificate is being prepared before the patient is dead.

Therefore, Madam, the hon. Minister of State for Textiles is misleading the House. The Government has already decided to close down the mills and it is taking the course of a surreptitious strategy so that it can take Parliament by surprise, it can take the trade unions by surprise, it can create a situation when the closure of the mills becomes a fait accompli. Madam, let me just give one or two examples. At the present moment of time, there is a mill in Lucknow which has been closed by the NTC, violating an order of the Labour Department of the Uttar Pradesh Government. The Labour Department of the Uttar Pradesh Government has declared the closure illegal on 2nd January, 1993. Even this decision of the State Government, under which the NTC comes, is being violated. At the present moment, production is suspended in a number of mills in the country including three mills in West Bengal. Production has come to a standstill. The main reason is that there is either no money to procure cotton or no money to pay wages.

In West Bengal, Madam, eleven textile mills were producing much below their capacity because they did not have cotton. This was the situation three months back. Last month they could get some money to procure cotton but at that point of time they did not have the money to pay wages to the workers. Therefore, the Government is playing a dangerous game, a dangerous game to close down the NTC mills. What is the reason? The Government has a definite strategy and that definite strategy is to close down the NTC mills step by step and hand over the textile market to the tycoons like Reliance, Bombay Dyeing, Century, etc. It is the game of the Government. In the name of lack of viability, absence of viability, it has undertaken the job of surrendering the entire textiles, the supply of entire textiles, to the private sector undertakings; otherwise, how can the Government explain the situation? The NTC was set up in the 'seventies'. There were 125 mills. The reason for taking over the mills by the NTC was obsolescence. These mills were rendered sick by the managements and the Government had taken over these mills to run them and produce low-value textiles for the common people. That was the strategy for taking over the 125 textile mills. But let us examine it in detail.

What was the amount of money that the Government had spent to modernise these units which were made sick by their own delinquent managements? Since 1968 the Government had spent only Rs. 432 crores or Rs. 433 crores in all for 125 mills which were sick once upon a time and which were left by the delinquent managements. Why were no more funds given? Why didn't the Government spend enough funds to modernise these mills which the Government had taken over with one old declaration that it should be made viable and there should be Government funds to make these units viable? Why were no funds forthcoming? This is not the full story. It is not that only Rs. 432 crores were spent. The full story lies elsewhere. In 1986 there was a five

year plan initiated by the Ministry of Textiles and Government of India. They had allotted Rs. 750 crores and the fund was called 'Textile Modernisation Fund'. It had Rs. 750 crores. The IDBI was the nodal agency. What was found at the end of the third year? It was found that the IDBI had allotted Rs. 883 crores for modernisation. It was a very good news. They had increased their sum. But out of that Rs. 833 crores—Madam, you believe it or not—only Rs. 43 crores were given to the NTC. The rest of the funds, which was around Rs. 840 crores, was made over to the private sector. When the Government did not have the funds to modernise its own mills which were taken over as sick, there was enough funds to give to the private sector. This is where the conspiracy begins. We don't have funds for the NTC but we do have funds to give money at a very low rate of interest to the private sector. Why was it done? Why was public money, Government money, bank's money allowed to be diverted to the private sector? Therefore, the argument of obsolescence is a manipulated argument. These mills have been deliberately made sick. Funds were withheld. Fund meant for the NTC have been diverted to some other people. Therefore, it is not that the NTC is sick because of the trade unions, it is not that the NTC is sick because they don't have orders, it is not that the NTC is sick because productivity is low; NTC is sick because the Government had decided to make it sick. That is the deliberate attempt on their part. This is number one charge, against them, by me.

Secondly, what was the suggestion of the NTC to make it viable? The NTC suggested that the total production of janata cloth should be increased from 100 million square metres to 150 million square metres. The NTC wanted to increase the production. The NTC was meant to produce low value textiles for the common people for whom the Minister has enough tears. In the Question Hour the Minister was speaking for the people living below

the poverty line and he said that the NTC was meant to produce low value textiles for the common people, for the people who are below the line of sustenance. That was the election manifesto of the Congress party. The NTC wanted to produce 150 million square metres of cloth instead of 100 million square metres. But the Textiles Ministry did not give the permission and because of that a large part of its installed capacity was idle. So, the idle capacity was there because you did not allow the NTC to produce janata cloth. This is the second factor by which the NTC has been turned sick today.

Thirdly, the DGS&D and the Defence Department used to purchase a large consignment of their textile requirement from the NTC mills. For that there was a system that the NTC would be given preference as a single tender system. There was a system called 'single tender system'. The NTC used to produce and supply a large volume of the textile requirement of the Defence Department. Suddenly, that system was changed. The protagonists of free trade economy, the protagonists of free market asked the NTC to compete with the most modern mills with its obsolete machinery. They wanted the NTC to compete with the modern mills. But they did not give funds to modernise its machinery. As a result the total supply of NTC to the Defence Department has nearly been half. That is the reason why the NTC is sick today. The NTC is sick because you did not give funds. The NTC is sick because the modernisation fund was diverted to private sector. The NTC is sick because you did not want them to produce enough janata cloth for the people. The NTC is sick because it was not allowed to supply textiles to the DGS&D and to the Ministry of Defence. That is why the NTC is on the verge of collapse. It is not that they have decided to close down 20 or 30 mills because those were on the verge of collapse. The reason for the collapse is a calculated strategy on the part of the Government to liquidate the NTC. What is the situation? The more we are civilized the more ill-clad are the

people of our country. The more ill-clad the people of our country are, because low value textile is not being produced. Madam, three years back the per capita consumption of textiles in our country was 8 metre and today the per capita consumption of cloth in our country has gone down to a little less than 7 metres. Madam, I was a member of the National Commission for Rural Labour. A survey was conducted about the consumption of textiles by the families belonging to the agricultural workers. The survey report says—that was not a report of the Leftist party—90 per cent of the women folk belonging to landless agricultural labour families of the country do not have more than one *sari* and 95 per cent of the male members of the landless agricultural labour families do not have more than one *dhoti*. Seventy per cent of the children are ill-clad. The consumption of cloth has come down because you are producing less. The low value textiles are only produced by N.T.C. mills and N.T.C. mills are suspending production. They have been asked to suspend production because they don't have money; they don't have the working capital and they have a corrupt management. More corrupt are the officials in the Ministry of Textiles. As a result the NTC is on the verge of a total collapse. This is an anti-social strategy of the Ministry of Textiles. What is the repercussion of the step-by-step closing down of the NTC mills? We will have less cheap cloth. Common people belong to the low-income group and they will face a price rise. During the last one year, cotton production has gone down, cotton consumption has gone down and the price of low-value textile has increased by 25 per cent. We are not interested in Bombay Dyeing. Neither are we interested in Reliance. Reliance has increased its profits because it has been allowed to exploit the textile market. It has been given privileges. As a result the entire textile market is being exploited by the tycoons. The NTC is a medium-sized industry and it is on the verge of collapse. A time will come when

there will be less production of janata cloth and as a result cloth consumption will come down and the people of the country will be less clad than they had been five years back or three years back. In conclusion, I request the hon. Minister to let us know whether it is a fact that a Textile Fund was set up in 1986. Is it a fact that 90 per cent of that fund was diverted to the private sector? Who is going to explain that? Who is responsible for it? The bank funds were utilised by the private sector. Who allowed it? He has to explain why enough funds had not been given to the NTC for modernisation. This is my first question. The second: He speaks of Rs. 535 crores for the revitalisation programme of the NTC. Where from is the fund coming? He speaks of the amount, but refrains from naming the source. I know, the Textile Ministry had approached the World Bank for funds to modernise the NTC. The World Bank refused. They had one condition. They were interested in giving funds if the NTC was privatised. Since the demand of the World Bank was not met, it was not given. They proposed to do it after some years; after NTC is liquidated. At this point of time since they cannot privatise the NTC, the World Bank refused to give the money. I know, the IDBI refused to give funds. The IDBI or some organisation diverted the entire fund to the private sector in 1986. Now it has decided that it will not give funds for modernisation. My second question is: Where from the funds for modernisation of the NTC will come. How long will the Government take to modernise it? I believe the Government is interested in paying the funeral charges, but it is not interested in paying the hospital expenses for nursing the health of the ailing patient. I would like to know, when the fund will come, who will give the fund and how much time it will take to modernise. My third question is: Is it true that employees under the name of Voluntary Retirement Scheme are being retrenched forcibly? The Voluntary Retirement Scheme is a voluntary thing. But it is being implemented

in such a way that the workers are being threatened that if they don't sign the application, tomorrow they will be thrown out of the factory, they will not be allowed to enter the factory. I would like to know, how the Voluntary Retirement Scheme is being implemented. My fourth question is: Why are they surreptitiously executing this plan? Why are they not taking the trade unions into confidence? Why are they not discussing it? Why are they not exploring the possibility of selling fixed assets, obsolete fixed assets? I do not say that the viable fixed assets should be sold. Why are they not discussing the question of selling the obsolete fixed assets apart from land? If they have decided to sell off the surplus land of the NTC mills, what is the modality? I apprehend that if the job of sale of the land is given to the NTC management, there will be exchange of commission payment and that is going to impair seriously the interests of the mills. So, I would like to know as to what the mechanism is if they would like to sell this land, how that is going to be done and, in what way, that will be done so as to assist the modernisation plan. Lastly, Madam, my question is, is it true that the Government has already decided to close down 14 mills—I have the list with me—and that it has also decided to close down 20 more mills under the slogan of 'merger'? I would like to know from the Minister as to who the author of this pernicious Textiles Policy of the country is which is not only against the working class but also against the common people and it also runs counter to the promise that the Congress has given in the last election. Thank you, Madam.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : मोहतरम, इस कालिग एडेशन के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है उससे तमाम बातें साफ नहीं होती हैं और इस सिलसिले में श्री गुफ्दाम दासगुप्त जी ने जो बातें कही हैं मेरे ख्याल में वह सही हैं। उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मुकदमे में 87-88 करोड़ की आबादी हो जहाँ ज्यादातर

लोग सूती कपड़ा पहनना चाहते हैं, उसको सूती कपड़ा पहनने को नहीं मिलता तो टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री बचेंगे कैसे और इस सवाल का जो बुनियादी पहलू है वह यह है कि गांव के लोगों की कुश्ती खरीद बिल्कुल बर्बाद हो गई है। एक कपड़े से ज्यादा वे खरीद नहीं सकते हैं जब तक कि वह फट नहीं जाता है। इसलिए गांवों के लोगों की गरीबी दूर करने के लिये जो कदम सरकार को बहुत पहले उठाने चाहिये थे वह नहीं उठाये गये। बसिक लैण्ड रिफार्म नहीं किया गया जिसकी वजह से गरीबों की गरीबी घटने के बजाय बढ़ती चली गई। गरीबी हटाने के तारे लगते रहे कि हम गरीबी हटाएंगे। लेकिन गांव के लोगों की कपड़ा खरीदने की ताकत नहीं बढ़ी है। ऐसी हालत में पैसावार ज्यादा कैसे हो सकती है। बाकी बातें तो छोड़ दीजिये। इस कम्पिटिशन के दौर में माडरनाइजेशन की जरूरत है, इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन सिर्फ यही कहना कि मोडरनाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मिलेंसिक हो गई है पूरी बात नहीं होगी। इसके दूसरे भी बहुत सारे पहलू हैं। मैं कह रहा था लैण्ड रिफार्म के सिलसिले में जो कुछ हुआ है जितनी जमीनें बांटी गई हैं, सरकारों इकूमत के हिसाब के मुताबिक 19 परसेंट सिर्फ पश्चिमी बंगाल में जमीन बांटी गई है। बाकी जगह इस मामले को नजरअन्दाज करके हालात को बिगड़ने दिया गया है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस सिलसिले में टेक्सटाइल मिनिस्ट्री कुछ कर सकती है या नहीं, मगर यही सबसे बड़ा मसला है। अब एन टी सी. बनने के बाद इनके बाव्यात को रिब्यू किया जाये तो वे सारी खराबियां निकल आयेगी जिनका जिक्र श्री गुरुदाम दामगुप्त ने किया है। कोई कारखाना सरकार से लेती है तो पहल बात देखने को यह आती है कि उसमें अफसरों की भरमार हो जाती है। उनकी जरूरत है या नहीं है यह कोई देखने वाला नहीं होता है। इस तरह से टोप हेवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से काम शुरू होता है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि शुरू से ही धाया लगने लगता है। कभी पसा नहीं होता है, कभी कपाम नहीं होती है, कभी आर्डर नहीं होता है। तरह तरह की बातें होती हैं जिनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है, कोई जांच

नहीं होती है और इसके लिये कोई मशीनरी भी सेट नहीं की गई है जो इसको देखे कि कारखाना वायबल है और उसकी वायबिलिटी के मामले में कोई रुकावट तो पैदा नहीं हो रही है और उनको दूर किया जाये। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल एक एग्जिमेंट हुआ था। यह बात तय पाई गई थी कि भारत सरकार के तमाम कारखानों को चार हिस्सों में बांट दिया जाये।

(a) Mills which have potential for profit and have made cash profit have been identified; (b) Mills which are in the margin of viability; (c) Mills which are to be faded out as a result of amalgamation, merger, etc.; (d) Mills which are identified for closure.

अब इस सिलसिले में जो स्कीम बनी उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल-दरामत हुआ नहीं। आज श्री मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में बताया है कि 60 सिक मिलों को बी. आई. एफ. आर. में रेफर कर दिया गया है। यहां से सत्रुंलर भेजे जा रहे हैं। कारखानों को बंद करने के लिये। सब यह समझ में नहीं आता कि वे कौन से कारखाने हैं। अगर बी. आई. एफ. आर. में वे कारखाने रेफर किये गये हैं तो उनको बंद करना हो तो जब तक बी. आई. एफ. आर. का फैसला नहीं हो जाता तब तक बंद करना चाहिये या उनके अनावा कुछ और कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं। यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है। मेरे पास एक सत्रुंलर की कपी है। जिसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"Kindly refer your fax No. D.O. No. 18011/1/93 NTC(I) regarding time-bound Action Plan for closure/merger of units as per Government decision. Action Plan sent through courier today for perusal and approval. Warm regards,
(S. K. CHAKRAVORTHY) C.M.D."

यह सत्रुंलर फैसला है कि कारखाने को बंद कर दो। अब सवाल यह है कि जब बी. आई. एफ. आर. में रेफर किया है तो जैसा मंत्री जी बताते हैं कि उसको वापस लेने का अधिकार

नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा क्या कानून हो सकता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में सीरियस है और हजारों मजदूरों की रोटी बचाना चाहती है और यह चाहती है कि ये कारखाने वाइबल हो जायें तो टेक्सटाइल पालिसी बदलने की जरूरत है। टेक्सटाइल पालिसी बदलने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस पूरे मामले पर विचार करने के लिये डेट्रल ट्रेड यूनियनों से बातचीत की जाये। उसमें अगर प्राबलम समझ में आ जाये तो फिर उसके मुताबिक कदम उठाये जायें। मजदूर अगर वाइबल रिटायरमेंट स्कीम के तहत दरखास्त करते हैं तो उसको ऐसा ही दीजिये, उस पर मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। हालांकि एक वक्त था, जब उस पर हम लोगों को ऐतराज हुआ कि ऐसा क्यों होगा। पैसा पा करके, महंगाई का जो आलम है, उसमें 40-50 हजार रुपये भी अगर एक आदमी को मिलता है तो मुश्किल से 40-50 महीने उसका खर्च चलेगा। उसके बाद वह और उसके बाल-बच्चे कहाँ जायेंगे? तो अगर कारखाने बंद होते हैं तो उन मजदूरों का सुत्कबिल क्या होगा, इसके बारे में सरकार सोचती नहीं है। सुत्क में भ्रष्टाचार काफी बढ़ी हुई है क्या इससे यह महंगाई और बढ़ नहीं जायेगी? इसलिए मैं इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन के सिलसिले में सरकार की तबज्जह इस मामले की तरफ दिलाते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार तमाम केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन लीडरों के साथ बैठे। यूनियन यह चाहती है कि कारखाने बंद न हों, उनमें नुकसान न हो, मजदूर रीक से काम करें और उनको कानून के मुताबिक तनख्वाह मिले। इसके अलावा हमारी कोई दूसरी मांग नहीं है। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि बंद कारखानों में उनको बैठकर तनख्वाह दी जाये और न हम यह चाहते हैं कि कारखानों को बंद करके मजदूरों को सड़कों पर झूठे मन्ने के लिये छोड़ दिया जाये। हुकूमत को सहबंद टेक्सटाइल पालिसी में ट्रेड यूनियनों की तरफ से पूरा-पूरा तालमेल मिलेगा लेकिन जैसा कि मुख्तार गुप्ता जी ने बताया कि तमाम सारे नसाइल जो इंटरकनेक्टेड हैं, अगर उन तमाम बातों को एक साथ जोड़कर इस पर फसला नहीं किया गया तो किसी सही फैसले पर हम लोग नहीं पहुँच सकेंगे और टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को बचा नहीं सकेंगे मुझे इसका हो कहना है।

† [श्री محمد امين (پشچمی بنگال) :
محترمہ - اس کاننگ انیشن کے جواب میں مترو جی نے جو بیان دیا ہے اس سے تمام باتیں صاف نہیں ہوتی ہیں اور اس سلسلے میں شری گوروداس داس کہتا جی نے جو باتیں کہی ہیں۔ میرے خیال میں وہ صحیح ہیں۔ میں ان باتوں کو دھڑانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں۔ لیکن یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس ملک میں ۸۷-۸۸ کروڑ کی آبادی ہو۔ جہاں زیادہ تر لوگ سوئی کپڑا پہننا چاہتے ہوں ان کو سوئی کپڑا پہننے کو نہیں ملتا تو ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری پیچھے کیسے۔ اور اس سوال کا جو بنیادی پہلو ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ گلوں کے لوگوں کی قوت خرید بالکل برباد ہو گئی ہے۔ ایک کپڑے سے زیادہ وہ خرید نہیں سکتے ہیں جب تک کہ وہ بھٹ نہیں جاتا ہے اسلئے وہ گلوں کی غریبی دور کرنے کیلئے جو قدم سرکار کو بہت پہلے اٹھانے چاہئے تھے وہ نہیں اٹھائے گئے بیسک لینڈ ریفرم نہیں کیا گیا۔ جسکی وجہ سے غریبوں کی غریبی گھٹنے کے بجائے بڑھتی چلی گئی۔ غریب مٹانے کے نعرے لگتے رہے کہ ہم غریبی مٹائیں گے۔ لیکن گلوں کے لوگوں کی کپڑا خریدنے کی طاقت نہیں بڑھی ہے۔ ایسی حالت میں پیداوار زیادہ کیسے ہو سکتی ہے۔ باقی باتیں تو چھوڑ دیجئے اس کمیشن کے دور میں مائڈرنائزیشن کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس سے

کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔ لیکن صرف یہی کہنا کہ ماڈرنائزیشن نہیں ہوا ہے اس لئے ملیں سک ہو گئی ہیں پوری بات نہیں ہو گئی۔ اسکے دوسرے بھی بہت سارے پہلو ہیں۔ میں کہہ رہا تھا لینڈ ریفرم کے سلسلے میں جو کچھ ہوا ہے جتنی زمین بانٹی گئی ہے مرکزی حکومت کے حساب کے مطابق ۱۹ پرسینٹ صرف پشچمی بنگال میں زمین بانٹی گئی ہے۔ باقی جگہ اس معاملے کو نظر انداز کر کے حالات کو بگڑنے دیا گیا ہے۔ میں نہیں جانتا کہ اس سلسلے میں ٹیکسٹائل منسٹری کچھ کر سکتی ہے یا نہیں کر سکتی ہے۔ مگر یہی سب سے بڑا مسئلہ ہے۔ اب این۔ ٹی۔ سی۔ بننے کے بعد اتنے واقعات کو ریویو کیا جائے تو وہ ساری خرابیاں نکل آئیں گی جن کا ذکر شری گرو داس داس گپتا نے کیا ہے۔ کوئی کارخانہ سرکار لے لیتی ہے تو پہلی بات دیکھنے میں یہ آتی ہے کہ اسمیں افسروں کی بھرمار ہو جاتی ہے۔ انکی ضرورت ہے یا نہیں ہے یہ کوئی دیکھنے والا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح ٹاپ ہیوی ایڈمنسٹریشن سے کام شروع ہوتا ہے اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ شروع سے ہی گھاٹا لگنے لگتا ہے۔ کبھی پیسہ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ کبھی کپاس نہیں ہوتا ہے کبھی آرڈر نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ طرح طرح کی باتیں ہوتی ہیں جنکی کوئی

سنوائی نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ کوئی جانچ نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ اور اسکیلنے کوئی مشینری بھی سیٹ نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ جو اس کو دیکھے کہ کارخانہ رائیٹ ہے اور اسکی رائیلیٹی کے واسطے میں کوئی روکوٹ تو پیدا نہیں ہو رہی ہے اور ان کو دور کیا جائے۔ مثال کے طور پر میں آپکو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے سال ایک اگریمنٹ ہوا تھا۔ یہ بات طے پاٹی گئی تھی کہ بھارت سرکار کے تمام کارخانوں کو چار حصوں میں بانٹ دیا جائے۔

(a) Mills which have potential for profit and has made cash profit have been identified; (b) Mills which are in the margin of viability; (c) Mills which are to be faded out as a result of amalgamation, merger, etc.; (d) Mills which are identified for closure.

شری محمد امین (جاری): اب اس سلسلے میں جو اسکیم بنی اس پر پوری طرح سے عمل درآمد ہوا نہیں۔ آج بھی منتری جی نے اپنے بیان میں بتایا کہ ۶۰ سک ملوں کو بی۔ آئی۔ ایف۔ آر۔ میں ریفر کر دیا گیا ہے۔ یہاں سے سرکولر بھیجے جا رہے ہیں۔ کارخانوں کو بند کرنے کیلئے۔ اب یہ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ یہ کونسے کارخانے ہیں۔ اگر بی۔ آئی۔ ایف۔ آر۔ میں یہ کارخانے ریفر کئے گئے ہیں تو انکو بند کرنا ہو تو جب تک بی۔ آئی۔ ایف۔ آر۔ کا فیصلہ نہیں ہو جاتا تب تک ویٹ کرنا چاہئے یا ان کے علاوہ کچھ اور

کارخانے بند ہو رہے ہیں یہ بات سمجھہ میں نہیں آرہی ہے۔ میرے پاس ایک سرکار کی کاپی ہے جس میں لکھا ہوا ہے :

"Kindly refer you fax No. D.O. No. 18011/1/93 NTC(I) regarding time-bound Action Plan for closure/merger of units as per Government decision (). Action Plan sent through courier today for persual and approval.
Warm regards,

S. K. CHAKRAVORTHY, C.M.D."

یہ کثیر فیصلہ ہے کہ کارخانے کو بند کر دو۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ جب بی۔ آئی۔ ایف۔ آر۔ میں ریفر کیا ہے تو جیسا منتری جی بتاتے ہیں کہ اسکو واپس لینے کا ادھیکار نہیں ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایسا کیا قانون ہو سکتا ہے۔ اگر گورنمنٹ اس معاملہ میں سیریس ہے اور ہزاروں مزدوروں کی روٹی بچانا چاہتی ہے اور یہ چاہتی ہے کہ یہ کارخانے واپس آجائے تو ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی بدلنے کیلئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ اس پورے معاملے پر وچار کرنے کیلئے سینٹرل ٹریڈ یونینز سے بات چیت کی جائے۔ اس میں اگر پرابلم سمجھہ میں آجائے تو پھر اسکے مطابق قدم اٹھائے جائیں۔ مزدور اگر والنٹیری ریٹائر مینٹ اسکیم کے تحت درخواست کرتے ہیں تو اسکو پیسہ دیدیجئے اسپر مجھے

کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے۔ حالانکہ ایک وقت تھا جب اسپر ہم لوگوں کو اعتراض ہوا کہ ایسا کیوں ہوگا۔ پیسہ پا کر کے۔ مہنگائی کا جو عالم ہے اس میں ۴۔۵ ہزار روپیہ بھی اگر ایک آدمی کو ملتا ہے تو مشکل سے ۴۔۵ مہینے اسکا خرچ چلے گا۔ اسکے کے بعد وہ اور اسکے بال بچے کہاں جائینگے۔ تو اگر کارخانے بند ہوتے ہیں تو ان مزدوروں کا مستقبل کیا ہوگا۔ اسکے بارے میں سرکار سوچتی نہیں ہے۔ ملک میں بھینکر بیکاری بڑھی ہوئی ہے کیا اس سے یہ بیکاری اور نہیں بڑھے جائیگی اسلئے میں اس کالنگ اٹینشن کے سلسلے میں سرکار کی توجہ اس معاملہ کی طرف دلاتے ہوئے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار تمام کینڈریہ ٹریڈ یونینوں کے لیڈروں کے ساتھ بیٹھے۔ یونینیں یہ چاہتی ہیں کہ کارخانے بند نہ ہوں۔ ان میں نقصان نہ ہو۔ مزدور ٹھیک سے کام کریں اور ان کو قانون کے مطابق تنخواہ ملے۔ اسکے علاوہ ہماری کوئی دوسری مانگ نہیں ہے۔ ہم یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ بند کارخانوں میں انکو بیٹھکر تنخواہ دی جائے اور نہ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ کارخانوں کو بند کر کے مزدوروں کو سڑکوں پر بھوکوں مرنے کے لئے چھوڑ دیا جائے۔

حکومت کو صحتمند ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی میں ٹریڈ یونینوں کی طرف سے پورا پورا تعاون ملے گا۔ لیکن جیسا کہ گروداس گپتا جی نے بتایا کہ تمام سارے مسائل جو انٹر کنیکٹڈ ہیں اگر ان تمام باتوں کو ایک ساتھ جوڑ کر اسپر فیصلہ نہیں کیا گیا تو کسی صحیح فیصلے پر ہم نہیں پہنچ سکیں گے اور ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کو بچا نہیں سکیں گے۔ مجھے اتنا ہی کہنا ہے۔

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. V. Narayanasamy. We have two minutes only. I don't think there is any point in asking you to start your speech in those two minutes.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondichery) : After lunch, I will speak, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I must remind that those who give a notice of Calling Attention should speak strictly according to the rules. Now there is a change in our tradition and some people from various political parties started speaking. So, we have deviated from our rules.

Another thing which I should remind the Members is, in a Calling Attention, a person in whose name the Calling Attention notice is given gets about 15 minutes' time and the other Members whose names are there, should only ask pointed questions taking five or six minutes. We used to have Calling Attention notices almost every day or on every alternate day. So, we can accommodate more Calling Attention notices on different subjects which are of concern to the Members and which will have effective participation of the Members and which will get effective response from the Government.

† [] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

This is my observation and experience of all these years in the Chair and also as a Member and I hope that the Members will abide by it so that we can accommodate more subjects and more Members also.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal) : Madam, you should not have pointed out Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta because he is the initiator of the discussion. Only others should have been mentioned.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is in his name and he has initiated the debate and he has made the ground work. He wants the Government's attention to be drawn and he has made the ground work and, out of that, the Members can find out points and frame pointed questions or if they have their own pointed questions, they can ask. This is my suggestion to the Members. This has always been the tradition.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : From the Minister's statement also they can pick out points and put questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes.

Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock,

The Vice-Chairman (Syed Sibtey Razi) in the Chair.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
Problems being faced by the mills running under the National Textiles Corporation and action taken by the Government in regard thereto—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SYED SIBTEY RAZI) : Shri V. Narayanasamy.