

श्री समापति : जनता ने जो स्वयमेव मेहनत करके काम किया है, वह उसके बारे में जानना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : हाँ, कुछ स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा श्रमदान किये गये हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी काम किया है।

स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो काम किया गया है, वह तो प्रशंसनीय है। यदि कोई स्वैच्छा से काम करता है, वह तो स्वागत योग्य है।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister is suggesting the disease to be the solution of the problem. This water was diverted from these ghats because of ill-planning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has not said anything about it. She is only giving the reply.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: The reply says that gated barrage would be the solution of the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not her report. It is the report of a committee.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: The reply that has been given to us says that by constructing a gated barrage, water will be released to the ghats. Now, this is the disease of ill-planning by the State Government or by any other agency. Those gated barrages and these bridges the cause of its natural course being drifted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is opposed to gated barrages.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Yes. I want to know specifically whether any comprehensive hydrographic study has been made of the river Ganges in order to ensure

that the holy ghats or rivers in different cities continue to get water so that what has happened in the case of Kanpur is not allowed to happen to other places. In the absence of such a basic planning, the ghats will drift away. Nobody can stop it. Dredging is not the solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your supplementary does not arise out of this question.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: May I pass on the reply, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not arise out of this question.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: The question says about the construction of a gated barrage at Kanpur...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about the technical committee. So, I cannot permit it. It does not throw open a discussion about aU that has happened to the river Ganges and to the gated barrage. I do not permit it.

Next question.

Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat and other States

*122. **SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the demands of Gujarat and other States in regard to the closed textile mills and what is the latest position of Gujarat in this regard:

(b) what progress has so far been made in regard to the suggestions made to his Ministry by the Tripartite Committee set up by the Gujarat Government for effecting improvement in the closed textile mills; and

(c) by when a decision in regard to the unemployed workers will be taken and what are the reasons for not taking a decision as yet?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Tripartite Committee set up by the Government of Gujarat have suggested, inter-alia, (i) re-opening of units which can be made viable, (ii) making labour laws really deterrent, (iii) running of closed units by co-operative of workers, (iv) payment of

legal dues and other reliefs to workers of closed units, and (v) creating alternative sources of employment. Maharashtra Government had also suggested application of the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme to the mills which closed before the present cut off date of 6th June, 1985. The Gujarat Government has now taken up with other Ministries matters concerning with them.

(b) The suggestions of the Tripartite Committee in respect of the closed mills have been examined and the position is as follows:

Suggestion	Progress
1. Re-opening of units which can be made viable.	A decision regarding reopening of the mills depends on its viability being established before Nodal agency/BIFR. This, in turn, depends on the response of the management and the State Government. Out of the 27 closed mills listed by the Committee, 20 have been examined by the Nodal Agency. They have been advised to examine the cases of remaining closed mills also. The non-viable mills may have to close down permanently.
2. Making labour laws really deterrent.	While this has been taken up with the Labour Ministry the State Governments have also been advised for effective enforcement of existing provisions regarding unauthorised closures.
3. Running of closed units by co-operatives of workers.	While the Central Government could have no objection to such an arrangement, this has to be acted upon by the workers/State Government.
4. Payment of legal dues and other reliefs to the workers of closed units.	The State Governments have already been advised to ensure prompt and effective action for the payment of outstanding dues of workers of closed units. The question of amendment in the law has also been taken up with the Labour Ministry. The suggestion regarding extension of Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme on the appointment of Provisional Liquidator has not been found acceptable as a unit cannot be considered to be finally closed till the passing of the winding up order.
5. Creating alternative sources of employment.	The State Governments have already been advised to formulate schemes for the re-deployment of workers displaced by such closures.
(i) Permission to set up non-polluting industrial units.	Locational restrictions have recently been relaxed to permit setting up of non-polluting industries subject to certain conditions.
(ii) Setting up of a big public sector unit in Ahmedabad.	Location of public sector units is decided on techno-economic considerations. The State Government has been advised to send their specific proposals to the concerned Ministries.

(c) For the reasons stated above, it is difficult to indicate specific timeframe for reopening of viable mills or re-deployment of workers displaced by closures. An assistance of Rs. 1.33 crores has already been given to 855 workers affected by closure. It has not been possible to provide assistance in other cases due to non-receipt of abdications of the workers as provided in the Scheme.

श्री मीर्जा इरशादबेग : सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, जिसमें हजारों लोगों का भविष्य सम्मिलित है।

मान्यवर, जहाँ तक गुजरात का संबंध है, गुजरात में 27 मिलें आज बंद हैं, 45 मिलें सिल हैं और पैतरीस हजार मजदूर आज बेकार हैं।

मान्यवर, राज्य सरकार ने अपने शक्यतम तमाम प्रयास किया है और आज तक पाँच सौ करोड़ रुपये का खर्च बोझ उठाया है और प्रति दिन आज मान्यवर, इसी परिस्थितिबोध प्रति दिवस राज्य सरकार इस संबंध में 15 लाख रुपये का खर्च करती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि राजा सरकार की अब से यह बोझ उठा सतने की क्षमता बिल्कुल नहीं रही है। राज्य सरकार ने जो विपक्षीय गतिविधि बनाकर उसके सुझाव केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे हैं, उनके जवाब में और उनका जो पहला सुझाव है वह यह है कि मिलों के बंद होने का खतरा घटाना और कार्यक्षम बनाए जा सकने वाले एककों को पुनः खोलना, मैं इस संबंध में मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र से यह मांग करता हूँ कि गुजरात की जो 16 बंद तथा 16 चालू मिलों ने Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction को सहायता के लिए जो अर्ज की है किंतु मान्यवर, आज तक इरादा निपटा नहीं दिया है, इस संबंध में मंत्रालय क्या कदम लेगा, कब तक निपटारा होगा और जब तक बैंक फाइनैस जल्दी उपलब्ध न करा दे तब तक सिल यूनिट्स को बचाना नहीं हो पाये हैं, किंतु मान्यवर, डेट सर्विस कवरेज रेश्यो की जो नमूने की जो सीमा है वह 1.33 है, इसे घटा

करके जब तक कि 1.20 नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक सिल यूनिट्स को वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिल सकेगी तो इस संबंध में मंत्री जी क्या उपाय करेंगे, वह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूँगा ?

SHRI RAM NTWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the Government of Gujarat appointed a very high-power committee presided over by a senior Minister of the State Government, including representatives of labour, mills and research associations. And they came out with a report on which this question is based. The first suggestion to which the hon. Member referred is the re-opening of units which can be made viable. Sir, the first thing that we did when we received this report was to see which Ministries are concerned with particular recommendations. Revival of sick units is done under a certain statute under which the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been constituted. It is under the Ministry of Finance and we have been in touch with the Ministry of Finance that the pending cases with the BIFR should be expedited. There is another agency which looks into sick units and which is concerned with their revival and what we call the nodal agency, under the IDBI, which is the convenor. And they also go into the matters regarding* revival of mills. Sir, the BIFR is a quasi-judicial authority and they have been able to effect some very good packages for certain industries, certain mills. They are examining some of the mills from Gujarat, and we would do whatever we can that the BIFR as well as the nodal agency take early action in this so that the mills can be revived to the extent possible.

SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG: It should cover all the mills.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The BIFR which is established under an Act lays certain criteria as to which mills should be covered by their work, suppose they erode their network by

certain percentage and things of that nature. So, even the matters before them are not being expedited to the extent we want or the hon. Member wants. And we will see that they are decided at the earliest.

श्री मीर्जा इशविबेग : मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी के जवाब से आधा सन्तुष्ट हूँ इसलिए कि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि...

श्री समापति : अब आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री मीर्जा इशविबेग : उनके उत्तर से मैं यह समझता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि यह कुछ दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार में एक ज्वाइंट लायबिलिटी भी होती है तो मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने जो जवाब दिया, खैर उनके कार्य क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है, लेकिन उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है यहाँ पर समा पटल पर जो रखा है, उन्होंने इस संबंध में एक बात और कही है कि रोजगार के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों का सृजन करने की आइटम में उन्होंने जो कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों को पहले ही ऐसी बन्दी के परिणामस्वरूप विस्थापित श्रमिकों को अनात्र लगाने की योजनाएँ लागू करने की सलाह दी गई है। दूसरा उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अहमदाबाद में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा एकल स्थापित करने के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को अपने विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों को भेजने की सलाह दी गई है। तीसरा, उन्होंने यह कहा कि बन्दी से प्रभावित 855 श्रमिकों को पहले ही 1.33 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जा चुकी है। मान्यवर, मैंने आपके माध्यम से पहले ही कहा है कि राज्य सरकार अब किसी भी प्रकार ऐसा आर्थिक बोझ नहीं उठा सकती है और 500 करोड़ रुपये वह आलरेडी खर्च कर चुके हैं, आपने यह कह दिया है कि दूसरे मंत्रालय को यह कह दिया है। और राज्य सरकार को यह सलाह दी गई है कि नए रोजगार के अवसर उनके लिए सृजन करें। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि कोई कोई स्थिति में नहीं है और 35,000 जहाँ मजदूर बेकार हैं,

वहाँ सिर्फ 855 श्रमिकों को ही लगाया है काम पर और दो करोड़ जितना आपने खर्च किया है; क्या यह पर्याप्त है मान्यवर?

मैं कहूँगा कि जब तक साथ में मिलकर के नहीं चलेंगे, मैं मानता हूँ मंत्री जी सक्षम हैं इस कार्य को करने के लिए और अभिनंदन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसकी गहराई में जाकर छानबीन की है, लेकिन जब तक यह तीन-चार डिपार्टमेंट को साथ में लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि यह जो बंद मिले हैं, उनके बारे में जो एप्लीकेशन दी गई है, वह फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट वाले नहीं करते हैं, वहाँ उन्होंने कहा है वायबिलिटी का, उनको तय कर लिया गया है और बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि उनको हम गारंटी नहीं देंगे, उनको हम फाइनेंस नहीं करेंगे। मान्यवर, जब तक हमारा यह वस्त्र मंत्रालय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी को और दूसरी जो उसके साथ कामर्स मिनिस्टरी आती है, तीनों को साथ लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, उसका कोई निपटारा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसके लिए टाइम बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए। मान्यवर, आज वहाँ 35,000 मजदूर भूख से विलख रहे हैं और कितने लोगों ने तो आत्महत्या कर ली है। क्या इसके लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं कर सकते हैं? यह एकल स्थापित करने के बारे में आपने कहा, लेकिन अहमदाबाद में वह कहाँ है? और यह लाइबिलिटी आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट को हमने कह दिया है, राज्य सरकार को कह दिया है कि नए अवसरों के सृजन करें...

श्री समापति : आप प्रश्न कीजिए।

श्री मीर्जा इशविबेग : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ और आपसे भी विनती करता हूँ कि आप इन्टरवीन करें, सलाह दें विभाग को, आज वहाँ 35,000 लोग भूख से विलख रहे हैं, उनके बारे में एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम की मैं माँग करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सिर्फ आप दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट को

आप ज्वॉयंटली तीन डिपार्टमेंट की एक कमेटी बना दीजिए और एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाकर नए रोजगार के अवसर उनके लिए प्रदान करने के लिए कोई प्रोग्राम बनाएं। ऐसा आप करेंगे, मैं ऐसी आशा रखता हूँ और यह भी आशा रखता हूँ कि इसको पॉजिटिव रिप्लेट करेंगे।

SJIRI RAM NIWAs MIRDHA: Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that the situation in Gujarat so far as the textile mills are concerned is really serious. Ahmedabad and other areas of Gujarat used to be and still continue to be very important centres for textile mills and textile production. And when we see these mills closed, it is really a very sad spectacle. I will not go into the causes which led to this, but the Government in its various Ministries are conscious of this fact that mills along with other industries are closing. In this connection we have planned that the monitoring should be such that we know what is the impending sickness. Along with textiles all the industries in the country are being monitored from that point of view. We in the Ministry of textiles are seriously monitoring the textile mills and we are in touch with other institutions. I am not saying that we are not in any way responsible in this. I myself have said that we are constantly in touch with the nodal agencies like the RBI, BIFR and they have their own difficulties in this. The main difficulty is this that some of the mills are not viable. In spite of best efforts in spite of possible injection of massive funds into these mills some of the mills have been found to be non-viable, which is after all an economic and financial judgment. I do not think the House will agree that public money should be put in mills which cannot be viable and after a few months or a few years, they come back again and say we cannot repay the Government money or Government loan that has been given and they have to fold up. So, Sir, they

have a criteria for judging the viability and once the viability is established by organisations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will it take for you to find out what is the viability of the mills there?

SHRI RAM NIWAs MIRDHA: Sir, some cases are being decided gradually. I can give the figures of how many Gujarat cases have been decided. I can give the figures to the hon. Member. Not that it is not being done. But more and more cases are being referred and some of the cases are being disposed of-

Now, Sir, I will come to the very important problem of what do we do with the labour in the closed mills. In the textile policy of 1985 it was envisaged that due to the reorganisation of industries and possible closure of some of the uneconomic units, labour would be out of employment. And, therefore a labour rehabilitation fund was created. At one stage it was said that the labour rehabilitation fund would operate only when a formal closure has been ordered. But that was not found practicable. The State Governments never allowed formal closures. The labour unions did not allow formal closures. Then we came down and amended that order and said formal closure is not necessary. The moment a mill goes to a High Court, an official liquidator has been appointed, our scheme would operate. And I am sorry to say on this occasion that this provision to rehabilitate workers of closed mills is not being utilised. This figure of 855 workers and Rs. 1.33 crores is only in case of one mill. There are other cases and we are in touch with the State Governments. We have asked them to make use of this money which is available readily. Gujarat is one such State which has not cooperated fully with us in this respect. We have asked them to please take advantage of the existing scheme which is in favour of the labour and then we will see what further can be done.

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल : सभा पति जी, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नोडल एजेंसी बी०आई०एफ०आर० उनकी स्टडी कर रही है। तो 3-4 साल से वह स्टडी कर रही है और कोई डिजीजन नहीं ले पाई कि कौनसी मिल वायबल है और कौनसी वायबल नहीं है? वर्कर्स मूवों मर रहे हैं, अतः मैं मंत्रीजी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बी०आई०एफ०आर० जो नोडल एजेंसी, वह यह फायनल करने में कितना समय लेगी? दूसरे मंत्री जी ने कहा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अहमदाबाद में उद्योग लगाने के बारे में कोई रिकमंडेशन नहीं की है। अरे भाई रिकमंडेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। गुजरात के लिए कौन्सी प्रेस सेंक्शन हो गयी थी, पी०आई० बी० ने पैसा भी स्वीकृत किया है, लेकिन यह कहाँ और चला गया। गुजरात के लिए कौच फैक्टरी सेंक्शन की गयी थी, वह भी पंजाब और हरियाणा में चला गई। हमारे यहां के लिए जो स्क्रीम सेंक्शन होती है, पब्लिक इनवैस्टमेंट बोर्ड पैसा सेंक्शन करता है, लेकिन वह दूसरी जगह चली जाती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्रीजी से कहंगा कि हमारे यहां के जो पुराने प्रोजेक्ट पड़े हैं, उन्हें अभी तक आपने गुजरात को नहीं दिया। वह आप अहमदाबाद में रखिए ताकि वर्कर्स को काम मिल सके। तो आप यह बताइए कि यह एजेंसी कब तक इसकी स्टडी कर लेगी और कब फायनल डिजीजन लेगी?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, cases of 20 mills were examined by the nodal agency; 8 have been found Viable, 12 non-viable; rehabilitation package in respect of 8 units has also been worked out. Out of 27 closed mills listed by the Gujarat Committee, 15 cases are before the BIFR. We are in touch with them and we would ensure that earliest possible decision is taken in respect of those cases also. As regards which public sector enterprise is to be in Gujarat, it is a much wider issue.

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा : माननीय मंत्रीजी, बताने की गुंजाइश है कि गुजरात में जो 27 मिल बंद पड़ी हैं, उनमें से 8 मिलों के बारे में उन्होंने बताया कि वायबल हैं और जल्दी उन पर एक्शन लेंगे। अब जो 12 मिलें नान-वायबल हैं, उनके अस्थायी सुधार की कोई स्कीम उनके दिमाग में है और उनमें जो वर्कर्स हैं, उनके बारे में क्या विचार है? इसके अलावा जो बताया 45 मिलें हैं गुजरात में, उनमें क्या कोई हैल्दी भी है या सभी सिक हैं? अगर सिक हैं तो क्या नियमित रूप से वे अपने कामगारों को वेतन का भुगतान करती हैं? मान्यवर, प्रश्न का एक भाग यह भी है कि 1 करोड़ 33 लाख रुपया जो उन्होंने 855 कार्यकर्ताओं को दिया है, वह किस आधार पर दिया है? साथ ही यह भी बताएं कि इन मिलों के सुधार की कोई स्थायी योजना उनके दिमाग में है? अगर है, तो वह क्या है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमान, यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि कुछ मिलें ऐसी हैं, जिनको पुनर्जीवित नहीं किया जा सकता। नोडल एजेंसी ने भी कुछ मिलों के बारे में कहा है कि चाहे कितनी भी कोशिश करें, चाहे कितना भी पैसा डालें, नवीनीकरण करें फिर भी वह पुनर्जीवित नहीं हो सकतीं। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कामगारों के लिए 1 करोड़ 33 लाख नकद रुपया उनको दिया गया है। हमारी योजना यह है कि ऐसी बंद मिलें जिनमें कि सरकारी लिक्विडेटर मुकदर कर दिया गया है, पहले वर्ष 75 फीसदी जो तनख्वाह उसे मिलती थी वह हमारे फंड से देंगे दूसरे वर्ष में 50 फीसदी और तीसरे वर्ष में 25 फीसदी केन्द्रीय सरकार के फंड से देंगे ताकि वह अपना नया जीवन शुरू कर सकें, नयी दिशा में काम करने की सोच सकें। उसके लिए हमने यह प्रावधान किया है और जो भी उसके स्टेट्यूटरी ड्यूटी हैं—फ्रण्ड इत्यादि वह इसके अलावा हैं। इसलिए हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि कुछ मिलें जिनका बंद होना अनिवार्य है, उनके कामगारों को रियायत दी जाए।

लेकिन मुझे खेद से कहना पड़ रहा है कि राज्य सरकारों ने इस फंड का भी उपयोग नहीं किया है। कई मिलें हमारे मापदंड के अंतर्गत बंद पड़ी हैं, हमने कहा है कि उनके कामगारों की लिस्ट भेजिए, कब से बंद हैं यह लिखिए। पैसा हमारे पास पड़ा है और केवल हम 1 करोड़ 33 लाख ईश्वर करते हैं एक मिल के लिए।

श्री चोरेन्द्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, ...
(व्यवधान) ...

श्री समापति : आप जरा जोर से उसका पीछा कीजिए।

श्री चोरेन्द्र वर्मा : मैंने यह भी कहा कि कोई स्थाई स्कीम है बकाया सिक मिलों को मॉडर्नाइज करने का उनके दिमाग में क्या और जो सिक मिलें हैं उनमें रेग्यूलर पेमेन्ट उनके कामगारों को हो रही है, या नहीं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमान, 1985 में जो नीति हमने निर्धारित की थी उसके अंतर्गत हमने यह कहा था कि कपड़ा उद्योग का नवीनीकरण किया जाए। 750 करोड़ रुपया हमने उस फंड में रखा था और उस फंड में से काफी उसका इस्तेमाल हुआ है। स्थाई हल यही है कि समय के अनुसार, टेक्नालाजी के परिवर्तन के अनुसार वे आधुनिकीकरण करते रहे हैं। उसके लिए 750 करोड़ रुपए हमने निर्धारित किए हैं। उसका अच्छा उपयोग हो रहा है और जिन मिलों ने इसका उपयोग किया है, वे ठीक चल रही हैं, उससे उनकी उन्नति होगी और कामगारों को भी काम मिलता रहेगा।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : हमारे माननीय सदस्य मीर्जा इशदीबेग को और गुजरात की जो तकलीफ भरी भावनाएं हैं वहीं मेरी और मध्य प्रदेश की हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के मालवा अंचल में कई कपड़ा मिलें बरसों से बंद पड़ी हुई हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री समापति : इन्होंने जवरल तो बता दिया। गुजरात का प्रश्न है, कोई स्पेशल प्रश्न आपका ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश में हालत गुजरात से भी खराब है, वहां हजारों मजदूर ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V ARUNACHALAM: It is mentioned, "other States". Thaj is more important, Sir.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : हां, इसमें हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने हमको स्थान दिया है, उसी संदर्भ में इसका उपयोग कर रहा हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की जो कपड़ा मिलें बंद हैं उनकी दृष्टि में उनकी क्या पोजीशन है। क्या उनकी राज्य सरकार से कपड़ा मिलों को चालू कराने के संबंध में कोई बात-चीत हुई है ? अब काम आपके हाथ में है या राज्य सरकार के हाथ में है ? कृपया बताने की मेहरबानी करें उनसे मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वहां हजारों मजदूर, न केवल मजदूर बल्कि उनके परिवार के सब सदस्य चाहे रतलाम हो, बुरहानपुर हो, उज्जैन हो, वहां परेशान हैं, बेहाल हैं और उनके जीवन खर्बाद हो रहे हैं तो आप इस और दृष्टि करें और उनका पोजीशन को आप ठीक करें, रश्मे मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमान, मध्य प्रदेश में भी कुछ मिलें बंद हैं। राज्य सरकार ने हमें एक रतलाम की मिल और एक-आध और मिल के लिए सुझाव दिया है कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति सरकार की नहीं है। हमने जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है एन०टी०सी० में, उसमें काफी दिक्कतें हो रही हैं समय-समय पर, सदन उससे परिचित है। इसलिए सरकार की नीति नहीं है कि नया राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। मैं फिर माननीय सदस्यों से आपके माफ़त निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो बंद मिलें हैं उनको जो हमारे पास से रिवेन्यू फंड मिल सकता है, राज्य सरकार को उसके लिए प्रेरित करें कि वे हमसे मदद लें। केवल राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात

करना ही एक हल नहीं है। मिलें बंद हो रही हैं और होती जा रही हैं, लेकिन कामगारों को हम कितनी मदद दे सकते हैं उसके बारे में हमें ज्यादा चिन्ता करनी चाहिए।

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V ARUNACHALAM: sir, nearly 12 sick textile mills have been lying closed in Tamil Nadu for many years. Despite repeated demands from the trade unions and the Government of Tamil Nadu, Centre has not come forward to take over those mills under the National Textile Corporation, I would like to know, what are the difficulties in taking over the mills under the NTC and why is the delay taking place? This is number one.

Secondly, the object of taking over sick mills under the NTC is to protect the interest of labour, their employment and the industry itself, but if you go through the report of the Ministry of Textiles, to our shock and surprise we find:

"Unto the end of 1985-86, 39,163 posts had been abolished in the above manner; during 1985-86, in the nationalised mills, 3,722 posts were abolished."

In view of the abolition of these posts I would like to know, how many persons lost employment in the mills under the NTC and how many persons were benefited by re-employment?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MTRDHA: Sir, I clearly said that it is not the policy of the Government to take over or nationalise sick units or sick mills. I have made it amply clear and I can re-peat the same. So the question of NTC taking over in Tamil Nadu just does not arise.

As regards abolition of posts, these posts have been abolished under a scheme of voluntary retirement benefits. There is a scheme promulgated by the Bureau of Public Enterprises

that those labourers [workers who want to retire will get certain benefits which are quite attractive and it is a voluntary thing on their part. If they want, they can come openly and make use of this scheme. If they do not want, they will continue in service. It is not as if we have compulsorily retired them, or taken some action to abolish the posts and sent them home. They have come under the voluntary scheme and that is where the matter stands.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, the hon. Minister has categorically stated about the nationalisation of textile mills. Since you are also aware and as every body is aware, We have lost about Rs. 1300 crores in running these 103 or so mills, so a rational and objective policy has to be adopted by the Government. Modernisation is not a panacea because it reduces the labour complement. I want to know from the hon. Minister if it is a fact or not that there is already over-production of cloth from handlooms, powerlooms and from textile mills. Whatever my friend might say, it has been my experience for forty years that the sick textile mills cannot be revived, and even after revival the labour force will be reduced. We found out in Bombay when you were the Governor that a friend of mine from that House had reduced employment by two lakh workers. They have already gone home, or are doing something else. So this type of policy will not work. So in this connection, there is an ample necessity for a positive attitude by the Government of India to freeze production either in powerlooms or in these mills. Handlooms may work, but freezing of capacity in the powerlooms and in the sick textile mills has to be done. Growth has to take place on a horizontal basis, just as in Japan. So in this connection, there was a proposal from Maharashtra of nationalising land of those sick textile mills and to have buildings and housing projects for middle class by the state.

Government on the land made available to them and asking the capitalists, after punishing them for mismanagement, to start new industries in the backward areas. Will the Minister react positively to that,

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, giving permission to mills to sell their surplus land has been an issue which has been discussed at various levels for quite some time. NTC also wanted the surplus land of its mills to be given to financial institutions and other Government of India bodies. We approached the Government of Maharashtra in this respect. The latest position on sale of surplus land is that the Maharashtra Government has told us that they are formulating a general scheme which will apply to NTC as well as to others. In the last talk that I had with the Chief Minister, he said that they were working on the scheme and we are awaiting the details. We will see whether surplus land could be sold and money reinvested for rehabilitating the mills and making them more modern.

As regards the general question of whether there is over-production or sufficient capacity, the observations of the hon. Member take into consideration a much wider area...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will take care of that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have discussed it in this House and we can discuss it again, but I beg to submit that it does not arise out of this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has taken due note of your recommendation.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am only requesting whether freezing of capacity in the powerlooms at least would be considered because proliferation of production of cloth is really creating more sickness.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, as I said, the honourable Member

mentioned this point earlier also in the House. It is a very important observation, coming as it does, from a very experienced person. But the wider question is how, if at all it is necessary to freeze—we are entering an era of greater freedom in industrial development—does it fit in with this? This suggestion has been made in the House also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will give it due weight?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We always give due weight to whatever the honourable Member says.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, the honourable Minister was referring to the new textile policy adopted by the Government in 1985. What is the result after adopting this textile policy? The industry is facing crisis after crisis. According to my understanding, the crisis is being intensified. If that is the position, will the Government try to reassess the effect of the textile policy adopted and take some new steps to revitalize the industry which is in crisis?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the textile industry is a very varied industry. On the one hand we have the handlooms and, on the other, the power loom, and the organized mill sector. The textile policy of 1985 was an attempt to reconcile the different interests, which are sometimes conflicting, of these three broad sectors. As I said in the House, this policy has, by and large, served well. There has been increase in the production of cloth in the country, there is increase in per capita availability of cloth, and the prices of cloth are very stable—I don't think there is any other consumer commodity where the rise in prices has been as low as in textiles. Still, Sir, because it is a dynamic situation, things change. We have appointed a Committee under Shri Abid Hussain to review the textile policy implementation, and the Committee consists of representatives of

various interests and various sectors of the industry. They are at it and we hope their recommendations would further give us guidance how the policy could be modified, if at all necessary.

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : मान्यवर आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एन० टी० सी० की कितनी मिलें हैं जो घाटे में चल रही हैं और उनके घाटे में जाने की वजह क्या है ? क्या मंत्री जी या उनके अधिकारी यह जानते हैं कि जल सूत वहां बिक्री होता है उसमें ऊपर का कमाया लिया जाता है ? इसके लिए एक मेल कमेटी बनी हुई है उसमें बड़े-बड़े महाजनों के इशारे पर पेल होता है । मंत्री गृहोदय को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने बार-बार लिखकर दिया है कि वहां के जो एजेंट हैं ...

श्री समापति : सवाल कोजिए । बहुत लम्बा मत कोजिए । इस सवाल को 28 मिनट हो चुके हैं ।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : मैं इसी में जोड़ कर बोल रहा हूँ । यह बताना है कि इन मिलों के घाटे में जाने की वजह क्या है और क्या जो वहां मैनेजमेंट चल रहा है उसकी वजह से घाटा हो रहा है ? क्या उन्हें तीन महीने की तनखाह देकर और छुट्टी देकर कोई अच्छे इपानदार या दायानदार अधिकारी या कर्मचारी रखने का विचार है ?

† [श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी :

मान्यवर मैंने आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहना है कि जो एन० टी० सी० की कितनी मिलें हैं जो घाटे में चल रही हैं और उनके घाटे में जाने की वजह क्या है ? क्या मंत्री जी या उनके अधिकारी यह जानते हैं कि जल सूत वहां बिक्री होता है उसमें ऊपर का कमाया लिया जाता है ? इसके लिए एक मेल कमेटी बनी हुई है उसमें बड़े-बड़े महाजनों के इशारे पर पेल होता है । मंत्री गृहोदय को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने बार-बार लिखकर दिया है कि वहां के जो एजेंट हैं ...

† [Transliteration in Arabic script]

होनी है - अस्मिन् बुरे बुरे
महाजनों ने आशय पर सवाल
है - मंत्री मंत्रियों को यह भी
जानना है कि वहां के जो एजेंट
हैं ...

श्री समापति : सवाल कोजिए । बहुत लम्बा मत कोजिए । इस सवाल को 28 मिनट हो चुके हैं

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : मान्यवर आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एन० टी० सी० की कितनी मिलें हैं जो घाटे में चल रही हैं और उनके घाटे में जाने की वजह क्या है ? क्या मंत्री जी या उनके अधिकारी यह जानते हैं कि जल सूत वहां बिक्री होता है उसमें ऊपर का कमाया लिया जाता है ? इसके लिए एक मेल कमेटी बनी हुई है उसमें बड़े-बड़े महाजनों के इशारे पर पेल होता है । मंत्री गृहोदय को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने बार-बार लिखकर दिया है कि वहां के जो एजेंट हैं ...

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श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : उत्तर प्रदेश में जो एन० टी० सी० मिलें हैं उनमें से कोई घाटे में चल रहा है । कुछ मिलें इतनी घाटे में हैं कि इन मिलों को बंद रख कर घर बैठ कर कानगारों को तनखाह दी जाए तो सस्ता पड़ेगा । इसके कई कारण हैं जिनके बारे में समय-समय पर मदन में भी बहस हो चुकी है । मिलें पुरानी थीं । जब लो गई थी तब भी घाटे में चल रही थी इसलिए लो गई थी । उनका नवीनीकरण नहीं कर पाये जितना चाहते थे और भी कई कारण हैं । जहां तक सूत का संबंध है हमने पूरी व्यवस्था की है कि सूत, कपड़ा आदि ऐसे भाव पर बेचे जाएं जो उचित हों । उसमें कोई गड़बड़ की गंजाइश न हो । अगर माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में कोई विशेष घटना है तो वह हमें बता दें मैं उसकी जांच करा लूंगा ।

श्री सभापति : आप कोई विशेष घटना बतायेंगे तो यह उनको रिटायर कर देंगे ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister while replying has spoken about running of the closed units by co-operative workers that while the Central Government would have no objection to such arrangements, this has to be an action taken by the workers and the State Government. Sir, I would like to know whether it is a question of the Central Government having no objection for starting of the mills by cooperatives of workers, or it is a policy of the Central Government to encourage and give substantive assistance to the workers to enable them to run these co-operatives so that all payments of dues are made. Also, if assistance is given, workers will be in position to start this. Therefore, I would like to know what the basic policy of the Government is, whether it is only to have no objection or they will encourage the workers with substantive assistance to start these cooperatives.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This question of handing over of mills, closed Or sick, has been considered on a number of occasions. Firstly, cooperation is a State subject. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. I have not finished.

The method in which the Central Government. ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will encourage?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We will not only encourage, but it is an open offer that I have made to all the top leaders of various trade unions whom I met last year. The NTC mill or any other sick mill, if you want to take on a co-operative basis, We will give you free of cost. We will help you in running it. We will help you in getting credit for you. But Sir, I am sorry, to say that not a single proposal has come. I again offer to the hon. Members that if for any closed mill

if a State Government comes to us with a request for assistance which falls within the Government policy, we will certainly support it. I wish at least one such instance comes before us.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: The question raised in the House is a very important one. The Government has been taking over mills only for the sake of providing employment. That objective we should fulfil. Then, as the Minister has said just now, the Finance Ministry is involved, the IDBI is involved. About Bombay, the answer which he gave is that the Maharashtra Government is preparing a scheme. I want to point this out through you to the Minister, and I want to specify whether the Government of India would in principle allow private owners to sell land and make a profit. Land is the only valuable asset that a sick mill has. When you talk of non-viability, I differ because the mill will be non-viable, but the liability can be paid by the sale of the land. I want to know whether it is the policy of the Government to see that the land is sold at the best price, whether a committee can be formed by the Government consisting of the Government, the labour unions and the mill-owners, and that money should be utilised for rehabilitation of the workers only. Can the Central Government issue directives to various States on this policy? That is my question.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the Central Government does not issue directives in the area which are the concern of the State Governments I have myself mentioned that this question of sale of land of sick mills has been before us for a long time.

As regards Bombay, I have told what the present position is. The State Government has to operate the ceiling laws. They have to see the labour conditions. They have to ensure that the money goes to the right spot. Any viable scheme that the

State Government of Maharashtra or any other State Government gives before us, we will try to support it.

Creation of a Separate Body to Fund Small Scale Sector

*123. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to create a separate body to fund small-scale sector; if so, what is the nature of the proposal;

(b) whether Government are aware that the small-scale sector, particularly powerloom industry and other small engineering industries are starved of short-term, medium-term and long-term finances on easy terms; and

(c) whether their problems are likely to be solved with the creation of a separate body to fund the small-scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have decided to establish a Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to cater to the financial needs of small scale and tiny industries. Modalities in this behalf are being worked out.

Presently, long term and medium term requirements of small scale industries, including powerloom and small engineering industries, are being met by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) through primary lending institutions under its schemes for re-finance, while their need-based working capital requirements are met by the commercial banks.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri A. G. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, at the outset, I have to congratulate the Government for considering establishment of what you call the Small Industries Development Bank of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The SIDBI.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It should be analogous with the NABARD which has been created for agricultural co-operatives. Similarly, the small scale industries deserve a separate financing agency because their developmental problems can be met only through a special agency and not through the general banking structure. Sir, in this connection. I want to know from the hon. Minister this. I would request him that the Small Industries Development Bank should be managed and handled by a team of people because our experience with the NABARD is not very happy. They were all recruited from the Reserve Bank of India which has got a bureaucratic approach. So, the developmental aspect of small industries particularly requires a different type of approach. I would like to know whether the Government will think on those lines.

Secondly, Sir, want to know.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put it in your second supplementary.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I will be putting second supplementary also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, you have been listening to many Members putting their question in parts (a) > (b), (c) and (d), I never put in parts (a), (b), (c), (d), (e).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put (a), (b), (c).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: The point is that it requires a special type of handling and for it a special type of recruitment should be done. In this connection I would like to say that the small industries are suffering in the present refinancing arrangements because of the rate of interest charged by the usual nationalised