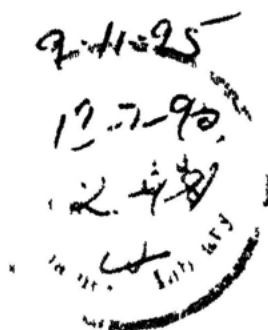


# LOK SABHA DEBATES

( Fourth Session )



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

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\*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 3, 1972/Chaitra 16,  
1894 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the house of the sad demise of Shri M. Muhammad Ismail who passed away at Madras last night at the age of 76.

President of the All-India Muslim League, Shri Muhammad Ismail was also a sitting member of this House representing the Manjeri Constituency of Kerala. He had been a member of the Constituent Assembly during the years 1948-50 and of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1962-70. Earlier, he was a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the years 1946-52. He was also a member of the Rajya Sabha during the years 1952-58.

He was a veteran parliamentarian and used to speak with vigour whenever he took part in the proceedings of the House. Sophisticated in manners, amiable and soft-spoken, he used to take great interest in welfare activities. He was associated with a number of educational institutions.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN

FORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, we are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Shri Muhammad Ismail. As you have told us, Shri Muhammad Ismail was a member of the Constituent Assembly and came to this House in 1962 after a term in the Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1958. Last year he was elected again to this House.

He was a grand old man and a prominent political figure. He had been Leader of the opposition in Tamil Nadu for six years. In spite of his age, he continued to take an active interest in educational and social activities and was connected with a large number of trade and commerce organisations.

Many of us will remember the speeches he made last year pledging his support to our national policy on Bangla Desh. He often led delegations which came to see me to discuss a variety of problems and I came to know what a wide range of interests he had.

I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): On behalf of my Party, I associate myself with the condolences expressed here on the death of Shri Muhammad Ismail. Though I was not personally acquainted with him, from the record of his service it is found that he had a long record of public career from his early age.

So, I express my sorrow at his death and I request you to convey our sorrow to the member of his bereaved family.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our Group, I wish to express our deep sorrow at the demise of Shri Muhammad Ismail. He had become a very familiar figure in this

[Shri Indra Jit Gupta]

House, and all of us will miss his patriarchal appearance and his extremely courteous and affable manners. I happen to know him personally for some years because, as it happened, he and I were residing in the same place here in Delhi, and I have been meeting him off and on. He was the personification of courtesy and politeness and in the House we have never known him to get excited or to lose his temper or raise his voice. He had a long and proud record in the service of the country, and particularly in the service of the community to which he belonged. I am sure that for that community particularly his demise will be a very grievous blow.

Sir, as the Prime Minister has correctly pointed out, whenever the occasion has arisen in times of national crisis or emergency, Shri Muhammad Ismail always spoke here in unequivocal terms as a patriot putting the interests of the country and the nation above all else, and I am sure all Members respected him very much for that.

On behalf of our Group, we request you to convey our heartfelt condolence to his family and through you, I would also like to express our sympathy to the entire minority community which I know has suffered a very heavy loss in his death. As far as I know, he has been the President of the Indian Muslim League since 1948, which goes to show in what great esteem and respect he was held by the minority community.

I hope that you will convey our heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family.

**SHRI G.V. ISWANATHAN (Wandiwash):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with great shock that we received the news of the demise of Shri Muhammad Ismail, the leader of the Indian Union Muslim League. He was a widely respected leader throughout the country and especially throughout the length and breadth of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. He was known for his simple living and high thinking. He was a symbol of decency and dignity. He was elected three times from the Manjeri constituency in Kerala. Though he was living in Madras city, he used to file his nomination papers and come back to the Madras city, and the result used to be announced that Shri Muhammad Ismail has been elected

from Manjeri constituency. His influence was much so amongst the people of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. It is a great loss to our Parliament as well as to the political life of this country.

I request you convey our feelings of sorrow to his bereaved family.

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर)** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री मोहम्मद इस्माल जी के निधान पर अपने दिल की ओर से शोक का अनुभव करते हुए आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप उनके परिवार तक हमारी सहानुभूति और सम्बेदना पहुँचाने का कष्ट करें।

**DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner):** Sir, on behalf of the United Independent Parliamentary Group, we wish to associate ourselves with the great sense of loss expressed in this House today on the passing away of a very old friend of ours, Shri Muhammad Ismail. He was a very kind and soft-spoken Member of Parliament, respected and loved by all. We will miss him very much.

I request you on behalf of our Group to kindly convey to the members of his family our heartfelt condolences.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Sir, I associate myself with the feelings of this house in expressing our deep condolences at the sad demise of Shri Muhammad Ismail. He was an old Member of this House and we would miss him greatly. He has been in Parliament since 1967 he was first in the Constituent Assembly and then in the Rajya Sabha and from 1962 onwards in this house. Although we had our political differences—radical differences—yet, his dignified demeanour, his humanitarian feeling and his attitude towards life made many Members of this house to draw close to him. He was always very friendly to other Members of this House. We know his valuable contribution as a Parliamentarian. His passing away will no doubt be a blow to the minority community, even though in the coming days minority community and majority community may have the same connotation which these words had in pre-independent days. I hope his passing away will have to be viewed differently, in the national perspective. We

hope his friends and followers will be able to view things in the larger perspective and we will be able to integrate them in a national community. I express again our deep condolences and request you to convey on behalf of our party our deep mourning and sympathy to the bereaved family.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN** (Madurai): I join my voice to the sentiments which you and the Prime Minister and other Members expressed in the House. I knew Mr. Ismail for a long time. When he entered in 1946 the Madras Legislative Assembly as the leader of the Muslim League, I was also elected as a Congress Member and we had been working together in that House. Though we were in different parties, he was very gentlemanly and always accommodated the other viewpoint. He comes from a respectable family in Tinnevely district and is well respected in Tamilnad. So, I also wish to join in the sentiments expressed by the House.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** (Nandyal): I too had the privilege of being a member of the composite Madras Assembly along with Mr. Swaminathan and Mr. Ismail, leader of the Muslim League party. In those days when we had not attained Independence, we differed politically. Even then the presence of Mr. Ismail had a sobering effect on the politics of Madras State in those days; It required great courage to organise the Muslim League in India and he had been President of that organisation for a number of years. He was good parliamentarian who occupied important positions in both the Constituent Assembly and in the Lok Sabha. Whatever may be our political differences, personally he was a man of great charm and unimpeachable integrity. The country has lost a great soul in the sad demise of Mr. Ismail and I request you to convey our feelings to the bereaved family.

**MR. SPEAKER**: The House may stand in silence for a shortwhile.

*The members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.*

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Increase in Price of Indigenous Tractors

\*261. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI**: will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted increase of price of tractors produced in the country twice during the last one year ;

(b) whether the second increase was based on the recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, as was done in the case of the first increase ; and

(c) if not, the reasons why the Bureau was not consulted and the justification for effecting the second increase within one year ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY)**: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI**: My question has not been answered. I specifically asked in part (b) whether the second increase was based on the recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, as was done in the case of the first increase and he says that it does not arise. What does he mean ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: The hon. Member has not followed the answer. I said 'yes', for parts (a) and (b) of the question. That means that the second increase was based on the recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices as was done in the case of the first increase.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI**: It is really a serious matter that the Government has approved prices, increasing the price twice in a year by 30 to 35 per cent. particularly when in the case of cars they did not allow an increase and it was only the court which allowed the increase. May I know the reason for following such a fantastic increase twice in a year and not waiting for at least one year to give it a trial ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: The first report was given in July 1971 and Government notified the price on 1. 10. 71. As soon as it was notified, representations were received from the various manufacturers bringing out certain points. These were sent to the Bureau for



examination. They re-examined and recommended the price again, and that was notified on 11th February 1972.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** He has not replied why he did not wait for at least a year before giving a second increase. Did the Bureau of Costs and Prices indicate in their recommendation that proper data were not available from the manufacture, and was this increase allowed in spite of that ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY :** The manufacturers made certain complaints with regard to the price recommended. They brought out certain points and said those facts had not been taken into consideration. These were forwarded to the Bureau, the Bureau considered them, they had a *denovo* look into the question and they recommended the price. Therefore, the price was given to them.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :** How does the increased price of indigenous tractors compare with that of the imported tractors of same utility and same horse power ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY :** I want notice for that.

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का इत्मीनान दिलाएंगे कि जो कीमत बढ़ चुकी है उसके बाद फिर कोई कीमत नहीं बढ़ेगी ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY :** We hope that there will be an increase in production.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The hon. Member asked whether as a result of the price increase there has been an increase in production. We are not interested in his hopes. We want to know whether, as a matter of fact, there has been an increase or not.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY :** The prices were increased only a few months back. Therefore, it has to be reflected in future.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पहले

अक्तूबर 1971 में जो कीमत बढ़ाई गई थी और फिर फरवरी 1972 में कीमत बढ़ाई गई, अक्तूबर से फरवरी की जो कीमत बढ़ी उसके कारण इंटरनेशनल ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 5 हजार रुपये, फर्ग्युसन की 6 हजार रुपये और हिन्दुस्तान की 6 हजार रुपये बढ़ी, तो क्या सरकार ने उस औद्योगिक को स्वीकार कर लिया जो कि निर्माताओं ने प्रस्तुत किए थे जिसके कारण यह कीमतें बढ़ी जिससे किसानों को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ और उनको बहुत ज्यादा रुपया देना पड़ा ? केवल 3 महीने बाद कीमतें बढ़ाने का क्या कारण था ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY :** There are several reasons given for the increase of the price. These also include the increased price of the imported components.

Plan to raise earnings of persons getting Rs. 15 or less a month

\*262. DR. KARNI SINGH :

**SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the total population of the country getting Rs. 15 or less a month in 1971; and

(b) to what extent Government plans to raise their earnings during the course of the next three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA)**

(a) Data on income distribution by size groups for 1971 are not available and hence it is not possible to indicate as to what percentage of population was getting Rs. 15 per month or less.

(b) Every attempt is being made to raise the level of earnings of the poorer sections. However, in the absence of firm

statistics on income distribution it has not been possible to set any quantitative targets.

**DR. KARNI SINGH :** By when do we think a target of Rs. 500 minimum wage can be achieved and by when do we positively think that total employment in this country will be provided ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** It is very difficult to indicate it at this stage, but I can assure the House on behalf of Government that all possible endeavours shall be made and are being made to see that we achieve these targets.

**DR. KARNI SINGH :** You have to give this House some indication, say, 5 years or 10 years or something.

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) :** The exercise is being made with reference to the fifth Five Year Plan. Perhaps as soon as we finish this exercise, it will be possible to give an indication to the House how soon it will be possible to tackle this problem, which is a very difficult problem.

**DR. KARNI SINGH :** Do Government have proposals for unemployment relief for those who cannot work as in the United States and U.K. and do Government have proposals to make the right to work a fundamental right ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** It is not possible for this country to give doles to those who are unemployed, because it will create inflationary trends. So, we cannot accept this suggestion.

About making the right to work a fundamental right, there is no such proposal at present. However, we want to create condition so that every person who is prepared to work gets work as of right.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** May I add to that answer? The hon. member referred to USA and UK. There the unemployment level is 3 to 4 per cent. Even that is supposed to be high. Therefore, it is possible to consider giving doles there. But when we have such a large magnitude of unemployment, certainly to think in terms of doles will be very unrealistic, if I may say so.

**SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :**

You will no doubt agree that this is a rather sad reflection on this ministry that it is not possible for them to possess these important statistics. May I know the reasons for this lapse and what, if anything, is being done to rectify it ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** We are having some agencies in the country like the National Sample Survey through which we try to collect these figures. We are again making all possible endeavours to see that we get all these data and information. While giving a new style to the whole functioning of the Planning Commission, we want to collect all possible data and information and to have such agencies which will bring these data.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The minister said that no statistics are available regarding the number of people who are getting Rs. 15 or less. I want to know what is the lowest income slab for which Government does possess statistical data and what is the number of people or percentage of population coming within that lowest income slab, for which statistics are available ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** We have had a sample survey and we have figures available for 1967-68. But that goes only into consumption and not on income. On that basis, the population which has consumption below the standard level is roughly about 35 per cent.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** It is a fact that in each census the income per family as also the number of members of each family is taken into account ? If so, what is the difficulty on the part of the government, particularly the Planning Commission, to make an assessment of the *per capita* income of the members in different slabs ? Is it not a fact that a sample survey does not give a correct assessment of the *per capita* income under different slabs ?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Unfortunately, the census did not cover this aspect. That is why we are not in a position to give it. So, we have used the other method to find out the level of consumption, which is more important than real income.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are marginal farmers in the country whose income is less than Rs. 15 per month ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** It is not possible to give that information just now. But I do concede that there are marginal or small farmers who are not having adequate income according to the standards of modern living.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact or not that according to a recent survey India has the lowest *per capita* income in the world, that is, 72 dollars per head per annum? If so, what steps are being taken to improve the position?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Yes, Sir. We are aware that we are one of the lowest as for as *per capita* income is concerned, and we are making continuous efforts to improve the position, in spite of the obstacles presented by a certain section of the population.

#### Committee On Border Publicity

\*264. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :**  
**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Border Publicity has since submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(c) whether the recommendations have since been examined and implemented ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report of the Committee is under examination.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Maye I know how much time they will take and when it will be implemented?

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is the normal supplementary when the answer is that "the matter is under consideration".

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** there are a number of recommendations by the Border Publicity Team. Some of those recommendations which have got immediate effect, like strengthening some of the existing transmitters in border areas, having some highpower transmitters in certain areas, having a TV centre in Punjab etc. Have already been implemented. The other recommendations are under examination, and it will take some time, because this is a very big report which has gone into different aspects of publicity in border areas.

#### Report of Study Team on Identifying Causes of Decline in Major Industries

\*265 **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Team set up by the Planning Commission to identify the causes of decline in major industries in the country has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :** (a) and (b) : The Planning Commission have not set up any Study Team to identify the causes of decline in major industries. However, as mentioned in "The Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal", an industry-wise analysis in respect of certain major industries is being made in consultation with the Ministries concerned to identify the specific problems of each industry and take remedial measures. In respect of public sector projects, an action Group has been set up to study in depth the various problems of selected public sector enterprises on a unit-wise basis and to suggest suitable remedial measures.

**SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :** From the answer it is quite clear that an action group has been set up to study the situation and also to submit the report. For how long is this action group working

and how many person are there in the group?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** The action group had been set up about two or three months back. The member of the Planning Commission, Shri Pathak, is in charge of this action group and there are five more members. They are going round various public sector units and have already started their work.

**SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:** Has any specific period been mentioned for the submission of the report by this action group?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Even though no specific period has been mentioned, we have already instructed this group not only to do it as quickly as possible but this House will be happy to know that they have this time visited twelve major public sector undertakings and have submitted their interim report. Action is being taken to remove these backlogs.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** What prevented you from anticipating the causes for the decline in the major industries?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Nothing has prevented us; on the contrary, in the mid-term appraisal report we have identified the causes. They include short age of raw materials, the problem of mismanagement and what-not.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN :** And Jyotirmoy Bosu.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** That is also true; industrial unrest is also one of the major reasons for the setback that we have received so far as our industrial progress is concerned. We are trying to remove all these difficulties, but we do not intend to remove Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Since my name has been dragged into it, will the Minister take the trouble of reading the publication of the Government of West Bengal, entitled *Labour 1970* and enlighten himself a little more?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Since the member of the Planning Commission have

identified the reasons or the causes for the decline in major industries, I would like to know whether, in view of the decline in the major industries due to mismanagement by certain private sector units, they are also considering nationalisation of some of the major industries and submit a report to the Government.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I have already said that mismanagement is one of the reasons. Regarding nationalisation of industry, the Industries Minister has made the policy very clear. If there is any mismanagement we are having powers even to take over the industry.

The Government has made it very clear that if need be such industries will be taken over; otherwise, there is no *ad hoc* policy of nationalisation so far as the Government is concerned.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The day before you did not allow the Labour Minister to be referred to, but he has referred to the Industrial Development Minister today. I have asked a question of the Planning Minister as to whether they are planning that these industries may be nationalised. I do not want the Industrial Development Minister to answer it. For that I can table a separate question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can ask a separate question.

**श्री साहादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :** मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि कुछ उद्योगों पर विचार किया जा रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उद्योग कौन कौन से हैं जिन पर कि विचार किया जा रहा है?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** Industries both in the public sector and in the private sector are being considered.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :** In regard to industries other than in the public sector, he has said that he has begun this exercise in consultation with the ministries to which the industries belong. When did this exercise start and what ground have you covered so far?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** During the course of the appraisal of the Fourth Plan we discussed the matter with several sectors including the industrialists, the representatives of labour, scientists and also the ministries concerned. It is only then that we started this exercise. Several things were brought to our notice including the shortage of raw materials and immediately a decision was taken to import steel to remove these bottlenecks. We have already started the exercise but it is not possible to indicate the exact date.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the hon. Minister tell us if it is not a fact that this crisis has come due to (a) wrong planning and (b) lack of sufficient purchasing power for bulk of the population.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** It will be unfair to say that there was wrong planning. There were difficulties and we are trying to remove them.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Members should study rules about supplementaries. They should avoid suggestive questions or put questions giving information. By the time I think of of inviting the Member's attention to that, the Minister is already up. He almost replies half the question by the time I think whether it is relevant or not.

**Help rendered by Central Government for Law and Order in States during Recent Elections**

\*268. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the nature of help sought for by State Governments and given by the Central Government in the direction of maintaining the law and order position during the recent polls?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

At the request of the Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura and the Union Territories

of Delhi, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu, contingents of the C. R. P. the B. S. F. and armed police battalions from other States were made available to them to supplement their own resources in providing necessary protection to the polling booths and staff and the voters, and for the maintenance of law and order during the recent polls.

Some additional arms were made available, on loan basis, to the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. Some vehicles and wireless sets were also made available to the police forces of some States for better mobility and communication during the elections.

**SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** The statement says that some additional arms were made available on loan basis to the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. I would like to know whether they were utilised also by the State Governments.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** They were given on loan basis with the idea that they would be returned. Whether or not they were used I cannot say straightway. My impression is that, by and large, the law and order situation was under control during the poll period. I cannot say whether in stray instances they were not used. I do not have that information.

**SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** In how many cases was the law and order situation on the polling day threatened and the arms used?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This Question is only about the nature of help sought and given. That needs a separate notice. That is entirely different. You are now asking for some specific information and facts.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** In view of the fact that the C. R. P., the B. S. F. etc. were made available to protect the polling booths and voters, I want to know why in spite of these police arrangements, the polling booths and voters were not given enough protection in West Bengal and Bihar. I also want to know whether it is true, as we hear from some of our friends from West Bengal, that prisoners were released and they were given arms before and during elections. I want to know whether these arms were properly used or misused.



SHRI K. C. PANT : Considering the situation in West Bengal and Bihar, I think, the forces there with the arms that were referred to by my hon. friend, did succeed in maintaining law and order during the poll period. It was with a view to prevent a few stray incidents in the light of the overall situation there and a deliberate attempt being made by some elements to disrupt the polls. I have no information whether any prisoners were released and they were given arms.

श्री राम सहाय पंडे : बहुत से प्रदेशों में विशेष कर पश्चिमी बंगाल में क्या यह रिपोर्ट आपकी मिसी है कि सी० पी० एम० के कार्यकर्ताओं के द्वारा बोटों को रोका गया और अशांति फैलाई गई ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : किसने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया, इसमें जाना मैं नहीं चाहता। लेकिन इस तरह की रिपोर्ट मिसी हैं।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : May I know how many were murdered or killed during the election period ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I require notice for that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : He gave a statement in the Rajya Sabha that 30 had been killed. Is it a fact ? It had appeared in the press.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

छोटे समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने की योजना

\*269. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के छोटे समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे समाचारपत्रों की, राज्यवार, संख्या क्या है जिन्हें उससे लाभ पहुंचा है तथा पहुंचने की मात्रा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) और (ख). प्रचार आवश्यकताओं तथा जनराशि की उपलब्धि के अनुरूप छोटे समाचारपत्रों का उत्तरोत्तर अधिक उपयोग करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इस बारे में उठाए गए कदम दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सदन की भेज पर रख दिया गया है। (विवरण 'क')

(ग) वर्ष 1971-72 (31 दिसम्बर, 1971 तक) के दौरान, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा विज्ञापनों के लिए 1,259 छोटे समाचारपत्रों का उपयोग किया गया था। इस संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण सदन की भेज पर रख दिया गया है। (विवरण 'ख')

विवरण 'क'

(1) परिवार नियोजन, लघु बचत, राष्ट्रीय एकता जैसे व्यापक अभियानों के लिए छोटे समाचारपत्रों का यथासंभव उपयोग किया जाता है।

(2) बड़े आकार के विज्ञापन भावाई समाचारपत्रों, जो आमतौर पर छोटे तथा मझोले समाचारपत्रों की श्रेणी से सम्बन्धित होते हैं, को जारी किए जाते हैं और छोटे आकार के विज्ञापन बड़े अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों को दिए जाते हैं।

(3) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, सच लोक सेवा आयोग, रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय तथा अन्य भर्ती विज्ञापन जो आमतौर पर बड़े पत्रों को दिए जाते हैं, अब उनका प्रभाव न बिगाड़ते हुए छोटे स्थान में दिए जाते हैं और इस प्रकार इससे जो बचत होती है वह छोटे समाचारपत्रों, अधिकांशतया प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के पत्रों को अधिक विज्ञापन देने के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाती है।

(4) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करने वाले पत्रों की सूची में वृद्धि कर दी गई है और उसमें कुछ और छोटे और मंभोले पत्र शामिल किए गए हैं।

(5) छोटे समाचारपत्रों को अब माउन्टेड स्टीरिओज दिए जा रहे हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप समाचारपत्रों को प्रति प्रविष्टि 4 रुपए से 5 रुपए तक की बचत होती है। उर्बू में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों को स्टीरिओज के स्थान पर "चरबास" दिये जा रहे हैं।

(6) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने विज्ञापनों के लिए समाचारपत्रों का चयन करते समय छोटे तथा मंभोले समाचारपत्रों का विशेष ध्यान रखें। उनसे यह भी कहा गया है कि वे अपने विज्ञापन बजट में उपयुक्त अनुपात में ऐसी अलग से व्यवस्था करें जिससे प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छपने वाले छोटे तथा मंभोले समाचारपत्रों का अधिक उपयोग किया जा सके।

(7) उन विज्ञापन एजेंसियों, जो विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय से प्रत्यायित होने की इच्छा रखती हैं से यह अपेक्षित है कि वे छोटे तथा मंभोले वर्ग के समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने से सम्बन्धित सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य नीति का यथासम्भव पालन करें।

#### बिबरण 'ब'

कुल संख्या राज्य का नाम समाचारपत्रों की संख्या

1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	36
2.	आसाम	17
3.	बिहार	37
4.	दिल्ली	248
5.	गुजरात	60
6.	हरियाणा	4

7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4
8.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	34
9.	केरल	33
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	56
11.	महाराष्ट्र	172
12.	मैसूर	41
13.	उड़ीसा	12
14.	पंजाब	73
15.	राजस्थान	75
16.	तमिलनाडू	57
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	150
18.	पश्चिम बंगाल	120
19.	संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्र	30

कुल संख्या : 1,259

श्री रामातार शास्त्री : सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध में कौन सा मापदंड तय किया है। कितने समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन दिए जा रहे हैं उत विज्ञापनों में से कितना प्रतिशत बड़े समाचार पत्रों को दिया जा रहा है और कितना प्रतिशत छोटे समाचारपत्रों को दिया जा रहा है और उनमें भी कितना प्रतिशत पोरियाडिकल्ज को दिया जाता है।

श्री बमंडीर सिंह : समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिये जाने के लिए सरकार ने जो मापदंड रखे हैं, वे हैं समाचारपत्र की इफेक्टिव सर्कुलेशन यानी बंटने की संख्या क्या है। इसी प्रकार प्रकाशन की रेग्युलैरिटी।

पत्रकारिता के एक्जिक्स की समाचारपत्र द्वारा भान्यता उसके-साथ-साथ सरकार ध्यान में रखती है कि समाचार पत्र की भाषा क्या है और किस क्षेत्र में वह पढ़ा जाता है। उसके बाद वह भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि विज्ञापन के लिए वह रेट की क्या मांग है।

श्री रामातार शास्त्री : मैंने यह पूछा है कि बड़े समाचार पत्रों की कितने प्रतिशत, छोटे

समाचारपत्रों को कितने प्रतिशत और पीरियाडिकल्ज को कितने प्रतिशत भाग विज्ञापन दे रहे हैं ?

श्री चर्मवीर सिंह : अभी तक 60.84 जो हम लोगों ने डिस्प्ले विज्ञापन दिए हैं वे छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के पत्रों को दिए हैं और 39.16 बड़े पत्रों को ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिन 1259 छोटे समाचार पत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं उनमें से कितने समाचारपत्र और पीरियाडिकल्ज राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा संचालित हैं और उन दलों के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री चर्मवीर सिंह : यह जानकारी अभी मेरे पास नहीं है । इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिये ।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : In view of the fact that in the name of small newspapers a mushroom growth of yellow papers has cropped up in the recent years, may I know whether Government propose to take effective measures to maintain a high standard of journalism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :

I fully agree with the hon. Member that, in the name of helping the small and medium newspapers, we should not go all out to see that papers which are not genuine are helped. This is one thing which Government keeps in mind, and that is why, again and again, when the question of helping small and medium newspapers comes, we try to find out whether those papers which are to be helped are genuine or not. Certain criteria have been laid down because of that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the large English newspaper which publish more than one edition a day get advertisements for each edition ? For instance, *Indian Express* publishes in six places, *Times of India* in three places and *Statesman* in three places.

Are advertisements given to each of the editions of these large newspapers ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Yes, Sir. Some of these newspapers which are coming out from different centres also get advertisements. but, we have tried to see that these papers which have got a chain of newspapers should not get so much of advertisements which are inconvenient to small and medium newspapers.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : What is the policy of the Government ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या यह सच है कि जो समाचारपत्र सरकार की नीतियों की कटु आलोचना करते हैं, उन्हें विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते ?

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी : यह बिल्कुल सच नहीं है—समाचारपत्र सरकार की समालोचना करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, इसके ऊपर विज्ञापन देने की बात तय नहीं की जाती है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know the total value of advertisements given to newspapers, both large and small ? And since the hon. Minister has been pleased to say that the small newspapers get 60% of the total, I want to know whether it is in terms of value or in terms of number. Similarly, when it is said that 39.16% has been made available to the large newspapers, is it in terms of value or in numbers ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is in terms of value. That is, 60.84 percent were given to small and medium newspapers during the current year, i. e. upto the end of December and 39.16 percent were given to the big newspapers upto December 1971.

Setting up of Small Scale Industrial Units in West Bengal under 16-Point Programme

\*270. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the places where the small-scale industrial units planned to be set up in West

Bengal under the 16-point programme are located ; and

(b) a brief outline and the employment potential of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The idea is to set up 2000 units in different Districts in the State. Details in regard to units set up as on 31st December, 1971 is given in the Annexure.

#### ANNEXURE

Number of small scale units under the 16-Point Programme set up in different districts and started production (between 1-10-1971 and 31-12-1971).

Calcutta	23
CoochBehar	17
Jalpaiguri	6
Hooghly	15
Birbhum	6
Midnapore	32
Burdwan	52
24-Paraganas	36
Darjeeling	24
Purulia	33
Bankura	7
Malda	23
West Dinajpur	4
Howrah	59
Murshidabad	3

\*Nadia 26 (\*excluding 14 units that have been expanded)

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366  
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Total SSI units organised (this includes 366 units that have already started Production) . . . . . 500

Total employment potential created . . . . . 4000  
Actually employed so far . . . . . 1874

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to put a very simple question. What steps have been taken to re-open those small-scale industrial units which were closed down due

to lack of raw materials and orders, and other difficulties ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The question is with regard to new units.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, we may as well leave the House and that will save Rs. 51 to the Government, if we can't put a supplementary so close to the original question.

Mr. SPEAKER : Certain relevancy has to be maintained.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is not relevant, Sir ? Though the question is about new units; I have asked as to what has been done to those closed ones. Is it not relevant ? I leave it to you.

Mr. SPEAKER : If you leave it to me, there is no relevancy in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Well, Sir...

Mr. SPEAKER : You can as well put the question during the time you say "Well, Sir..."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am very distressed. Just now Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, a question was asked from those benches about newspapers. The Minister got up and answered. It is totally irrelevant. But when it comes to this side.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Their party is relevant; your party is not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What steps are they taking to see that the small-scale industrial units get adequate steel, non-ferrous metals and other raw materials and working capital ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We are taking steps for supply of adequate raw materials to small-scale industries. Government have decided that raw materials would be made available to them and to see as far as possible there will be no discrimination between large-scale and small-scale

industries. The import policy has been announced yesterday and there also it has been stated that raw material would be made available to small-scale industries.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** As per last year's indent they were given 9 per cent of the total requirements of steel. It should be within the knowledge of the Minister...

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** From the Annexure it is seen that 32 units in Midnapur District are already under production. A few small units were under construction. These are small paper factories, tube-mills...

**Mr. SPEAKER :** There is no difference between this question and Mr. Bosu's question. Kindly sit down.

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Then, I would like to know from the Minister what steps they have taken to materialise all these new units which are under construction. When will they be completed ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Does it mean they are under construction ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I could not follow the question.

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** I would leave apart my first question. Now I would like to know from the hon. Minister about this. 32 units which are already under production. I would like to know from the Minister what are the names of the products of these 32 units.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I would like to remove the misgivings. It is not 32, but 366. 366 units are under production. Another 134 units are being organised. These 366 units are producing plastics, agricultural implements, foundry materials, machine-shops, transistors, radios, handloom things, handicrafts and various other things. It is certainly impossible to describe all of them in the short time.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** rose—

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Next question.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I am sorry to say this. Why are you shutting us out ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** There should be a limit. You get yourself entangled with the Chair; it has become a fun. You are making fun of the whole House.

#### **Air High Power Transmitter Accident Inquiry Committee, Delhi.**

\*271. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio High Power Transmitter Accident Inquiry Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY)**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [ *Placed in library. See No. L.T.—1659 172* ]

**Mr. SPEAKER :** May I make one request to hon. Ministers ? They should give me at least half a minute to give the direction to answer a question, but I find that by the time I am preparing to give the direction, they are halfway through their reply, which is too bad.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** You mean that Ministers should not be quicker than the Chair ?

**SARI P. M. MEHTA :** From the statement I find that :

"The Committee has however concluded that there was no *mala fide* in the conduct of any of the officials and the negligence of the staff was also not so culpable as to suggest their prosecution for an offence under the provision of the IPC."

The Committee has then made some recommendations. Keeping in view the recommendations of the committee, may I know why the concerned authorities of AIR and neglected to maintain all the necessary and simple safety measures ?

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :**

That was exactly why we set up the inquiry committee, and the committee has gone into the details and made certain recommendations. We have taken action after getting the recommendations. Action has been initiated against some of the officers who were supposed to be negligent. Two officers were placed under suspension. The other recommendations to bring about certain changes in AIR equipment and other things are under the examination of Government.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** What about Ministerial responsibility ?

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** May I know whether any departmental inquiry is going on, and whether the suspended employees have been reinstated, and whether any compensation has been paid to the family of the mechanic who lost his life as a result of the accident, and if so, the amount so paid ?

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** Some action has already been initiated against some officers, and there is no question of removing those suspensions. These people are under suspension. Two of the officers are under suspension and some departmental action has already been taken. There is no other departmental inquiry committee for this. As far as the compensation is concerned, I do not have any information with me just now.

**SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :** It is obvious that it required the death of an employee before it was thought fit by Government to set up a committee to take precautions which I would consider are normal. Why were these normal precautions not taken in the past ?

**SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY :** Some precautions could be taken and these people had been asked to take those precautions. Even the deceased was responsible for not taking enough precautions. So, he was also one who had neglected to take enough precautions.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It is an one-sided version.

### Control on Prices and Distribution of Cement

\*272 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of Industrial Development be pleased to state whether Government propose to continue control on prices and distribution of cement ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) :**

The existing arrangements for control over price and distribution of cement in the country will continue for the present.

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** May I know the margin between the annual needs and production ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** The production in the year 1971 was 14.9 million tonnes. The demand is estimated to be 15 million tonnes.

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Have further steps been taken to step up the production of cement ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY :** Yes, steps have been taken ..

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :** What steps?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Long steps or short steps?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The next step is that the question hour is over and we proceed to the next item of business.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Indo-Yugoslav-Egyptian Scooter-Project

\*263. **SHRI M.M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tripartite Indo-Yugoslav-Egyptian scooter project has been held up ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) to (b) During the discussions held at the tripartite meetings in July and September, 1970, the possibility of tripartite industrial cooperation for the manufacture of a well known brand of scooter which would be acceptable to all the three countries had been recognised. The model of the scooter which could be taken up for manufacture on a tripartite basis is yet to be finalised. This and other related issues concerning tripartite cooperation in scooter manufacture will now come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Tripartite Working Group to be held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia from the 10th April, 1972.

**Assessment of Air's Programme for Adivasis**

\*266. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the AIR's special programme for Adivasis in 36 tribal dialects ;

(b) whether they have community sets to listen to and whether these programmes are appreciated by the Adivasis ; and

(c) whether on the spot recording of the problems of Adivasis are broadcast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Arrangement for community listening is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. While in the absence of any scientific assessment of listener reaction it is not possible to say whether or not these programmes are appreciated by the Adivasis, in preparing these programmes care is taken that the needs and interest of the Adivasis are met as best as possible.

(c) Yer, Sir.

प्रतापगढ़ उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टर के कारखाने की स्थापना

\*267, श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : क्या

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में ट्रैक्टर के कारखाने की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को इस बीच कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया ;

(ख) इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जा सकेगा ; और

(ग) कारखाने का निर्माण कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोइनूल हक चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव से लगभग 2500 लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा ।

(ग) इस स्थिति में यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा ।

Clearing of projects by Planning Commission for making the Country self-sufficient in Oil Cotton and Jute

\*273 SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has cleared projects aimed at making the country self-sufficient in the vital sectors of oil, cotton and Jute; and

(b) if so, which are those projects and where these will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has recently cleared the following projects aimed at substantial increase in production of cotton, jute and oilseeds:



**Cotton**

- (i) Intensive Cotton District Programme in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Scheme for extension of Hybrid-4 Cotton in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Mysore
- (iii) Scheme on Cotton Demonstrations and development in Sunderbans and coastal belt of West Bengal.
- (iv) Scheme for strengthening cotton seed multiplication programme in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu.

**Jute**

Intensive Jute District Programme in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Andhra Pradesh.

**Oilseeds**

- (i) Scheme for Soybean Development in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (ii) Scheme for Sunflower Development in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu in 1972-73 to be continued in 1973-74 with the addition of a few other states to be decided later on.
- (iii) Projects for the Development of Red Oil Palm in Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**Complaints regarding Working  
of H. M. T. Units in States**

\*274. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have recently received complaints regarding the working of H. M. T. units in the various States of country;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CAUDHURY)** : (a) No Sir. However, occasionally some complaints/representations were received from employees or exemployees with their grievances.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Implementation of Khosla Committee proposals re : Film Industry**

\*275. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to implement proposals of the Khosla Committee regarding the film industry ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI)** : (a) The report of the Khosla Committee has been examined in detail in consultation with the different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, the State Governments, as also the various organisations of the film industry. This process has taken some time. The decisions are likely to be taken shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

**Telecommunication Computers from  
Netherlands**

\*276. **SHRI VEKARIA :**  
**SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;



(a) whether Netherlands has offered telecommunication computers to India recently, if so, the cost of such a computer :

(b) the mode payment involved ; and

(c) the Centres where these are to be installed ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Netherlands Government have offered to supply to India a mass-age-switching telecommunication computer costing about 1.5 million U. S. dollars.

(b) As the equipment is being received in India under the Voluntary Assistance Programme of the World Meteorological Organisation, no payment is involved.

(c) The computer will be installed at the headquarters of the Meteorological Department at New Delhi.

#### Doing away with Privileges of I. C. S. Officers

\*277. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether final decision has been taken to do away with the privileges of I. C. S. Officers ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided to introduce a Bill in Parliament to provide for the deletion of Article 314 of the Constitution which, *inter alia*, protects certain special conditions of service of former members of the erstwhile Indian Civil Service, and to take necessary incidental, supplemental and consequential measures.

#### Plastic Containers for Packing Industrial and other Materials

\*278. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the question of using plastic containers for packing industrial and other materials ; and

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange would be saved as a result thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) :** (a) and (b). While there is no specific proposal as such under consideration, it is the general policy of Government to encourage such substitution. However, Indian Standards Institution has evolved standard prescribing requirements, methods sampling and tests for polyethylene containers of nominal capacity of 5 litres and above. The containers manufactured in terms of this standard can be used for transporting liquids including medicines, synthetic detergents, vegetable oils, fruit juices, glycerine, petroleum products, mineral oils, non-oxidising organic acids etc. Although there will be some reduction in the import of tin plates through greater use of PVC/plastic containers the extent of saving in foreign exchange on this account is difficult to determine.

#### Stoppage of Subsidy to News Agencies not Implementing the Wage Board's Recommendations

\*279. **SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to stop the subsidy to those News Agencies, which have not implemented the Wage Board's recommendations ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :** (a) No subsidy is granted by Government to news agencies. All India Radio and other Government subscribers are paying subscriptions to news agencies, on mutually agreed terms, for the news services they use.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Newsprint Plant at Kottayam (Kerala)**

\*280. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far to establish News Print Plant in the District of Kottayam in Kerala State ; and

(b) the employment potential of the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) The following steps have been taken towards implementation of the project :-

- (i) A detailed project report has been prepared.
- (ii) A project Administrator with the necessary complement of skeleton staff, is being appointed to take care of the preliminary work.
- (iii) Proceedings for the acquisition of the selected site have been initiated.
- (iv) The problem of salinity of water is being tackled.
- (v) Necessary tests regarding the suitability of the raw materials have been completed.
- (vi) Discussions with the Kerala State Government on infrastructural facilities are in progress.

(b) Direct employment potentiality is estimated at 1000 which indirect potentiality may be of the order of 5000.

**Anti-National and Pro-Pakistani slogans in Kashmir**

1965. SHRI BISHANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on the 2nd March, 1972, a large crowd raised anti national and pro-pakistani slogans in Srinagar ;

(b) whether some organised groups of persons under political garb are inciting anti-national feelings among the people of Kashmir ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made full enquiries to find out the *modus operandi* of these Pseudo-political organisations and to what extent they are being engineered by foreign powers and the number of persons arrested and the steps that have been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. C. PANT). (a) According to the information supplied by the State Government, on the 2nd March, 1972, a crowd assembled outside the Hotel Badsha in Srinagar where Maulvi Farooq had gone to address a press conference. The crowd began shouting slogans such as 'YEH MULK HAMARA HAI, ISKI HIFAZAT HAM KARENGE, QAUMI YEKJAHATI ZINDABAD, AWAAZ DO HAM EK HAIN, and ISLAM ZINDABAD'.

(b) The State Government have intimated that nothing of such nature has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise. The State Government have intimated that ten persons have so far been arrested in connection with this incident and that further investigation is in progress.

**Small Scale Industries in Bihar**

1966. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small scale industries together with the names of places where they are situated in Bihar District-wise ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from these industries regarding supply of iron and steel ; and

(c) if so, the main feature thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) The total number of units registered with the Directorate of Industries in Bihar as on 31.3.1971 was 8637. Collection of information indicating the names of places where these units are situated will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in its collection.

(b) & (c). Yes, Sir. There are general shortage of iron and steel in the country and it is not a problem peculiar to Bihar alone. The Government is making continuous efforts to increase the allocation of iron and steel for the small scale sector as a whole. Sometime back it was also decided to import iron and steel specifically for small Scale Industries for an amount of Rs. 1000 crores.

#### Shifting of Capital of Gujarat

1967. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for a new capital of Gujarat State at Gandhinagar has been dropped ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to transfer the constructed buildings to the military camp at Gandhinagar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Criteria for Providing Funds To States

1968. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria determined by Government while making allocation of funds for Annual Plans of the States ; and

(b) the amount granted by the Central Government, State-wise, during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The size of the Annual Plans of States is determined on the basis of the Central assistance and their own resources. The sectoral distribution of the total

resources available for the Annual Plans is worked on the basis of the actual progress in the previous year, the anticipated performance the current year and the five year target in financial and physical terms.

The total assistance of Rs. 590 crores available for the States Annual Plan 1968-69 was distributed among individual States on the basis of the proportion between the five year assistance of individual States (1966-71) and the total five year Central assistance available to all States after applying a correction factor to the extent of 1/3rd of over payment or short payment of Central assistance during 1966-67 and 1967-68 as the case may be in case of individual States. An additional amount of Rs.26.90 crores was allocated later in the year to a few States for accelerating the progress of a few major irrigation schemes and minor irrigation and for meeting the special requirements of Nagaland.

As for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71, the distribution of total assistance available for States' Annual Plans was made in the same proportion as the Fourth Plan (1969-74) Central assistance of each State : bears to the total Fourth Plan (1969-74) Central assistance for all States.

The grant component of the Central assistance in 1968-69 was determined on the basis of schematic patterns of assistance in vogue in that year. Since the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan—1969-70, a fixed proportion of the total Central assistance (30%) is uniformly made available in the form of grant to all the States. In case of development Plans of Nagaland, hill areas of Assam, U.P., West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and border areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir more liberal grant component is made available.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the Central assistance (loan and grant) sanctioned for the States, Annual Plans 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 [Placed in library. see No LT-1660 172 ]

#### Shifting of Units of Thumba Space Research Centre to Hyderabad

1969. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift any unit of the Thumba Space Research Centre to Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The question of shifting the Satellite Systems Division of the Space Science and Technology Centre from Thumba to Hyderabad or Bangalore is under consideration.

(b) The environmental test facilities necessary for the future programme of work of the Satellite Systems Division are presently available at Hyderabad and Bangalore. The setting up of such facilities at Thumba would not only be very expensive but would also involve considerable delays in the schedule of the proposed satellite programme. It is desirable to conduct the work of the Satellite Systems Division away from coastal areas to avoid solar cells, with which the satellite is to be equipped, being exposed to saline corrosion.

#### Educated Unemployed in States

1970. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of first four States having the largest number of educated unemployed people, on priority basis ; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to give special assistance to these States to solve their unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). No reliable estimates of unemployment in different States available. According to information available from the employment Exchanges, the largest number of job seekers with qualifications of matriculation and above are registered in West Bengal (3.69 lakhs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (2.32 lakhs), Kerala (2.01 lakhs) and Maharashtra (1.99 lakhs).

All possible efforts are being made by Government of India to provide increasing employment opportunities for educated unemployed in various States. Special programmes involving an annual outlay of Rs. 25 crores were initiated in 1971-72 for the educated unemployed.

These include :

1. expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education.
2. rural engineering surveys,
3. agro-service centres,
4. accelerated development of consumer cooperatives,
5. support to small entrepreneurs.
6. preparation of road projects ; and
7. rural water supply schemes.

An allocation of Rs. 30 crores for expansion and improvement of primary education and Rs. 60 crores for special employment schemes is envisaged in the Budget for 1972-73. Besides continuing the programmes initiated in 1971-72, it is proposed to utilise a part of the additional amount for generating employment and training opportunities for highly qualified technical personnel like engineers, technologists and scientists in all the States. This scheme would include the stepping up of research and development effort, natural resources surveys, on a national scale, strengthening of the technological base and personnel of Public Sector Enterprises and evaluation of technology, both indigenous and imported. It is also proposed to earmark some amount for allocation to the different State Governments and Union Territories for formulating programmes for generating increasing employment opportunities for all sections of the population including highly technical personnel like engineers and scientists. No special assistance is being considered for any particular State at present,

#### Allotment of Time for Regional Languages in T. V. Programmes

1971. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria on which time for regional languages is allotted on the T. V. programmes ; and

(b) the average monthly timings allotted to Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Bulk of the programmes of Delhi TV station are in Hindi. Programmes in English come next. No time has specifically been allotted to regional languages, including Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. However, feature films and some items of music in these languages are included in the programmes, and their total duration works out to about two-and-a-half hours every month

China Clay Industry in Cannanore District (Kerala)

1972 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KANDANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of large quantity of China clay in Cannanore District of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start some industries using this china clay in this area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

Take over of Richardson and Cruddas Co., Bombay

1973, SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over Richardson and Cruddas Co., Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various aspects and details of the proposal, which envisages Parliamentary Legislation, are presently under examination.

Bank Robbery in Safdarjang Development Enclave, New Delhi

1974. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information about the two young men who escaped after robbing a bank in Safdarjang Development Enclave, New Delhi and are now serving sentences in Indonesia ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes. Two young men namely Malik Jahaja and A. Rehman were arrested in Indonesia and they admitted commission of bank robbery at Punjab National Bank Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Indonesian authorities for obtaining more information.

Hindi Film "Joi Bangla" Uncertified

1975. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have declared the Hindi Film "Joi Bangla" as uncertified under the cinematograph Act and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The name of the film, however, is 'Joi Bangla Desh'.

(b) The film was given a certificate for universal exhibition by the Central Board

of Film Censors in October 1971. After its release in various theatres in the country, it was brought to the notice of the Government by reviews in newspapers, journals and magazines as well as by individual complaints, that the film depicted the heroic struggle of the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh in a ridiculous, absurd and farcical manner which would insult the freedom struggle of the people of Bangla Desh. Thereupon, Government enquired into the matter and after giving the producers of the film an opportunity for representing their views, came to the conclusion that the film was largely based on fantasy and completely failed to depict the valiant struggle of the Mukti Bahini with the solemnity that the subject deserved, and that this light-hearted treatment of a highly emotional issue was likely to hurt the feelings of those engaged in the struggle in Bangla Desh and their sympathisers in India. As continued exhibition of the film would be against the interests of friendly relations with a foreign state, namely Bangla Desh, the film has been uncertified.

#### Post Offices in Kerala

1976. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KAD-ANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total numbers of Post Offices opened in Kerala during the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) the total number proposed to be opened in 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 65 Post Offices have been opened in Kerala during the year 1971-72.

(b) This question is under review of the department in the light of overall targets in the IVth plan and progress made so far.

#### Assistance to Cinema Production Unit in Kerala

1977. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Government asking for financial assistance for the proposed Cinema Production Unit in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Role of Foreign Money in creating Subversion in Kashmir

1979. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an 'Al Fatah' type organisation has been smashed recently in Kashmir ;

(b) whether some positive evidence about the supply of foreign money to this organisation for creating subversion in Kashmir has come to light ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to plug the channel of flow of money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the information supplied by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, certain individuals involved in subversive activities have recently been arrested and action is being taken against them under the law. There is no evidence to show that the arrested persons have received foreign money for engaging in subversive activities.

#### Murder of Santhals in Purnea District of Bihar

1980. SHRI H. M. PATEL :  
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-  
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :



(a) whether Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs has stated in his report submitted to Government that agrarian problem and slow pace of land reforms were the root causes of the mass murder of Santhals in Purnea District of Bihar in November, 1971; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and whether any action has been taken on the various recommendations made in Shri Mirdha's report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) In his tour impressions, recorded after his visit to Purnea District and the village where the incident had occurred Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, had suggested that the State Government should take effective measures to protect the interest of the share-croppers belonging to the weaker section of the community, and implement strictly the provisions of the ceiling law. His recommendations have been conveyed to the State Government and they have been requested to initiate on a priority basis administrative and legislative action in the light of his recommendations. The State Government have reported that the matter is receiving their attention.

#### Former Rulers' Accounts in Foreign Banks

1981. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Revenue Intelligence has undertaken an investigation into the former rulers' accounts in foreign banks during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the nature of the investigation made and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Public Meeting held at T. B. Hospital Grounds, Kingsway Camp, Delhi

1982. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have seen a letter to the Editor in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th February, 1972 (page 7) wherein it has been stated that a Public Meeting for election purpose was held at the T B. Hospital Ground, Kingsway Camp, Delhi by the Delhi Congress (N);

(b) whether for holding such an election meeting no permission was obtained from the M.C.D.;

(c) whether all Members of Health and Works Department of the M.C.D. including Health Officers, Inspectors and Engineers were busy in making arrangements for the meeting and if so, whether any inquiry has been made; and

(d) if so, the salient feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. S. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The Government have seen the letter to the Editor in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th February, 1972. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee obtained permission for holding the meeting. This meeting was to be held in a far off corner though within the compound wall of the Rajan Babu T. B. Hospital and was not likely to cause inconvenience to the patients. This ground has been used for holding Ramlila celebrations in the past years. The ground was suitable from the security point of view also. Permission was given for holding that meeting and rent of Rs. 40/- in this connection was charged from the Pradesh Congress Committee. The Pradesh Congress Committee also opened the boundary wall at two places for providing passage and damages @ Rs. 15/- per running ft. amounting to Rs. 610/- have been recovered from the Pradesh Congress Committee. As the ground rent was being charged and the ground was littered with rubbish and dirt, routine sani-

tation and picking work was carried out on the ground by the conservancy staff on the morning of the 15th February, 1972. Further as the passage to the ground was blocked by earth which had been excavated for laying sewer near the boundry wall some staff belonging to the Engineering Department was deployed to remove that earth. No arrangements were however made by the Zonal Health Officer or the Zonal Engineer or their staff for the meeting as such.

#### Allotment of Steel Quota to West Bengal

1983. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government's request for special quota for steel allotment has not been agreed to ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: (a) and (b) . Under the present distribution system, there are no State-wise allocation. Despatches of steel are regulated by Steel Priority Committee taking into account the end-use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

Although some marginal adjustments in supplies are possible, any substantial 'ad-hoc' special allocation can only be at the cost of some other State or Industrial Sector.

#### Post of Superintendents lying Vacant in Delhi Administration

1984. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Grade I posts (Superintendents) lying vacant in the different offices of Delhi Administration as on 29th February, 1972; and

(b) the names of Office Superintendents (Grade I) working at present in the offices of Delhi Administration who are due to retire in 1972 and 1973 and the dates when they are due to retire?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOSIN): (a) and (b). No post of Superintendent (Grade I) is lying vacant in the Offices of Delhi Administration, as on 29. 2. 1972. The following nine Superintendents (Grade I) are due to retire during 1972 and 1973 with effect from the dates indicated against each:—

1972

Shri Bhim Singh	3- 5- 72
Shri Kishan Chand	13- 5- 72
Shri Ram Charan	31- 7- 72
Shri Thakur Das	1- 8- 72

1973

Shri Y. Verma	25-1-73
Shri Bhagwan Singh	14-4-73
Shri Krishan Kumar	15-6-73
Shri V. N. Asri	18-12-73
Shri Mir Singh	13-10-73

#### Arms and Ammunition in Possession of Former Rulers in Madhya Pradesh

1985. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in the possession of former princes, Zamindars and Chieftains in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure that Madhya Pradesh Government recovers unlicensed arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The former Rulers and the exemptee members of their families through out the country, including Madhya Pradesh, are in possession of appreciable quantities of arms and ammunition under the exemption enjoyed by them.

After enforcement of the Consitution (26 th Amendment) Act, 1971, the Rulers ceased to be Rulers. Accordingly, instructions have been issued to all State Governments, including Madhaya Pradesh, that former Rulers should furnish complete information



of all the arms in their possession, and that they should ensure that the former Rulers in question do not dispose of their arms for sale, gift or otherwise till they are issued licences or permission for the same. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have intimated that they have issued suitable instructions to the District authorities and the former Rulers in this connection.

#### **Delhi Telephone Subscribers Demand To Inquire into Inflated Telephone Bills.**

1986. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:  
SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from 2000 telephone subscribers including M.P.S from Delhi demanding an inquiry into the complaints of the inflated telephone bills;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Government have not received any memorandum from 2000 telephone subscribers including some M.P.S., demanding inquiries into the complaints regarding inflated bills. The memorandum signed by eight subscribers and countersigned by a M. P. has, however, been received through the Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha.

(b) The subscribers have complained about inflated bills and mismanagement in the Delhi Telephone District. They have also requested that a procedure be evolved for investigating the complaints of this nature.

(c) The Committee of Petitions Lok Sabha heard the officers of the P&T Department on 20. 1. 1972. The P&T will take further action on receiving the report of the Committee on petitions.

#### **Press Note Following Newsprint Advisory Committee Meeting**

1988. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :  
(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by a

representative of the I. E. N. S. in the News Print Advisory Committee regarding the Press note purporting to give the deliberations and conclusions arrived at the meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee meeting on the 29th December, 1971;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the reason for the incorrect version of deliberations in the Press Note ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The comment of the I. E. N. S. representative pertained to the use of the word 'consensus' in it. This word was used in the Press release to mean the general trend of opinion in the deliberations of the Committee. Two other members of the Committee, representing the Indian Language Newspapers Association, who also attended the meeting, have confirmed the position stated in the Press release, in a subsequent statement to the Press.

#### **Police Investigation into Movements of the 3 Omanis who Hijacked Lufthansa Jumbo Jet to Aden**

1990. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be Pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Police are investigating into the movements and activities in the 'Capital of the 3 Omanis who got into the Lufthansa Jumbo Jet on 21st February, 1972 at palam Airport and hijacked it to Aden ;

(b) if so, the results of the investigation; and

(c) whether any person or persons have been arrested in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) No formal investigation was done by the Delhi Police but informal inquiries were made in the matter,

(b) Three Osmanian Nationals Din Mohd, Al-Mateki, Al-Redami came to Delhi on the night between 20/21. 1. 1972 by an Air India flight and they had return tickets to Athens. Their immigration cards bore fictitious names Karim Ben said, Abdul Razzak and Sultan M. Alajrami. They stayed for the night at Hotel Janpath where they kept themselves confined to hotel and it is unlikely that they had any contacts in Delhi. In the night between 21/22.2.1972 they reached Delhi Airport from the Hotel Janpath by the Airline coach. They were subjected to search/frisking by the police at the Delhi Airport before boarding the plane. It is unlikely that they carried explosives and arms into the plane with them. Two of their accomplices had embarked on the same flight one each at Hongkong and Bangkok where there is only a random check of passengers.

(c) No.

#### TV Station at Kanpur

1991, SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to have a Television Station at Kanpur during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, nature of preliminary steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) A TV transmitting station at Kanpur for relaying programmes from the TV Station at Lucknow is planned for implementation during the Fourth Plan.

(b) Land is being acquired and equipment has been ordered.

#### Containers and Closures Ltd., Calcutta

1993. SHRI ROBIN SEN ·  
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Containers and Closures

Ltd., Calcutta, has sold raw materials outside and its production is being stopped ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A complaint has been received alleging that the management of Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta has diverted some raw material, namely, galvanised sheets, ostensibly for unauthorised use. This allegation has been referred to the concerned authorities for investigation and necessary action.

#### Survey for Collection of Data on Unemployment

1994. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH ;  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to undertake shortly a fullfledged survey covering rural and urban areas with a view to evolving suitable concepts and definitions that will enable collection of meaningful data on unemployment and under-employment ;

(b) whether this full-fledged survey will be like 26th round of survey made previously by the National Sample Survey ; and

(c) if not, the differing features of the 27th round of survey ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) a survey regarding employment will be undertaken in the 27th round of National Sample Survey (1972-73) with the main objective of collecting data on employment and unemployment both in urban and rural areas. Its object will not be merely to evolve suitable concepts and definitions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Collection of data on employment and unemployment is not the principal objective of the National Sample Survey in the 26th round, though some information on employment on a limited scale is being collected. The survey to be undertaken in the 27th round is designed to collect detailed information on employment and unemployment both in urban and rural areas.

#### Production of Artificial Limbs

1995. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of setting up an industrial unit for the production of artificial limbs in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Plant for the manufacture of Artificial Limbs and Components is under active consideration of the Government. Details of the scheme have not yet been finalised.

#### Assam Police Personnel Injured by Nagaland Police

1996. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nagaland Police inflicted bayonet injuries on two Assam Police personnel at Amguri Village of Assam on 7th of March, 1972; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir, but in the Geleki Reserved Forest.

(b) The two State Governments were contacted and advised suitably. The Adviser on Assam Nagaland boundary also visited the States and under his guidance

the two Governments have reached temporary agreement including withdrawal of armed police personnel from the area of the Geleki Reserved Forest pending his recommendations on the boundary problem.

#### Central Assistance to West Bengal Industries

1997. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central assistance given to West Bengal industrial projects during Third and Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) how much of the amount was utilised and what has been the increase in industrial output and employment potential; and

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of the allotted funds in full ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) : Central assistance to States is not related to any specific scheme or programme under the State Plan but is given to the States through block grants and block loans. The total Central assistance to West Bengal during the Fourth Plan is as follows :

	Rs. crores		
	Total Outlay	State Resources	Central Allocation
Fourth Plan	322.50	101.50	221.00
Fourth Plan (as reappraised)	282.48	61.48	221.00
1969-70 (Actual)	45.79	6.67	39.50
1970-71 (Actual)	53.43	12.80	40.07
1971-72 (Anticipated)	63.43	19.10	44.20
1972-73 (Approved)	73.52	30.65	42.87

The total Central assistance to West Bengal during the Third Plan amounted to Rs. 155.10 crores, against a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores.

As Central assistance for State Plans is on overall basis, it is not possible to directly relate the Central assistance to

specific schemes in the industrial sector and to link it with increased industrial output and employment potential.

#### Activities of Anand Marg

1998. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign countries where Anand Marg is functioning ;

(b) whether this organisation is receiving financial assistance from foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have enquired to find out the countries remitting money for being used in India, the quantum of such financial assistance received during the last two years and the way the money are used ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) Anand Marg claims to have established its centres in USA, Guyana, West Germany, Kenya, Egypt, Philippines, Australia and Hongkong.

(b) and (c) : Government are aware that Anand Marg had been receiving remittances from foreign sources. Precise information regarding the quantum of such foreign assistance received during the last two years or about the manner of its use is not available.

#### Proposal to Manufacture Rubber and Wooden Bullets for Controlling Riots.

1999. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to manufacture rubber and wooden bullets for controlling riots and violent crowds instead of using other weapons which cause death as is being used in some other foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the said proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir, We are however conducting experiments in this direction to ascertain the utility of these special types of bullets for riot control purposes.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Farm and Home Broadcasts

2000. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of occasions and the number of representatives of farmers invited during 1971-72 to broadcast the problems of farmers on Farm and Home broadcasts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : On 4,141 occasions 6,856 farmers were invited for broadcasts during 1971-72.

#### Arms Possessed by Former Rulers

2001. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of former Rulers asked to submit lists of arms possessed by them after their privileges were abolished ;

(b) the names of former Rulers who have submitted the said lists and the names of those who refused to submit the list ;

(c) the action Government propose to take in such cases to ensure that they do not sell them outside ; and

(d) whether the notices to send lists to them were given in time and if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against persons responsible for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). After the commencement of the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971 on 28. 12. 1971, the Rulers who had been recognised by the President have ceased to be recognised as such. The State Governments through whom the Arms Act is in practice administered, have therefore been addressed to ask all the former Rulers and exemptee members of their families to furnish a complete inventory of all the arms in their possession and advising them not to dispose their arms by sale, gift or otherwise without licence or permission. The State Governments have also been advised to give them licences for the minimum quantity considered necessary for their protection and for the arms they wish to dispose of. Inventories of such arms are being awaited from the State Governments. No case has so far been brought to the notice of the Government of India in which a former Ruler has refused to furnish the requisite information or in which there has been undue delay in asking for the inventories.

#### Light and Sound Performance in Purana Quila

2002. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Articles who gave performance of Light and Sound in Purana Quila, New Delhi ;

(b) the number out of them who are permanent and the number of those who are temporary ; the dates of their joining service with the Song & Drama Division ; and

(c) the number of hours the artistes were required to work ; and the incentive given to them in case they were required to work for more hours ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) 511 staff artists, 109 casual artists.

(b) There is no category as permanent and temporary among the staff artists as

their services are under contract. Artists on long term contracts are termed as regular staff artists. Artists employed on a daily basis for specific assignments are termed as casual artists. The regular staff artists who are distributed over 7 regional units apart from those in the Headquarters unit, joined the Division on various dates between 24. 1. 1959 and 18. 1. 1972.

(c) Different categories of artists had to work different hours. Those who were called upon to work at odd hours were provided transport facilities and refreshment.

#### Artistes of Song and Drama Division

2005. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to declare those artistes permanent, who gave performance of light and sound in Purana Quila, New Delhi, and who are in the service of the Song and Drama Division of the Ministry for more than three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : No, Sir, the artists who performed in the Sound and Light show at Purana Quila from 27th January 1972 were governed by the usual rules and regulations applicable to staff artists and casual artists. No separate proposal regarding these artists is under consideration.

#### Expansion of Foreign Firms

2004. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number and names of foreign firms which have been or are being given permission for expansion in the name of export promotion during the last one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : During the period from 1-1-1971 to 31-12-1971 3 Industrial Licences and 2 Letters of Intent, for effecting substantial expansion were issued to foreign firms involving export obligation. The names of these firms are as follows ;—

**Licences :**

1. Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Ltd.; Calcutta.
2. Gramophone Company of India Ltd. Calcutta.
3. Atlas Copco (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay,

2005. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The names of Editors of various newspapers held under the Defence of India Rules since the National Emergency was declared in the country in 1972; and

**Letters of Intent**

1. Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Ltd., Calcutta.
2. Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd. Calcutta.

(b) whether some of the Editors have since been released, if so, their names ?

**Detention of Editors of various Newspapers under D. I. R.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). A Statement, based on the information received from the State Government is attached.

**Statement**

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Names of editors who were arrested for violation of specific provisions of the Defence of India Rules or who had been detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.	Whether released
1.	Bihar	Shri Gulam Sarwar, Editor, Urdu Daily 'Sangam', Patna.	No.
2.	Kerala	Shri P. P. Kammu, Editor, Mappilanadu, Malayalam Fortnightly.	Released.
3.	Maharashtra	Shri D.F. Keraka, Editor, Current Weekly, Bombay. Shri Ahmed Ali Baig, Chughtai, Editor, 'Saher', Weekly, Nanded.	Released. Released.
4.	Mysore	Shri Usman Asad, Editor, Urdu Weekly, 'Nisheman', Shri Salahuddin Khan, Editor, Urdu Weekly 'Zamzam'	Released, Released,



5. Tamil Nadu	Thiru M. Dhanushkodi, Editor, Tamil Daily 'Navasakthi', Madras.	Released on bail.
	Thiru C. N. Sangameswaran, Sub-Editor, Tamil Daily, 'Navasakthi', Madras.	Released on bail.
6. Delhi	Shri Kauser Yazdani, Editor, Kanti Weekly.	Released.
	Shri Mohd. Muslim Bhopali, Editor, Dawat, Urdu Daily, Delhi.	Released.
	Shri Mohd. Yusuf Siddiqui, Editor, Radiance English, Weekly.	Released.
	Shri Mufti Zia-Ul-Haq, Jamiat Times, Urdu Weekly.	Released.

No editors were arrested/ detained in Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and the Union Territories others than Delhi. Information in respect of the remaining States is awaited.

#### Withdrawal of Security Guards provided to Former

2006. DR, RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Security Guards provided to the former Rulers have been withdrawn;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the names of former Rulers who have asked for continuing security guards at their own expenses; and

(d) the amount to be paid by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में शहीद हुए व्यक्तियों के लिए पेंशन

2007. श्री हुसैन अहमद कल्लवाय :

श्री कल्लवाय वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में शहीद हुए व्यक्तियों को पेंशन देने संबंधी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि यहां, तो निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : श्री एफ० एच० मोहसीन) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को, जिन्होंने मुख्य भूमि की जेलों में कम-से-कम छः महीने की कैद काटी थी, तथा यदि वे जीवित नहीं रहे हैं तो उनके परिवारों को पेंशन देने की एक योजना बनाई है। शहीदों के परिवार भी इस पेंशन के पात्र होंगे। यह योजना 15 अगस्त, 1972 से लागू होगी है।

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों द्वारा संचार साधनों का छिन्न-भिन्न किया जाना

2008. श्री हुसैन अहमद कल्लवाय :

डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वत भारत पाक युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में संचार साधन छिन्न-भिन्न करने के प्रयास किये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में, राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है और भविष्य में इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). युद्ध से पहले के महीनों में पूर्वी क्षेत्र में ऐसे अनेक प्रयत्न किये गये थे। युद्ध के दौरान संचार साधनों को छिन्न भिन्न करने के लिए तोड़-फोड़ तोड़-फोड़ के प्रयास की घटनाओं की संख्या कम थी तथा राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार यह संख्या पंजाब में दो, राजस्थान में एक, बिहार में दो तथा गुजरात, मेघालय, असम तथा त्रिपुरा में शून्य थी। पश्चिम बंगाल तथा जम्मू व काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अभी प्राप्त होनी है।

पूर्व-उपाय किये गये थे, दित में अग्निम आसूचना एकत्रित करने के प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करना, महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिष्ठानों / असुरक्षित स्थानों का पहरा देना, रेल-भागों तथा सड़कों के महत्वपूर्ण चौराहों पर गश्त लगाना, तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों को शरण देने वाले सम्भावित व्यक्तियों पर निगरानी रखना इत्यादि शामिल हैं। इनमें अब भी आवश्यक समझे जाने वाले उपायों को जारी रखा जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की गिरफ्तारी

2009. श्री हुसैन अहमद कल्लायम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में गत पांच महीनों में कितने भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) अक्टूबर, 1971 से 29 फरवरी, 1972 तक 15 पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ख) विदेशी व्यक्ति (नजरबंदी)

आदेश, 1962 के अधीन 10

नजरबंद व्यक्ति। विदेशी 5

व्यक्ति अधिनियम, 1946 के

अधीन अभियोजित व्यक्ति।

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS/LOANS TO SAMACHAR BHARATI

2010 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the Central Government grants / loans advanced to Samachar Bharati News Agency during the years, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the amount received from the business conducted during the years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH) :

#### LOANS ADVANCED TO SAMACHAR BHARATI NEWS AGENCY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
—	75,000	75,000

TOTAL INCOME OF SAMACHAR BHARATI NEWS AGENCY FROM NEWS SERVICES ETC, DURING 1967, (WHEN IT WAS SET UP 1968 AND 1969, AS FURNISHED BY THE AGENCY,

YEAR	TOTAL INCOME
	Ra.
1967	37,625.74
1968	1,29,856.71
1969	2,85,396.14

बाबुपुरा (बिहार) में यूरैनियम की खान का विकास

2011, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या परमाट्टु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :



(क) क्या बिहार के सिहभूम जिले में जादुगुडा में यूरेनियम की खान और कारखाना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उसके विकास की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इन्डस्ट्रियल मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने अपने कार्यकलाप की और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएँ अपने हाथ में ली हैं।

(i) जादुगुडा में शाफ्ट की वर्तमान 113 मीटर की गहराई को बढ़ाकर 615 मीटर तक ले जाना,

(ii) मोलीब्डेनम, निकल, तथा तांबे को धातु से निकालने के लिए उपोत्पाद अलग करने के लिए सुरदा में यूरेनियम अलग करने वाला एक संयंत्र जादुगुडा में लगाना, तथा

(iii) तांबे की पछोड़न से यूरेनियम अलग करने के लिए सुरदा में एक यूरेनियम अलग करने वाला संयंत्र स्थापित करना।

पटना टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के गठन में देरी

2012. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन कितने समय से नहीं किया गया है और इस अनावश्यक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उक्त समिति का कब तक गठन हो जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लम्बन बहुगुणा) : (क) जादुगुडा टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन 1 जनवरी, 1972 को किया गया था।

इसकी कार्यवाही 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज सर्विस इन्स्टीट्यूट पटना में उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक

2013. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज सर्विस इन्स्टीट्यूट के पटना स्थित कार्यालय में काम करने वाले उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन्स्टीट्यूट के कर्मचारियों ने हाल ही में उन्हें कोई आपन भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) रुपाल इंडस्ट्रियल सर्विस इन्स्टीट्यूट पटना में 6 उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक हैं, जिनमें से कोई भी अनुसूचित जाति का नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Closure of Small Scale Engineering Units in West Bengal

2014. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many small Scale Engineering Units in West Bengal continue to remain closed till date;

(b) the number of workers affected thereby; and

(c) the steps taken to have these units reopened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Task Force for fuller utilisation of the installed capacity in Industries**

2015. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the personnel of the Task Force set up to consider requests from Industrial Houses for fuller utilisation of the installed capacity; and

(b) its terms of reference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The composition of the "Task Force" is indicated in the list contained in the attached statement;

(b) The relaxation in the industrial licensing policy recently announced by Government in respect of 54 specified industries which permit fuller utilisation of the capacity installed by the concerned undertakings are not automatically applicable to Larger Industrial Houses and foreign majority companies. Their applications for fuller utilisation of the installed capacity in these industries will be considered by a specially constituted "Task Force" which will make its recommendations to the Government.

1. Shri R. V. Subrahmaniam, ... Chairman  
Additional Secretary,  
Ministry of Industrial Development
2. Shri S. K. Sahgal, ... Member  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Industrial Development
3. Dr A. K. Ghosh, ... Member  
Economic Adviser
4. Shri K. B. Rao, ... Member  
D. G. T. D.
5. Shri P. D. Kasbekar, ... Member  
Joint Secretary,  
Department of Economic Affairs
6. Shri R. V. Raman, ... Member  
Adviser (Industries),  
Planning Commission

7. Joint Secretary, ... Member  
Incharge of the Administrative  
Section in the concerned Ministry

8. Shri G. A. Shah, ... Member  
Joint Secretary,  
Department of Company Affairs

9. Shri R. K. Tikku, ... Member-Secretary  
Director,  
Ministry of Industrial Development.

Loan/Subsidy to P. T. I. and U. N. I.

2016. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have granted any Loan or subsidy to the Press Trust of India and the United News of India during last three years;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which this loan or subsidy has been given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c) . No subsidy has been given to the Press Trust of India or the United News of India. A statement giving the requisite information in regard to the loans granted by the Central Government to P.T.I. and U.N.I. during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L T—1661/72]

**Watchmen in West Bengal under P & T Department**

2017. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Watchmen in West Bengal under the Posts and Telegraph Department and their duty hours ;

(b) whether a demand has been raised by the Unions concerned to reduce the duty hours of the Watchmen ; and

(c) if so, the action, if any, taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The number of Watchmen (Chowkidars) in West Bengal under the Posts and Telegraphs Department is 516. Their duty hours in some offices are twelve and in others eight per day.

(b) Yes.

(c) Chowkidars are ordinarily required to put in 12 hours duty per day. The Heads of Circles/Telephone Districts have however discretion to fix the duty hours of Chowkidars keeping in view the local conditions. Recently the Cabinet Secretariat has issued orders on 31.12.71 to the effect that the duty hours of Chowkidars may be fixed as 48 hours per week in cases in which sustained mental and/or physical effort and/or alertness is involved. The orders of the Cabinet Secretariat have been communicated to all Heads of Circles etc. including the concerned P and T authorities in West Bengal for necessary action.

#### Resources available for Financing Fourth Plan

2018. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total resources available during the current financial year for financing the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether there are proposals to cut the size of the Plan ; and

(c) if so, what are those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The total resources available for financing the public sector Plan in the current financial year, i. e. 1972-73, are estimated at Rs. 3973 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(ग) भित्ति समाचारपत्रों के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रति

2019. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री नगरों और गांवों में

‘भित्ति समाचार पत्र’ प्रारम्भ करने के बारे में 16 जून, 1971 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 532 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) देश के किन क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना को लागू किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जनवरी, 1970 में प्रारम्भ किया गया भित्ति सामाचार पत्र ‘हमारा देश’ जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की विकासात्मक गतिविधियों तथा सफलताओं पर प्रकाश डालता है, का प्रकाशन जारी है। विभिन्न भाषाओं में अब इसकी छप रही प्रतियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

भाषा	प्रतियों की संख्या
अंग्रेजी	11,600
हिन्दी	10,300
उर्दू	3,500
बंगला	6,000
तमिल	5,000
मराठी	5,000
कुल :	41,400

बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इसके प्रिन्ट आर्डर में वृद्धि करने तथा इसके तेलुगु और उड़िया में संस्करण निकालने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और उर्दू की प्रतियां देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगाई जाती हैं। प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की प्रतियां सम्बन्धित प्रदेशों में वितरित की जाती हैं। अंग्रेजी की प्रतियां विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों को भी भेजी जाती हैं।

### सैनिकों का मनोरंजन

2020. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा सैनिकों के मनोरंजन के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सैनिकों के मनोरंजन के लिए मन्त्रालय ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(1) रक्षा मन्त्रालय के सहयोग से, गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग एक विशेष योजना चलाता है जिसके अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त विभागीय टुकड़ियां सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तैनात जवानों के लिये मनोरंजन कार्यक्रम देती हैं जिनमें गीत, नाटक आदि होते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुआ व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

1968-69 — 11 12,542.15 रुपये

1969-70 — 11,05,755.51 रुपये

1970-71 — 16,68,863.69 रुपये

(2) जवानों के लिए कार्यक्रम आकाश-वाणी के 14 केन्द्रों से प्रतिदिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों में मुख्यतया बातियाँ, संगीत, फीचर तथा स्किट होते हैं। विविध भारती से जवानों के लिए 'जयलाला' नाम से 45 मिनट का अनुरोध कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है जिसमें प्रत्येक शनिवार को फिल्मी व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यक्रम भी शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली केंद्र "पीप एण्ड लाइट" पाश्चात्य संगीत पर जवानों के लिए एक साप्ताहिक अनुरोध कार्यक्रम

प्रसारित करता है। इन पर होने वाले खर्च का हिसाब अलग से नहीं रखा जाता।

(3) क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जवानों का मनोरंजन फीचर तथा डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों, कठपुतली के तामाशों, आदि को दिखा कर करता है। इस पर होने वाले व्यय का हिसाब अलग से नहीं रखा जाता।

संचार मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग

2021. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संचार मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई और इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमंदन बहुगुणा) : संचार मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में उठाये कदम तथा की गई प्रगति सूचक विवरण-सलग्न है।

### विवरण

संचार मन्त्रालय तथा इसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग, राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963, जैसा कि 1967 में संशोधित है, के अनुसार होता है। इस अधिनियम के अधीन गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गए विभिन्न प्रशासनिक आदेशों/अनुदेशों के पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन के लिए संचार मन्त्रालय (मुख्य) और इसके सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में पूरी तरह सुज्जित हिन्दी अनुभाग कार्य कर रहे हैं।

सभी सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी टाइप-राइटर्स जैसी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं दी गई हैं।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों सहित, जनता से प्राप्त सभी हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ और गुजरात व महाराष्ट्र जैसे ऐसे राज्यों के साथ,

जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ पत्र व्यवहार के लिए हिन्दी को स्वीकार किया है, यथासंभव हिन्दी में ही पत्र व्यवहार किया जाता है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम की उप-धारा 3 (3) के अधीन अपेक्षित अधिसूचनाओं, नियमों और सामान्य आदेशों को हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किया जाता है।

मैनुअलों व फार्मों आदि के हिन्दी अनुवाद और मुद्रण को अन्तिम रूप देने का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है।

सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के तार के पते भी हिन्दी में रजिस्टर कर दिये गए हैं।

संघ की राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में सम्बन्धित आदेशों के पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सचार मंत्रालय के हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित सचटनों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ कार्य कर रही हैं।

निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के लिए नामजद किया जाना है। सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी आशुलिपि और हिन्दी टाइपिंग का प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जा रहा है।

इस मंत्रालय और सम्बद्ध व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित अनुदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

**हिन्दी में तार देने का प्रबन्ध**

2022. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या हिन्दी में तार भेजने के प्रबन्ध अभी तक सब राज्यों में नहीं हुए हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) केवल अरुणाचल और मिजोरम को छोड़ कर

अन्य सभी राज्यों में देवनागरीलिपी में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था है। अरुणाचल और मिजोरम राज्यों के तारघरों में भी देवनागरी तार सेवा का विस्तार करने के लिए हिदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं।

**Gherao of a Police Station in Delhi**

2023. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the residents gheraoed the Sadar Bazar Police Station on the 6th March, 1972 demanding action against an Officer of the local Police Station;

(b) if so, the demands of the residents; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI F.H MOHSIM): (a) Residents of Nabi Karim, about 150/200 in number and led by Shri Babu Lai Sulanki Municipal Couucillor held a demonstration outside police station Sadar Bazar on 6-3-1972.

(b) They demanded suspension of and legal action against Sub-Inspector Joginder Pal Khanna. He was investigating case FIR No. 173. dated 20-2-1972 under sections 363/366 I.P.C, police station Sadar Bazar and had recovered Santreo, the girl kidnapped in this case. It was alleged that he had mis-behaved with the girl.

(c) The Sub-Inspector was transferred to Gandhi Nagar police station and the District Magistrate Delhi has ordered the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Sadar Bazar to hold a magisterial inquiry against him.

**Jobs for Unemployed Engineers and Scientists**

2024. SHRI RANABOHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of A SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether he has promised jobs for all the unemployed Engineers and Science Graduates with M. Sc. Degrees in the next two years; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give them the age concession also; and if so, the salient features of the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) :** (a) Efforts would be made to provide employment to all the unemployed first class M. Sc. and engineering graduates during 1972-73 and 1973-74. There is already an allocation of Rs. 50 crores for special employment in the Fourth Plan of which Rs. 20 crores would be available during 1972-73. The National Committee on Science and Technology has been directed to prepare a Science & Technology Plan which on implementation is expected to generate substantial degree of employment for the scientists and engineers. The Planning Commission has also set up a large number of Task Forces on survey and development of natural resources. The recommendations of these groups on implementation are also expected to generate a great deal of scientific and technological employment.

(b) There are different requirements of age for various categories of scientific and technical posts and these are governed by the recruitment rules as framed for each post. The bulk of the unemployed scientists and engineers would be young and fresh from the universities and therefore any general relaxation in the requirements in respect of their age would not be necessary. However, in special cases relaxation would be given to candidates depending upon their qualifications and experience or expertise.

#### **Increase in Obscenity caused by Film.**

**2025. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether considerable increase in obscenity in the country has been caused by the films; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this connection?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND**

**BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :** (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Central Board of Film Censors is entrusted with enforcing strict censorship on obscenity, sex and violence in films.

#### **मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण योजना के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में बाधाएँ**

**2026. श्री कूलचन्द जेजी :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण योजना के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में आई बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बारिया) : इस बात के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि आवश्यक जित्नों की कीमतों में आगे कोई वृद्धि न हो। वास्तविक उपलब्ध संसाधन मूल अनुमानों की अपेक्षा लगभग 10% कम हैं, यद्यपि मुद्रा के रूप में चौबी योजना में उपलब्ध समस्त परिष्वद की पूर्ति हो जायेगी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, कमियाँ होनी अवश्यम्भावी हैं। आवश्यक उपायों का पता लगाने के लिए विभिन्न अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं। ताकि जहाँ सम्भव हो इस प्रकार की कमियाँ को घटाया जा सके।

#### **Restoration of old Working Hours in Central Government Offices**

**2027. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to restore the old working hours in Central Government offices as existed prior to December, 1971; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be announced?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b). The pre-December, 1971 working hours in the Civil Offices of the Central Government have since been restored with effect from the 3rd April, 1972.



**Vikram Earth Station**

2028. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is now linked with 15 countries through the satellite service and operate 49 voice-grade channels after the establishment of Vikram Earth Station ;

(b) whether the Earth Station can also provide television programmes secured from abroad; and

(c) the percentage of the international telecommunications traffic which flows from India on the satellite system and the percentage it covers for the telephone calls of the world's telephone population ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA)**: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 90% of India's international telephone, 62% telegraph 56% of telex and 0% of leased teleprinter traffic is handled on the Satellite System. Information regarding

the percentage of world's telephone traffic handled on the Satellite System is not available.

**Expansion of National Instruments Ltd.**  
**Calcutta.**

2029. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta; and

(b) If so, the broad outlines of the expansion project and the employment potential thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)**: (a) and (b). The National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Limited (formerly known as National Instruments Limited) have undertaken in respect of their Instruments Plant at Jadavpur some programmes to diversify their production range with a view to improve the Plant's economic viability.

The broad details of these programmes are as under :—

**I. Programmes approved by the Government and under implementation by the Company.**

S. No.	Item of manufacture	Capital Outlay	Foreign Exchange Element	Employment Potential
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs	
1.	Infra Red Equipment	32.44	10.79	The employment potential for these items has not been specifically worked out by the Company but it can be broadly stated that additional avenues of employment may be created when taken up one by one.
2.	Six Second Optic Theodolites (augmentation of existing capacity)	9.88	2.18	
3.	Pressure & Vacuum Gauges (Augmentation of the existing capacity)	3.51	—	

**II. Programmes under the consideration of the Government.**

1.	Optical Reading Device	12.99	3.49	207 persons will be employed on various capacities (estimated)
2.	Cameras	63.50	16.00	

1	2	3	4	5
				214 persons will be employed on various capacities (estimated).
3.	Microscopes	28.40	10.00	
	Setting up of cement industry in Palamau Centre district (Bihar)		(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?	

2030. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a cement factory in Palamau District (Bihar);

(b) if so, the names of the Industrialists who have shown interests in the matter and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c). Government have no scheme to set up a cement factory in Palamau district (Bihar) But four applications have been received recently from private parties for setting up cement factories in this district and the decision taken is indicated against each:—

Name of the applicant	Location	Capacity tonnes	Remarks
1. The Palamau Cement Co., Calcutta.	Bhawnathpur	250,000	Letter of Intent issued on 17-11-1971.
2. Kilyatpur Limb and Cement Works Ltd., Calcutta.	—do—	250,000	—do—
3. Ashoka Cement Ltd., Dalmianagr	—do—	491,500	Rejected.
4. Shri Vijay Poddar, Calcutta.	—do—	350,000	—do—

*Per Capita Consumption of Cement in India*

2031. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual per capita consumption of cement in India is 25 kilograms while it is 750 kilograms in Switzerland and 593 in Austria ; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to increase the per capita consumption of cement in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir ; approximately.

(b) The main reason for the low consumption is the low per capita income in

this country as compared to that in the countries mentioned above. Steps for augmentation of cement production is being taken to meet the increasing demand.

*Rocket Launched from Thumba Equatorial Rocket launching Station*

2032. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of rockets including test rockets launched from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station during 1970-71.

(b) the number out of them for conducting scientific experiments and test launchings, separately; and

(c) the estimated number of rockets to be launched during the year 1971-72 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) 121.

(b) 23 for scientific experiments and 98 test launchings.

(c) 128.

Surrender by Rebel Nagas and Mizos on the Formation of Bangla Desh

2033. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are aware that rebel Nagas and Mizos have started surrendering on the formation of Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) : Since the liberation of Bangla Desh 446 Mizo rebels have surrendered. Some leading Naga rebels have also surrendered.

Regional Imbalances

2034. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day seminar on regional imbalances was organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ; and

(c) whether regional plan to end disparities were urged in the seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar discussed the following subjects :

(1) The concepts of region—review of policy and programmes under the Plans—past trends,

(2) Significance of the growth of industries (large, medium and small scale) in reducing disparities. The nature of industries—the Industrial Development and Regulation Act and other legislation, their potential and limitations.

(3) Financial institutions and their role in promotion of industries in backward regions—public sector investments.

(4) Public Sector Investment—its role and limitations in helping to reduce disparities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Sarkar Commission on Birla Group .

2035. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Sarkar Commission on Birla Group to submit their report to the Government immediately ; and

(b) whether the Commission have asked for extension ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) : On the request of the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses (Sarkar Commission) the time for submission of its Report to the Government has been extended for another year with effect from 18-2-1972.

Schemes formulated by Employment Commissioner for solving Unemployment

2036. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether employment Commissioners, under the Cabinet Secretariat has sometime,

back formulated any schemes for solving unemployment problem in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The various Ministries of the Government of India are responsible for formulating measures for tackling the unemployment problem. A brief statement regarding the measures taken up in this regard is placed on the Table of the House. The Employment Commissioner assists in coordinating and reviewing the implementation of such schemes.

With a view to increasing employment opportunities, emphasis has been laid in the Fourth Five Year Plan on labour intensive schemes such as roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural electrification, village and small-scale industries, housing and urban development. Stress has also been laid on the adoption of appropriate labour intensive technology with due regard to efficiency and economy. Special schemes such as the Small Farmers' Development Agencies, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers projects, Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, Drought Prone Area Programme and Scheme for Development of Dry Farming, have also been taken up for implementation so as to increase the employment opportunities in the rural areas and also for increasing the income of the more vulnerable sections of the community. The pace of implementation of these five schemes has gained momentum and an outlay of Rs. 96 crores has been earmarked for these schemes in the annual plan for the current year.

As part of the efforts to increase the employment opportunities for the technically qualified, special emphasis is laid on the promotion of medium and small-scale industries and for giving training and credit facilities to entrepreneurs for setting up self-employment. A number of new schemes have also been taken up since 1971-72 for increasing the job opportunities for the educated unemployed. These include a

scheme for expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education, rural engineering surveys, expansion of consumer co-operative stores, advance action on investigation of road and irrigation works etc. Inclusive of the outlay necessary for these schemes, a provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made in the budget for 1972-73 for special welfare schemes such as Primary Education (Rs. 30 crores), Special Employment Programme (Rs. 60 crores), Slum Improvement (Rs. 15 crores), Rural Home Sites (Rs. 5 crores) and Rural Water Supply (Rs. 15 crores).

**Restrictions on Film stars and Composers appearing in more than Six Films at a time**

2037. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some film Producers frustrated the efforts of the Associations of Indian Motion Pictures Producers and that of the Music Directors to prevent stars and composers from working in more than six films at a time; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Some reports to the effect had come to the notice of the Government. Feature film industry is, however, in the private sector and Government do not come into picture as the offer and acceptance of contracts of actors, music directors and other artists, are settled between them and the private film producers.

**Employees of Border Security Force Headquarters**

2038. DR. SANKATA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of non-gazetted ministerial employees of various categories in Border Security Force Headquarters who are not covered under the Central secretarial Service;

(b) the basis on which orders were issued by the Home Ministry to various

Ministries/Departments to appoint such employees and whether those conditions were fulfilled while making such appointments in the border Security Force Headquarters ; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts by the Ministry of Home Affairs from persons who have passed the examinations conducted by the Cabinet Secretariat, Secretariat Training School, and whether such employees can be absorbed in the Central Secretariat Service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) 131.

(b) No general orders were issued by the Home Ministry to various Ministries/Departments in the matter.

(c) Some Ministerial posts were temporarily de-cadred as suitable employees from Central Secretariat Services were not available. There are also other categories of Ministerial posts which are required to be filled by persons having experience of audit and accounts work. These persons cannot be absorbed in the Central Secretariat Service as they have been appointed by D. G. B. S. F. against excluded posts.

पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के पश्चात् गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी जासूस

2039. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971 में पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के पश्चात् देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा असम राज्यों सरकारों और चण्डीगढ़ तथा दिल्ली सब राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, दिसम्बर, 1971 से 22 मार्च, 1972 तक की अवधि में पाकिस्तानी एजेंट होने के सम्बन्ध में 25 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये।

जम्मू व काश्मीर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, पंजाब, राजस्थान पश्चिम बंगाल तथा त्रिपुरा राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मिली प्राप्त होनी है और सच्चा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। शेष राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा ऐसी कोई गिरफ्तारी सूचित नहीं की गई है।

#### Report on working of Small Scale Industries in Japan

2040. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Report submitted by the team which went to Japan to study the working of the small scale industries ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have already initiated action on the recommendations of the Report. Following being the important ones :

1. A Committee has since been set up to identify specific areas where legislation is considered necessary for the promotion of small industries development including ancillary industries.
2. Sanction has been issued to strengthen the Small Industries development Organisation so that it would be in a position to provide technical and other assistance to sub-contracting units.
3. In order to give proper attention to applications from the Small Scale Sector a number of nationalised banks have set up technical cells for prompt disposal of applications for loans from this sector.
4. The National Small Industries Corporation Limited is holding

meetings with the State Small Industries Corporation so that there is a certain measure of integration in their functions.

**Launching of "Menaka" Rocket from Thumba Rocket Station**

2041. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether launching of a 'Menaka' rocket from Thumba rocket launching station has failed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Menaka' rockets are under development for meteorological applications. A 'Menaka' rocket fired on February 15, 1972 as part of flight test programme failed because of high pressure developed in the chamber and consequent chamber failure.

**Extension of T. V Net Work to Cities near Delhi**

2042. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to extend Television net work to other cities near Delhi; and

(b) the number of stations likely to be covered during 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Government have decided increase the power of the TV transmitter and to provide a higher mast to extend its service area. In addition, a relay transmitter is proposed to be set up at Mussoorie which will serve a sizeable area of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana States.

(b) Two new TV stations, viz., at Bombay and Srinagar, and one transmitting station at Amritsar are expected to be set up during 1972.

**Bursting of Transmitter in Assam**

2043. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government in regard to the bursting of transmitter in Assam as result of which one employee was killed; and

(b) the reasons for the mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No report of any such accident has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Keralites working in Indian Space Research Organisation Units at Thumba**

2044. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of technical personnel appointed in the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) units at Thumba in Kerala during the year 1970-71; and

(b) how many of them are Keralites?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) 567 (b) 337.

**Land for P. and T. Assam Circle in Agartala**

2045. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether P and T Assam circle has acquired any land in palace compound of Agartala, Tripura;

(b) if so, the area of land acquired; and

(c) the approximate cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a)



No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Grant of remission in sentences to convicts  
of Minister to Jails**

**2046. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :**  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is one of the duties of  
the Minister in-charge of the Jails to visit  
the Jails;

(b) whether the convicts in a Jail get  
remission in their sentences in honour of  
the visit of Home Minister; and

(c) the number of such visits to the  
Tehar Jail, Delhi during the last three years  
and the quantum of remission sanctioned  
each time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As  
'Jails' is a State subject, from the infor-  
mation gathered from the States, it appears  
that it is not mandatory for the Minister,  
in-charge of Jails to visit the State Jails. It  
is the discretion of the Minister to visit  
Jails, if and when he likes.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The Executive Councillor, holding  
the Jail Portfolio in Delhi Administration,  
visited the Tihar Central Jail on 10 occa-  
sions during the last three years, and on no  
occasion was any remission sanctioned.

**Remission of Sentences to Convicts in Celebra-  
tion of Silver Jubilee of Independence**

**2047. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :**  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to  
a suggestion made by a member of Lok  
Sabha during July 1971 regarding the rem-  
ission of sentences of Convicts undergoing  
life imprisonment or long sentences in  
celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Indepen-  
dence; and

(b) if so, the scale of remission for the  
convicts of Union Territories and when they  
are likely to get this concession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINI-  
STRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b).  
The Government have not agreed to this  
suggestion. The entire question of the nature  
and form of the celebration in connection  
with the Silver Jubilee of Independence is  
under consideration.

**Setting up of Paper and Pulp Industry  
in Bahraich.**

**2048. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the  
Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-  
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central team of experts  
which conducted an industrial survey of  
District Bahraich recommended the setting up  
of a paper and pulp industry in the district;

(b) whether the Central Government  
propose to set up the project; in the district;  
and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-  
MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :  
(a) to (c). The Small Industries Service  
Institute, Kanpur conducted a survey of  
Bahraich in January, 1970 and recommended  
the setting up of resource based and demand  
based industries in the Small Scale Sector.  
They did not recommend the setting up of  
paper and pulp industry in that district.

**Reduction in price of newspapers**

**2049. SHRI B. V. NAIK :** will the  
Minister of INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had imposed  
any restrictions on the number of the pages  
of newspapers; and

(b) if so, whether Government had side  
by side taken any steps to proportionately  
reduce the price of newspapers ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :** (a) On the recommendation of the newsprint Advisory Committee it was decided to allocate newsprint during the quarter January-March 1972 on the basis of the number of pages a newspaper is entitled to, subject to a maximum of 10 pages. This decision did not require the newspapers not to publish more than 10 pages.

(b) No proposal to reduce prices of newspapers is at present under consideration of Government. The Bill to enable Government to fix prices of news papers, passed by the Lok Sabha has also been as passed by the Rajya Sabha with two formal amendments which now await the concurrence of the Lok Sabha.

**Manufacture of Scooter by N. I. D. C. Ltd., New Delhi**

**2050. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi undertook produce a prototype of a scooter ; and

(b) if so, how much money has been spent on the project so far and at what stage it stands at present ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) :** (a) The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi has made a prototype of scooter with a view to developing a new type of brake system for a scooter.

(b) a sum of Rs. 4,296 has been spent on the project so far. The prototype has been made and preliminary tests carried out. Before finalising the design, individual components and assemblies have to be put through a detail programme of testing. The N. I. D. C. have made arrangements with the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur to assist in this matter.

**Representation of Employees in the Posts & Telegraphs Board**

**2051. SHRI D. P. JADEJA** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is no representation of Posts & Telegraphs employees in the Posts & Telegraphs Board; and

(b) If so, whether Government would consider inclusion of their representative in the posts & Telegraphs Board ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :** (a) and (b). The Posts & Telegraphs Board comprises of members who are senior officers of the Posts & Telegraphs Department and the Ministry of Finance. No proposal for including a representative of the employees in the Board is at present under Government's consideration.

**भांसी में नाइट पोस्ट आफिस**

**2052. डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भांसी में नाइट पोस्ट आफिस खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबलीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :** (क) फिलहाल भांसी में रात्रि डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**भांसी में डायल बुमा कर सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था**

**2053. डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भांसी में डायल बुमाकर सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्य-काही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती-नन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) आशा है कि फ़ोसी के मौजूदा मैनुअल एक्मचेंज को लगभग 1977 में आटो एक्सचेंज में बदल दिया जायेगा। इस एक्सचेंज के आटो बनाए जाने के बाद ही यहां से डायल घुमा कर अन्य स्थानों को सीधा टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ करने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

(ख) इस एक्सचेंज की इमारत के लिए जगह उपलब्ध है। एक्मचेंज के लिए साज-सामान कब तक अनाट और सपनाई किया जायेगा, इसी के अनुसार इमारत के निर्माण के मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Raising of Quota for Promotion to I. A. S. from State Civil Service

2054. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of State Governments who have recommended for raising the quota of promotion from State Civil Service to Indian Administrative Service from 25 per cent to 50 per cent ; and

(b) the decision of the Central Government on the recommendations of State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Three State Governments have, recommended an increase in the ceiling on the number of persons to be appointed to the Indian Administrative Service, by promotion from a State Civil Service or by selection from any other State Service, from the existing 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

(b) The Central Government are having under consideration the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission contained in its report on Personnel Administration that the quota of vacancies to be filled by promotion may be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent. The recommendations of the State Governments will be

taken into consideration when taking a decision on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission mentioned above.

चुनावों के दौरान राज्यों में हिंस्र की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

2055. श्री भारद्वाज राय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रत्येक पांच वर्षों के बाद होने वाले चुनावों में हिंस्र घटनाओं की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एन० एच० मोहसिन) : सरकार को विदित है कि 1967 में हुए चौथे आम चुनाव के दौरान तथा 1968 एवं 1969 में हुए कुछ राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के मध्यावधि चुनावों के दौरान भी बड़ी संख्या में हिंस्रमय घटनाएं तथा डराने-धमकाने के तरीके इस्तेमाल करने की घटनाएं हुई थीं। 1971 के चुनावों के दौरान भी ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या काफी अधिक थी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सूचना 31 मार्च, 1971 को लोक सभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 91 के उत्तर में दी गई थी। किन्तु हाल के चुनावों के दौरान ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या में पर्याप्त कमी हुई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार विस्तृत सूचना 29 मार्च, 1972 को लोक सभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1433 में उत्तर में दी गई है।

Provision of Post Box in Madhya Pradesh Villages

2056. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether villages with around 1000 inhabitants in Madhya Pradesh are not provided with a Post Box; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Out of the total number of 4809 villages

with a population of 1000 or more, 1412 villages do not have letter boxes.

(b) A letter box is generally provided in a village where there is a posting on an average of 2 letters a day and which is situated at a distance of one mile from the nearest post office or letter box. Letter boxes in the remaining villages of Madhya Pradesh with a population of 1000 or more will be provided, as and when found justified.

#### Pak Spies arrested in Madhya Pradesh

2057. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Pakistani spies arrested and prosecuted in Madhya Pradesh during 1970-71 ;

(b) the nature of articles recovered from them ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) . 5 persons were apprehended in Madhya Pradesh during the period of suspicion of being Pak spies. Some incriminating articles were recovered in this connection. Two of the persons were convicted and sentenced to 5 years and 6 months R.I. respectively while the remaining three were discharged for want of evidence.

#### Appointment of Governors

2058. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any qualifications have

been fixed for appointment of Governors of States and Union Territories ; and

(b) the number of present Governors who are from service cadres and of those from public life ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) The qualifications

for appointment of Governors of States are those prescribed in article 157 of the Constitution. There are no Governors for the Union territories.

(b) Out of 17 Governors, eight are retired civil servants and nine are from public life.

#### Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute

2059. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Maharashtra and Mysore have given their views regarding the boundary dispute between these States ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the statement made in the House on 18th December, 1971. It was Government's desire to resolve this issue amicably, if possible by discussion with the Chief Ministers but no such discussion could take place as Mysore was under the President's rule till recently.

#### नक्सलवादी नेताओं से शान्ति वार्ता

2060. श्री भगवन्त राय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में हिंसा की राजनीति को पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार का विचार नक्सलवादी नेताओं संबंधी चारू मजुमदार और सत्यनारायण सिंह से शान्ति वार्ता करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

जिस में पर्यटन तथा कृषि विभाग की स्थापना

2061. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या इस समय गया जिले के जंगलों में कागज बनाने के लिये अपेक्षित कच्चा माल प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कच्चे माल के उपयोग के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां. तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) गया जिले में बांस के कुछ जंगल हैं पर वे संसाधन आर्थिक जी व्यता वाले कागज एकक स्थापित करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों का  
नया नाम

2062. श्री भारखण्डे राय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के नये नाम क्रमशः 'शहीद' और 'स्वराज्य' द्वीप समूह रखने का है, जैसा कि 1943 में गत विश्व महायुद्ध में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने इन द्वीप समूहों का नाम रखा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Gaya District

2063 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the development of Gaya District of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). No industrial development scheme for Gaya District has been formulated. However, under the Rural Industries Projects programme, 49 areas have been selected all over the country of which Nawada in the Gaya district of Bihar is one area. The main objectives of the programme are enlargement of employment opportunities; diversification of rural occupation; raising of incomes and standard of living of the rural community and artisans; reducing the exodus to urban centres; and technological improvement of traditional industries.

The State Governments were requested in March, 1971 to extend the area of operation of these projects to the whole district.

Issue of Letter of Intent to Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd; Lucknow

2064. SHRI KRISHNARAO THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Letter of Intent was issued to Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd; Lucknow for Newsprint, Pulp unit and Fire and Water-proof Board unit in the year 1970;

(b) whether the capital goods applications for these units have not been cleared so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and when they are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In the case of the fire and water-proof board unit, capital goods clearance has been held up as the party has intimated a reduced equity participation by the foreign collaborator. This has necessitated finding alternative sources for the foreign

exchange. The company has, meanwhile, been given permission to also negotiate for foreign exchange loans for the import of capital goods relating to the Newsprint/Plp/Paper Project.

**Issue of Letter of Intent for setting up Paper Mill in Nainital**

2065. SHRI KRISHNARAO THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the party to whom Letter of Intent has been issued for setting up a Paper Mill in Nainital District (U.P.); and

(b) the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) No party has been so far granted a Letter of Intent for setting up a paper mill in Nainital Distt. (U.P.)

(b) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Raw Materials to Kerala State**

2066. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of industries in Kerala is hampered due to its geographical situation necessitating longer haulage both of the raw materials and of the finished products;

(b) whether the pattern of allocation of raw materials to the various States has been decided;

(c) whether Government propose a higher percentage of allocation of raw material to Kerala; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SADDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Industrial development of any region depends on a variety of factors. Proximity

Deaths in Delhi from Liquor-Poisoning (C.A.) to markets and available raw material sources is only one of them.

(b) to (d). Imported raw material as also scarce indigenous raw materials are being allocated to industrial users on the basis of capacity/actual consumption and on the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities such as the DGTD, State Directors of Industries, Iron & Steel Controller etc. These allocations are not made statewide. As such, any higher allocation of raw materials to Kerala beyond the entitlement of the industrial units assessed in terms of capacity/actual consumption, does not arise.

**Report of C. B. I. into a Corruption case against some Officials of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi**

2067. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3105 dated the 2nd December, 1970 regarding office of Civil Defence and Home Guards raided by C. B. I. and state:

(a) whether the C. B. I. has sent the report of investigation to the Delhi Administration in connection with the corruption case against some officials of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**DEATHS IN DELHI DUE TO LIQUOR-POISONING**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported deaths of a number of persons in the capital, once again due to liquor-poisoning."



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir. On the morning of 31st March, 1972, it was reported by the Director/Principal of the Maulana Azad Medical College to the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration that 5 cases of seizures on account of taking spurious liquor had been admitted to the Irwin Hospital. The Police and Excise Departments were immediately directed to enquire into the circumstances. During the course of that day, and on subsequent days, further reports of more admissions in the various Hospitals and of deaths were received. Till this morning 9th cases had been received for admission in various Hospitals of Delhi. In addition, four persons were found dead elsewhere. Till that time, 56 persons had died, four had absconded from the hospital and thirteen had been discharged. 25 patients are still under treatment. An investigation into the causes of death is being made by the Excise and Police Departments. So far, the report of the Chemical Examiner has been received in respect of the viscera of seven deceased persons. In all these cases methyl alcohol has been detected in the viscera. In other cases, the report of the Chemical Examiner is awaited. It is suspected, however, that these deaths have occurred due to the consumption of spurious liquor containing deleterious material which can be fatal. A firm conclusion can be however, arrived at only after the report of the Chemical Examiner has been received. In one other case, the person affected had stated that his physical condition deteriorated after consumption of rum, an Indian made foreign liquor.

The police have registered till this morning 15 cases under Section 304A and other Sections of the I. P. C. and Excise Act in Delhi and one case in Gurgaon. 12 arrests have been made so far. About 400 persons have been rounded up for interrogation during the last few days and over 2000 bottles of illicit liquor have been seized in these raids. Since the time of last series of deaths, over 20,000 bottles of illicit liquor have been seized. The investigation is in progress.

The stocks of methyl alcohol and thinner with 99 shops have been sealed. The total quantities involved are 25619 litres of thinner and 7571 litres of Methyl alcohol.

After the receipt of the report of the Baweja Commission, the Delhi Administration is reviewing, the whole Excise Policy

in order to determine the future courses of action. In regard to recommendations which could be implemented forthwith, instructions, have been issued by the Delhi Administration to the Excise and Police Departments. Licences will hereafter be needed for Methyl Alcohol and thinner. Licences will be given after very thorough checking. The cases of the existing permit/licence holders of denatured spirit and specially denatured spirit will all be reviewed. Three licences have already been suspended and show cause notices have been given to 35 others. The U. P. Government have been requested to ensure that there is superior supervision at the time of mixing of denaturants to the spirit in the distilleries. The wholesalers are required to report to the Excise authorities when they receive consignments of denatured and specially denatured spirit and they cannot release these materials for sale till samples are taken and analysed by the Chemical Examiner. No supply will be given to permit holders of special denatured spirit unless they have rendered adequate proof for the use of the spirit and satisfactory disposal of the products made out of it. Regular accounts of sales have to be kept. The Excise staff have to regularly check the entries in the Sales Registers of the retail sellers and to satisfy themselves that the purchases are genuine. On 4th April, 1972, the Executive Council has decided, to increase the excise levy on special denatured spirit from the existing rate of Rs. 0.45 per litre to Rs. 1.50 per litre. This should help in curbing the use of this spirit for preparation of illicit liquor. The Administration has temporarily taken over the retail sale of country liquor in Delhi. The retail sale price has been fixed at Rs. 10 per bottle, for time being. This reduction in the price of country liquor should discourage smuggling from across the borders.

Disciplinary action is being taken against the officers of the Police and Excise Departments who have been reported to be guilty of dereliction of duty. Keeping in view some of the comments made in the report of the Baweja Commission, the Delhi Administration has suspended the District Excise Officer, three Excise Inspectors and Station House Officers of Police Stations of Kamla Market, Pahar Ganj and Defence Colony. Disciplinary action against other persons will follow after their responsibilities have been fixed.

श्री पुलिसवार सिंह भविक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वेंह जी आज का दिवस है जिसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपना स्टेटमेंट आपके सामने दिया बड़ा गंभीर और जिम्माजनक है। जनवरी के अन्दर ऐसे वाक्यात और ऐसी ट्रेजेडी दिल्ली में, अपने देश की कैपिटल सिटी के अन्दर हुई जबकि सैकड़ों से ज्यादा आदमी इस पायजनस लिकर से मरे। उसके बाद एक बड़े का कमीशन के नाम से कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ। उसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने आई और आज मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस के अन्दर स्टेटमेंट दिया है जो सबकारों के अन्दर भी जाया कि 56 अमबाइ इस पायजनस लिकर से दिल्ली के अन्दर और हो चुकी हैं। बैसे अनवाफिशियल रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक देखा जाय तो सी से ज्यादा भीतें अब भी इस लिकर से हुई हैं। बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि इसको कोई इन्वेनिटेरियन आउन्ड के ऊपर अच्छी तरह से गहराई में जाकर ठीक कर रहे हैं कोशिश नहीं की गई। जो हमारी एक्साइज पालिसी है वही बड़ी गलत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा जब जनवरी के महीने में इस पायजनस लिकर से भीतें हुईं तो हमारे जो माननीय चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर इस वक्त हैं श्री राधारमण जी, उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, सबकारों के अन्दर यह साया हुआ और उसके जरिए से उन्होंने उस वक्त के जो एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर इस मुहकमे के इन्चार्ज थे एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट के, उनका इस्तीफा तलब किया था। मुझे आज पता नहीं कि श्री राधारमण जी आज चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर हैं वह अपने स्टेटमेंट पर कायम रह कर अपना या एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर जो इन्चार्ज हैं इसके उनका इस्तीफा तलब करेंगे या वेगे या नहीं वेगे यह तो उनके अपने समझने की बात है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी जबरदस्त बीमारी है दिल्ली के अन्दर। इसको कोई रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट जो है वह इस

रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी को पुलिस के ऊपर डालन बाँहता है।

पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट इनके एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट पर डालना चाहता है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की एक्साइज पालिसी शुरू से ही इतनी गलत है जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं। अगर इसकी ठीक ढंग से चलाना चाहते हैं तो या तो वहाँ पर टोटल प्राहिबिशन किया जाय, अगर टोटल प्राहिबिशन न हो तो इस तरह से लोगों को पायजन देकर क्यों मारा जाय। जो गरीब लोग हैं, वे ही ज्यादा बाइन पीने के एडिक्टेड हैं.....

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाइमेर) : गलत बात है।

श्री पुलिसवार सिंह भविक : आप देखें, अभी जनवरी में जो सैकड़ों आदमी मरे, उनमें गरीब लोग ज्यादा थे, इसलिये इसके बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं, फिर भी उसको चैलेन्ज करने के लिये लड़े हो गये।

शराब की एक दुकान शाहदरा के अन्दर है, नजफगढ़, नांगलोई नरेला, आजादपुर या दिल्ली के जो दूसरे हिस्से हैं, वे लोग शराब लेने के लिये शाहदरा कैसे आये, ऐसी हालत में यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि लोग इलिसिट डिस्ट्रिबेशन की तरफ जायेंगे या पीने के दूसरे तरीके अख्तियार करेंगे, दूसरे किस्म की अलकोहल खरीदने की कोशिश करेंगे, मेरी समझ में यह बात भी नहीं आती है कि हरिबाणा के सूबे में या यू० पी० के सूबे में शराब इतनी सस्ती मिलती है, 7 रुपये की बोतल आती है, जबकि वही चीज दिल्ली में 12 रुपये की दी जाती है। यही बजह है कि हमारे पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट और एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट ने दिल्ली के अन्दर इतने कूट-नीयर्स क्रियेट कर दिये हैं—यह सब इन डिपार्टमेंट्स की ही क्रियेशन है, क्योंकि इनसे उनको बड़ी जबरदस्त आमदनी होती है.....

अपने बर्तन : आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री कुल्लुभ चन्द्र पंत : मैं प्रश्न पूछने ही जा रहा हूँ। भाग कीजिये यह मामला इतना महत्वपूर्ण है, ये बूट-लैगर्स इन दोनों डिपार्टमेंट्स की ही क्रियेसन हैं। एक तरफ एक्साइज वाले रिक्वैर लेना चाहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ पुलिस वाले और फाइस ब्रान्च वाले रिक्वैर लेना चाहते हैं, इसी वजह से 7 रुपये की बोतल दिल्ली में स्मगल करके लाई जाती है और इतना मुनाफा लगाकर उसको 12 से 14 रुपये तक बेचते हैं।

आज मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया है कि अब बोतल की कीमत दिल्ली में 10 रुपये मुकर्रर कर दी गई है, वह समझते हैं कि थोड़ी कीमत मुकर्रर करने से इसको डिस्क्रेज कर सकेंगे, लेकिन यह चीज पहले से इन्होंने नहीं सोची थी। बवेजा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आये हुए इतने दिन हो गये, रोजाना यहां पर बाक्यात दोहराये जाते हैं। इसी किस्म का काल-एटेन्शन दूसरे हाउस में—राज्य सभा—में भी आया था, वहां भी मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था और इसके बारे में वहां भी बड़ी जबरबस्त आवाज उठाई गई थी और क्लिटसाइज किया गया था। आज फिर दोबारा हमको यह काल-एटेन्शन यहां पर लाना पड़ा, क्योंकि यह दुर्घटना दिल्ली में फिर दोहराई गई है और सैकड़ों आदमी इसके शिकार हुए हैं।

इन सारे हालात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—दिल्ली की एक्साइज पालिसी को री-ओरिएन्ट करने में कितने दिन लगेंगे, क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको टाप-पाथोरिटी के ऊपर टैकल करके जल्द से जल्द रिवाइज किया जाय।

दूसरा सवाल—गवर्नमेंट ने इन बूट-लैगर्स की जहरीली शराब को खत्म करने के लिये दिल्ली में क्या फौरी-कदम उठाये हैं?

तीसरा सवाल—जैसा शिक्र किया गया है कि जब दूसरे हाउस में काल-एटेन्शन की शकल में इस सवाल को उठाया गया था, उस वक़्त मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ शोरसेश वहां पर दी थी। क्या वे सिम्पल शोरसेश ही बनकर रह गई हैं उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये कोई फौरी-कदमनात उठाये गये हैं?

चौथा सवाल—बवेजा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को फौरी-तौर पर इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं किया गया?

श्री कुल्लुभ चन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मलिक साहब ने कहा कि जितने लोगों की मृत्यु बताई गई है, उससे ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं। मेरे पास जो सूचना है, वह मैंने दी है। मेरे पास यह भी सूचना है कि एक ऐसा केस भी हुआ है जिसमें एक शव को ले जाया जा रहा था घाट की ओर। उसको पकड़ा गया, पुलिस को खबर मिली, वहां से उसको लाकर उसका पोस्टमार्टम कराया गया और मालूम हुआ कि जहरीली शराब की वजह से मृत्यु हुई है। इस घटना से तो नहीं दिखाई देना है कि किसी चीज को छिपाने की कोशिश की गई है, जहां भी सूचना मिली है, पुलिस इस हद तक तहकीकात के लिये गई है।

दूसरी बात आपने यह कही कि राबारमख जी ने पहले कुछ कहा था, अब वह इस्तीफा देंगे या नहीं देंगे—मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उस वक़्त के एक्जीक्यूटिव कांसिलर इस्तीफा दे दें तो एक परम्परा बन जाती, तब यह सवाल कुछ मायने रखता।

आपने जो एक्साइज पालिसी की बात कही है—मेरे मन में यह बात साफ़ नहीं हुई कि आप क्या चाहते हैं—टोटल प्राहिबीशन ही या यह चाहते हैं कि शराब को ज्यादा पिलाया जाय? दोनों बातें आपने कही हैं, इसलिये इस बात की सफाई मेरे विमात्र में नहीं हुई है कि आप किस दिशा में एक्साइज नीति में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं? यह एक बुनियादी चीज है, अगर इसे

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

सवाल पर आप कुछ रोशनी डालें तो हमको इस पर विचार करने में कुछ आसानी होगी।

आपने कहा कि इस दिशा में कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं—बबेजा कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान करने के लिये और वैसे भी कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं? बबेजा कमीशन की कुछ सिफारिशें तो ऐसी हैं जो एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं वे आज एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के विचाराधीन हैं। जिस दिन नव-निर्वाचित एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल की पहली मीटिंग हुई थी, उसी दिन एक्साइज पालिसी का मामला उनके सामने आया था। उस पर वे विचार करेंगे और उसके बाद वे अपना निर्णय लेंगे। जहां तक दूसरी सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका एक्साइज पालिसी से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मेरे पास सब व्योरा मौजूद हैं, 18 सिफारिशों में से 12-13 या 14 सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही की गई है, इनसे अधिकतर एक्साइज पालिसी से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। मैं यह सब व्योरा दे सकता हूँ लेकिन इनको पढ़ने में थोड़ी देर लगेगी, लेकिन जैसी आपकी हिदायत होगी, वैसा करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर दे दीजिये।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : दूसरी कार्यवाहियों के बारे में जैसा इन्होंने पूछा है, मैंने संक्षिप्त विवरण अपने स्टेटमेंट में दिया है, जिससे आप को कुछ अन्दाजा हो जायगा कि बबेजा कमीशन की नियुक्ति जब से हुई है, तब से 4 अप्रैल तक इल्लिसिट लिक्वर की जो रिकवरी हुई है उसमें 22 हजार बोतलों की रिकवरी हुई है। और टोटल नम्बर आफ केसेज रजिस्टर्ड 683, टोटल नम्बर आफ पसेन्स जरेस्टेड 732। इसी से अन्दाजा लग सकता है कि क्या क्या फालो अप ऐक्शन हो रहा है।

श्री भार्गवसिंह जीरा (मटिया) : इस कालिग अटेंशन मोशन का जो जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब

ने दिया है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में यह तीसरा इंसीडेन्ट है। पहला इंसीडेन्ट 1969 में हुआ जिसमें 40 लोग मरे, फिर अभी जनवरी में हुआ जिसमें 110 लोग मरे और अब फिर यह इन्सीडेन्ट हुआ जिसमें जितने लोग मरे हैं वह मीनिस्टर साहब ने बताए हैं। पहले दो वाक्यान जनसंघ के क्लब में हुए और इस बार कांग्रेस का क्लब है। इस्तीफा देने की जो बात कही जाती है कि कलिंग पार्टी इस्तीफा दे तो मैं सपक्ता हूँ यह उसका कोई हल नहीं है क्योंकि सिर्फ देहली में ही नहीं सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे वाक्यान होते रहते हैं और लोग मरते रहते हैं, कहीं दो, कहीं तीन और कहीं पांच और हमारे यहां पंजाब में तो रोज ही खबर आती रहती है कि कोई मर गया। आपको पता है कि घर में जो शराब निकाली जाती है उससे लोग नहीं मरते हैं बल्कि सरकार जो शराब ठेकों पर देती है उसी से लोग मरते हैं। आपने अलबारा में पढ़ा होगा कि जितने सैम्पल भरे गये उनमें सेन्ट परसेन्ट लेवोरेट्रीज से यही रिपोर्ट आई कि इसमें ऐसे इन्फ्रीडियन्ट्स हैं जिनसे डेथ हो सकती है। मुझे पता नहीं उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने आज तक कोई ऐक्शन लिया या नहीं लिया—मेरी जानकारी तो यही है कि ऐक्शन नहीं लिया। अगर सरकार किसी सब-इन्स्पेक्टर या इन्स्पेक्टर को सस्पेन्ड कर देगी तो उससे यह मसला हल होने वाला है नहीं। सब-इन्स्पेक्टर या इन्स्पेक्टर जो मंथली पैसा लेता है उसमें, जो ऊपर अफसर बैठा है सबसे बड़ा उसका भी शेयर होता है और हमारे पंजाब में तो पुरानी मिनिस्ट्री में कई मिनिस्टर भी ऐसा करते रहे।... (अव्यवधान) ...तो इस तरह से इसका हल नहीं निकलेगा।

प्रतिबिधानों की जहां तक बात है, उससे लोग और ज्यादा पीने लगते हैं। जहां पर भी आपने प्रतिबिधान किया वहां पर लोगों ने पीना बन्द नहीं किया बल्कि उनका पीना और बढ़ गया।... (अव्यवधान) ...आपको शायद पता होगा कि मेरे जिले में एक डिप्टी कमिश्नरी हुवे

ये जो शराब पीकर तकरीर करते थे कि शराब मत पियो। ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं। मेरा क्याल है रात को 8-9 बजे जाकर देखें तो सभी का पता चर जाता है। इसलिए मैं समझना हूँ यह जो प्रोहिबिशन है इसको तो टोटली स्कूप कर देना चाहिए। प्रोहिबिशन का कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं कहूँगा कि एक बात की जाये कि पब्लिक प्लेस पर अगर कोई पीकर भाये तो उसके ऊपर मुकदमा चलाया जाये। नभी यह चीज बन्द हो सकती है।

दूसरे जो बबेजा कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है वह मेम्बरों को पहले ही दे देनी चाहिए थी। इसके धलवा मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आपने यह जो आक्शन सिस्टम चलाया है इसको खरम कर देना चाहिए। सरकार खुद ही दूकाने क्यों नहीं खोलती है? गवर्नमेंट को इसमें क्या दिक्कत है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो आप प्रश्न ही करिए, डिस्कशन के लिए कोई और वक्त रख लेगे।

श्री भानसिंह भौरा : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्या गवर्नमेंट इसको कसीडर करेगी क्योंकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जिम्मेवारी आपकी है कि यह जो आक्शन मिस्टम है उसको खरम कर दिया जाये। मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ कि ये जिनने आक्शन होते हैं और उसमें जितनी बोनलें दी जाती हैं उसमें मान लीजिए कहा जाना है कि एक बोतल दस रुपए में बेची लेकिन उस बोनल की कीमत उकेशर को 12 रुपए में पड़ती है और इस पर उसको अपना मुनाफा भी लेना है और इन्स्पेक्टर वगैरह को भी देना है फिर वह उतने में कैसे बेच सकता है? इसलिए मैं कहना हूँ कि आक्शन सिस्टम टोटली बन्द होना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट को इसे अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

सीसरी बात यह है कि देहली से मांग आई है कि शराब की फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोली

जायें, वहां से सस्ती शराब दी जाये तभी यह चीज बन्द हो सकती है। जो पीने वाले लोग हैं पीते हैं, कई लोग जो नहीं पी सकते हैं, जो पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं वे कैपसूल खाते हैं। मार्केट में जो कैपसूल बिकते हैं उनसे भी बहुत सारे लोग मरते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि शराब की फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हर एरिया में खोली जायें।... (व्यवधान)...

इसमें कहा गया है कि जो आफिसर्स गिल्टी पाये जायेंगे उन पर कार्यवाही होगी लेकिन आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? मैं कहूँगा कि जो आफिसर गिल्टी पाया जाये उस पर भी 302 का केस रजिस्टर होना चाहिए, उनको स्पेयर नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ जो भाज जो एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट की मशीनरी है उसको ओवरहाल किया जाये तभी आपका काम ठीक से चल सकेगा। पुलिस वालों का तो आपको पता ही है कि किसी को पकड़ लिया और चार पांच सौ रुपया लेकर छोड़ दिया। इसी तरह से मिथाइल धलकोहल का जो मिसयूज होता है उसको भी बैंक करें। इन सब बातों पर अगर आप जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठावेंगे तो यह मामला हल हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें प्रश्न तो है नहीं, सजेस्चन्स है।

He has forgotten to make one suggestion, namely, setting up a memorial to those people who have sacrificed their lives at the altar of alcohol.

श्री भानसिंह भौरा : मैंने सवाल पूछे हैं जैसे गवर्नमेंट फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोलने जा रही है या नहीं और आक्शन सिस्टम बन्द करेगी या नहीं।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र धन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा आपने कहा कोई सवाल तो पूछा नहीं, सूचना उम्होंने दी है। उम्होंने कहा कि 69 में 40 आदमी मरे थे तो 68 में 20 आदमी मरे थे,

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

यह मैं बता सकता हूँ। और जो बाकी बातें हैं जैसे ठेके की शराब से ही लोग मरे तो यह सही नहीं होगा क्योंकि इसमें मिथाइल अलकोहॉल जो मिला है और बबेजा कमीशन ने जो कातें कही हैं उससे पता चलता है कि बार्निश और पेन्ट्स बगैरह में जो इस्तेमाल होती है, जो कि थिनर होती है उसको इस्तेमाल किया कुछ लोगो ने और उनमें वू कि मिथाइल अलकोहॉल की मात्रा अधिक होती है, वह प्योरीफाई नहीं हुआ, उसको पिया और उसी से मृत्यु हुई है। जो ठेके की दूकान है उस पर पुलिस केस चल गया है, कार्यवाही हो चुकी है, शायद मैंने कहा भी था लेकिन आपने नोटिस नहीं किया।

माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि घर में बनाई हुई शराब अच्छी होती है, ठेके की दूकानों की अच्छी नहीं होती है। (व्यवधान) मुझे आशा है कि माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव यह नहीं है कि लिमिटेड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बन्द करके इलिमिटेड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन शुरू किया जाये और जो पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा उसका मैं क्या जवाब दूँ? दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ सवाल है।

सम्बन्ध सहोदय : दिल्ली की बजड़ से पंजाब में यह जा रही है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त : बबेजा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की समरी प्रैस को दी जा चुकी है। बबेजा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट छप रही है इसलिये इसमें कोई छिपी बात नहीं है।

एक बात उन्होंने यह कही कि अगर दूकानें बन जायेंगी तो उसके बाद जो लोग पिल्स या कैप्सुल्स लेते हैं उन्हें वे लेना बन्द कर देंगे, मैं इस बहस में नहीं पड़ता लेकिन मैं माननीय हस्तक्षेप को याद दिलाता हूँ कि जनरीक और इन्फेन्स में आज बहुत से नौजवान लोग मृत्यु से रहे हैं हमारा वह शराब वही बुकी बिजनी है और अब की सच्चे हैं। हर कोने में

वहाँ शराब की दूकान है लेकिन जो भी बहुत से लोग वहाँ दुग्ग से रहे हैं तो दरबसब वह एक मनोवृत्ति और आदत की बात है और माननीय सदस्य इस तरह की आदत लोगों को बदलाना चाहते हैं इसका भी प्रश्न है।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Sir, before I ask questions I would beg to draw your attention to the callousness with which the Home Ministry treats business before this House. This reflects its attitude towards other important matters like the one we are discussing resulting in the death of poor people. I would like you to see the copy which has been supplied. It is not readable at all. I would request that you direct at least the papers supplied to Members of this House are readable.

MR. SPEAKER : These motions are admitted at a very short notice and sometimes there is very little time left when the information comes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : The typed papers should be readable. They should make four copies instead of making eight or ten copies at a time.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you are right.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : They are saving both on carbon and labour.

MR. SPEAKER : This copy is very poor, I quite agree.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This copy is still poorer.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : This is the second case involving deaths of hundreds of poor people within one year. I would not go to the extent of saying that this is part of the policy of Government to control population or to remove poverty by liquidating the poor. But certainly there is some explanation which the Government owes to the people for incidents like this.

The hon. Minister has stated that he has issued instructions and steps are being taken to control the sale and distribution of denatured spirit. I would like to know whether in his knowledge this is the only



chemical or factor which is used for making such dangerous and spurious liquor. There are various other means and I would like to point out that unless the whole policy of the Government is changed in the matter of excise, such incidents would not stop.

Sir, we are wedded to a policy of prohibition in our Constitution. During the last 25 years we have been talking about prohibition but gradually there has been relaxation in this policy. I fail to understand why the Government does not admit that they have failed to carry out the directives of the Constitution. Delhi is not the only State but these matters crop up in other places also and I appreciate the difficulties of Government in curbing this social evil. Those who want to drown their sorrows with drugs or alcohol would do it. They would use other drugs also. But it is the responsibility of the Government to see that good liquor is supplied to the people who want to consume it.

I hope, it is with the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs that Haryana Government has taken certain steps. They have started a policy of issuing free licences for open bars. They are trying to see that every *Panwala* will have a wine shop and anybody could ask for a glass of wine. If Haryana Government is doing it, being a Congress Government, I fail to understand why this policy of prohibition is not changed at the Centre's level. Why is it different in other States? It is also due to that that persons in such cases die.

The hon Minister has stated that steps are being taken to open liquor shops at Administration's level. I want to know whether it is possible for poor man to buy a bottle at a time. What is responsible for such incidents in Delhi is the practice of selling whole bottles. There are no open bars. If open bars for retail sale or parts of bottle are started in Delhi, these poor people could go and buy 4 annas or 8 annas worth of liquor. They cannot buy a whole bottle at a time. That is why these deaths are occurring. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far it is correct that it is only the poor people who have died. It is because they do not have enough money to go for a whole bottle at a time. So, they go to these places for illicit liquor, and they want to purchase cheap one.

There are one or two more things I would like to ask the hon. Minister. He may be good enough to say whether this policy of prohibition which has, to my mind, completely failed in this country is going to be pursued or whether they are having some second-thoughts about it. Secondly, I want to know what steps are being taken to see that poor people who want to drink, if the prohibition is not to be introduced completely, only in that case, can get good authenticated liquor from Government shops in short quantities because they cannot afford to buy a bottle at a time.

SHRI K. G. PANT: Sir, the hon. Member blamed the Home Ministry for callousness and then he went on to ask a rhetorical question as to whether these deaths were a part of the Government's policy to control population and to remove poverty by killing the poor. I am sorry during these questions and answers, I have never heard such a callous statement.

As to whether the denatured spirit is the only chemical which is responsible for these deaths or there are other chemicals which can also be used to prepare illicit liquor, other chemicals also can be used. As I have mentioned, apart from denatured spirit, it is the specially denatured spirit which is known as industrial alcohol which is also used for making thinner and which is used for varnishes and paints. It is these chemicals also which are sometimes used very wrongly for preparing liquor. They contain chemicals which by ordinary processes cannot be purified to a safe level. So, illicit distillation does not take the poison away. In fact, in Delhi, as far as I know, there is no distillation as such. It is a mixing of chemicals.

It does not take away the poisonous element and that causes death. That is one of the conclusions one can draw from Baweja Commission's report. Until the investigations are complete, I would not like to say categorically whether a particular chemical was responsible for the deaths or whether there may have been smuggling of some alcohol from outside because there was a case from Gurgaon which I mentioned in the statement. So, until the investigations are complete, I would not like to make a categorical statement.

[Shri K.C. Pant]

The other point is about prohibition and Government's approach to the policy of prohibition. My hon. friend is an experienced administrator and he has rightly said that there are difficulties in the way of Government being able to control social evils. These have their roots in certain other maladies and perhaps it is not possible for Government by fiat or law to control these things. But the policy of prohibition, as he himself points out, is based ..

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (PATAN) : I rise on a point of order regarding prohibition policy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am coming to that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, I have risen on a point of order.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let me complete my reply.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I would listen to it. Please sit down. Let him complete his reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As my hon. friend points out, the prohibition policy is based on the Constitution because it is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Therefore, it is not possible for me to say whether there will be a change or not. It is the right of the Constitution itself.

Sir, the other question related to the excise policy in Delhi ..(Interruption)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : My point of order referred to the prohibition policy.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a point relating to procedure ? Is something wrong with the procedure ?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It is regarding the prohibition policy.

MR. SPEAKER : Then it is not a point of order.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Can Government go against the mandate given by the Lok Sabha ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, my hon. friend has either mis-understood me or did not hear me properly. He may read what I have said. (Interruption) I have not said anything that goes against national policy.

About the suggestion to open liquor shops, it is a basic dilemma with the policy of prohibition accepted by this House and the Government and the people to what extent one can go about opening these shops and so on... (Interruption) This poses a dilemma and I would like the House to appreciate the dilemma of the Government in this matter also because it is the House which ultimately decides on these matters of policy ; it lays down the policy. A Constitutional decision has to be taken. I cannot pronounce this policy. The policy which is followed by the Government is that which is accepted by the House. (Interruption)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : In 1956 the House adopted the policy regarding prohibition.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member seems to think that pointing out some provision in the Constitution becomes a point of order.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : He said that the House should give a mandate regarding prohibition policy. In 1956 the House passed a Resolution unanimously. My I read a sentence ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto the House to decide.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The House has passed the Resolution unanimously. (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have a submission to make. The Constitution was adopted by those persons who never drank. Now the composition of the House has changed. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : My question was not answered. I wanted to know as to how it is that the Prohibition policy to which this in Haryana. It House also subscribed is not being followed is different there. Why can't it be done in Haryana ? What is the hitch ?

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the capital is concerned, he can reply. Regarding Haryana, you go to Mr. Bansial.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : दिल्ली प्रशासन चाहे किसी के हाथ में हो, जन संघ के हाथ में हो या कांग्रेस के हाथ में हो, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि दिल्ली राजधानी होते हुए भी यहाँ आए दिन ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं सुनने को मिलती हैं कि मैथिलिटेड स्पिरिट पी कर या पायज़नस ड्रिंक पी कर सौ डेढ़ सौ आदमी मर गए। क्या पता इससे भी अधिक लोग मरते हैं। दो-दो बार-बार मिल कर हजारों हो जाते हैं और हजारों मरते होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके रूट काज़ में जाने की कोशिश की गई है, इसकी गहराई में जाने की कोशिश की गई है? ये कौन लोग थे, किस वर्ग के लोग थे, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी थी, कहां वे रहते थे, भूमिगतों में रहते थे या कहीं और रहते थे, भ्रामदनी भी उनकी कुछ थी या नहीं थी, खाने को उनको मिलता था या नहीं मिलता था, उनकी माली हालत कैसी थी, वे फ्रेस्ट्रिड थे, डिस्पेन्साइज्ड थे, क्या यह सब जानने की कोशिश की गई है? पी कर बेहोशी तक की अवस्था में पहुँचने की तो शराब इजाज़त देती है लेकिन मरने की इजाज़त नहीं देती है। बड़ी-बड़ी कबितायें भी इस पर लिखी गई हैं। जिन्होंने शराब पी, उनको अपनी बेहोशी का एहसास भी नहीं हुआ और वे मर गए; शायद यह उनकी फ्रेस्ट्रेशन का नतीजा हो या दिल्ली की जिन्दगी ही ऐसी हो जिस पर हमारी दृष्टि नहीं जाती है। दिल्ली की किस्मत को आप देखें। सदीं ज्यादा गड़ जाती है तो सेंकड़ों आदमी उसकी वजह से मर जाते हैं। लू चलती है तब भी सेंकड़ों लोग उस लू से मर जाते हैं। यह क्या बात है और क्या इसकी गहराई में जाने की कोशिश की गई है? जिन कारणों से यह सब कुछ होता है क्या उन कारणों को दूर करने की कोई कोशिश की गई है? क्या दिल्ली की किस्मत में यही

लिखा रहेगा कि कोई भी हालात हों, शराब, सदीं, गर्मी कुछ भी हो, लोगों को मरना ही है। सदीं में वे इसलिए मर जाते हैं कि उनके पास कपड़े नहीं होते हैं। क्या यह जो सबका है इसके पास जाकर अभी आपने पूछा है कि उसको क्या चाहिये? यह एक इकोनोमिक सवाल है। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। लोग जब मर जाते हैं तो क्या कोई पूछता है आकर उनके घर वालों को कि कैसे ये लोग थे जो मर गए? क्या ये इसलिए मर गए कि इनके पेट में खुराक नहीं थी? कैसे लोग थे और किस क्लास के थे? बड़े-बड़े मकानों में रहते थे या भोंपड़ियों में रहते थे? भ्रासूदगी की जिन्दगी बिताते थे या कैसी जिन्दगी बिताते थे? यह बेसिक और फंडेमेंटल सवाल है। यह ह्यूमन लाइवज़ का सवाल है, ह्यूमैनिटेरियन सवाल है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक्साइज़ डिपार्टमेंट के इंस्पेक्टर कुरंट हैं या पुलिस कुरंट है। लेकिन इससे सदन को सैटिसफैक्शन नहीं हो सकता है। एक्साइज़ डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को चाहे आप बदल लें वे पैसा जरूर खायेंगे। पुलिस मिली रहती है, वह पैसे जरूर खायेंगी। मरने वाले लोगों का क्या होगा? इस तरह से बेमौत लोग न मरें, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई नैशनल ड्रिंक आप बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे जिसमें थोड़ा सा नशा भी हो। जो पीने वाले हैं उन पर भी आप रहम करें, जो बनाने वाले हैं, उन पर भी रहम करें। बिन्नर या स्पिरिट मिलाने का या दूसरे जो फार्मूला है, वह लोगों को मालूम नहीं है। पंत जी को तमाम फार्मूले मालूम हैं और उनको पता है कि बिन्नर या स्पिरिट मिलाई जाये तो वह पायज़न हो जाती है। मैं जानना हूँ कि कौन से फार्मूले हैं, कौन से कैमिकल्ज हैं जिनको अगर मिला दिया जाये तो यह ड्रिंक जहर हो जाती है? क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में आपके पास कोई आर्बेटिक रिपोर्ट, कैमिकल रिपोर्ट है और अगर नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं है और कब तक आप इस रिपोर्ट को दे सकेंगे।

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

पत्राचार के मिनिस्टर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यन बंटे हुए हैं। कंटी की लाइफ इनके हाथ में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पायब्रनस ट्रिक पर रोक लग सके, इसलिए क्यों कोई नेशनल ट्रिक बनाने की बात वह सोच रहे हैं? कब तक वह इस तरह की ट्रिक लोगों को पिला सकेंगे जिसमें नष्ठा ज्यादा न हो?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is an enthusiastic suggestion for action.

MR SPEAKER : Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.50 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD., AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SEVENTH AMDT.) RULES

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1647/72]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1471 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1648/72.]

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1970-71.

- (ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1649/72]

- (2) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :-

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972.

- (ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 46(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972.

- (iii) G.S.R. 47(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972 constituting for the States of Assam and Meghalaya a joint cadre of the Indian Forest Service.

- (iv) G.S.R. 48(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1972 constituting for the States of Manipur and Tripura a joint cadre of the Indian Forest Service.

- (v) The Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1972.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (iv) above. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—1650/72.]

**NORTH-EASTERN AREAS REORGANISATION  
(REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES) ORDER  
No. 1, BORDER SECURITY FORCE  
LEAVE RULES AND NOTIFICA-  
TIONS UNDER INTER-STATE  
CORPORATIONS ACT**

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 1 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 216(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 87 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1651/72.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Border Security Force Leave Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1313 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1652/72.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957:—

- (i) The Administrator-General, Punjab (Reorganisation)

Order, 1972, published in Notification No. S. O. 221(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1972.

- (ii) The Official Trustees, Punjab (Reorganisation) Order, 1972, published in Notification No. S. O. 222(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1653/72.]

**KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES)  
AMDT. ORDER**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :**  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 195(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1654/72.]

12.57 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**SECRETARY:** Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its Sitting held on the 3rd April, 1972 has passed the enclosed motion referring the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971 to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

**Motion**

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith be referred to a joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:

1. Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal
2. Shri Bhupinder Singh
3. Shri N. G. Goray
4. Dr. K. Nagappa Alva
5. Dr. Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya
6. Shri Sitaram Kesri
7. Shri Man Singh Varma
8. Shri T. K. Srinivasan
9. Shri K. C. Panda
10. Shri Manubhai Shah
11. Shri Sultan Singh
12. Shri N. P. Chaudhari
13. Shri T. G. Deshmukh
14. Shrimati Savita Behan, and
15. Shrimati Purabi Mukhopahyay

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the Eighty-first Session; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

- (ii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Newspapers (Price Control) Bill, 1971, which was Passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st December, 1971, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd April, 1972, with the following amendments :-

#### *Enacting Formula*

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Twenty-second Year"

the words "Twenty-third Year" be substituted.

#### *Clause 1*

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figures "1971" the figures "1972" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

### NEWSPAPERS (PRICE CONTROL) BILL

AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Newspapers (Price Control) Bill, 1971 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

#### ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri G.G. Swell (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

### COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### REPORT OF STUDY TOUR

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rutar) : I beg to lay on the Table Report of Study Tour of Group II of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Patna, Ranchi, Bokaro, Durgapur and Calcutta in February, 1972.

### STATEMENT ON REPORT OF IRRIGATION COMMISSION

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Kureel to make a statement on behalf of Dr. K.L. Rao



He may say it on the table if it is a long statement.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER** SHRI B. N. KUREEL Sir I beg to lay on the Table a Statement on the Report of the Irrigation Commission.

#### Statement

As the House is aware, Government had set up an Irrigation Commission in 1969, under the Chairmanship of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Member of Parliament. The Commission submitted Volume I of the Report and an Irrigation Atlas of India forming Volume IV of the Report on Monday, the 3rd April 1972.

2. In its Report, the Commission has reviewed the progress of irrigation in India since 1903, in year in which the first Irrigation Commission submitted its Report.

3. The Commission sent an exhaustive Questionnaire to the State Governments in 1969 and based on the replies and also their visits to the States, project sites and discussions with officials, State Governments, progressive farmers and others have recommended a number of steps for streamlining the present system of project formulation, sanction and execution. It has made recommendations regarding the planned development of water, resources the policies and considerations to be followed and the economics and financing of irrigation work. recommended the importance of the National water Grid and the need for its investigation.

4. Stress has also been laid in the Commission's Report on the steps necessary for the speedy development of the command areas of our irrigation projects. Emphasis has also been laid on the urgency and importance of developing irrigation in the drought affected areas. Criteria have been laid down for identifying areas prone to drought, the projects that are under execution and the need for early completion of these projects.

5. Arising out of the development of irrigation, the Commission has examined the problem of water-logging, drainage and floods in the command of irrigation areas, and the steps necessary to see that the introduction of irrigation does not lead to any adverse effects in the command areas of projects.

6. The commission has examined the Irrigation Acts and Codes in force in the various States and recommended the unification of the Codes in each State and also the possibilities of having regional standards in enactments. Several steps have been suggested for improving the present system of irrigation administration.

7. The importance of settling inter-State differences and disputes for the speedy development of our water resources has been emphasised. The Commission has made some recommendations in this behalf.

8. The problem of sedimentation of reservoirs and the importance of taking effective soil conservation measures in the catchment of river valley projects has been stressed. The Commission has suggested a time-bound Programme for this.

9. The massive development of irrigation and the consequential need for research, education and training for the irrigation engineers and others connected with irrigation development have been emphasised. It has particularly laid stress on the need for irrigation engineers to have a basic course in agronomy.

10. The Commission has referred to the present delays in the publication of land utilisation statistics including statistics and has enumerated several steps for eliminating the delays involved.

11. The Commission has recommended the setting up of a Directorate of Hydrology for coordinating and bringing under one administration the entire work of surface water assessment. It has also recommended the setting up of River Basin Commission for the preparation of basin plans for all the major river systems in India. The Commission has recommended the setting up of a high level authority called the "National water Resources Council" to take policy decisions relating to the conservation, utilisation and inter-basin transfer of water; laying down priorities for the use of water and keep a continuous watch on the working of the river basin commissions and the problems of river basins so as to ensure that the formulation of irrigation projects is in accordance with the highest national interest.

12. Copies of Volume I and Atlas are placed in the Library of the Parliament.

13. The Commission is new working on Volumes II and III of their report dealing with the different States and basins respectively. It is expected that these will be ready another in three months.

14. Government is examining the report of the Commission and will come up, in due course, before the House with their decision.

### ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

#### (i) JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS OF PROFIT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to move the following :—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Dr. (Mrs) Mangla-devi Talwar and Shri M. V. Bhadram from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Dr. (Mrs,) Mangla-devi Talwar and Shri M. V. Bhadram from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

*The motion was adopted*

#### (ii) COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : I beg to move the following :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportionai

representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee one the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Brahma-nanda Panda and Sukhdev Prasad from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Brahma-nanda Panda and Sukhdev Prasad from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee.”

*The motion was adopted.*

12.54 hrs.

### NATIONAL SERVICE BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith.”

MR. SPEAKER : I have received only two names, namely those of Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. The notice from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu came rather late, while Shri S. M. Banerjee's notice had come at ten o'clock. In future, I would advise the hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to more careful and send the names early.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extra-Ordinary Part II, section 2, dated 5.4.72.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond-horbour) : I did not give it at ten o'clock but later. I thank you for permitting me.

**SHRI S.M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur) : This Bill is meant for national service. Everyone of us in this House would certainly like to see that our young brothers and sisters serve a national cause. But it is really a serious joke on those who are unemployed.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly says :

"The Bill seeks to restrict the period for which a person may be called up for rendering national service to a period not exceeding four years. The Bill seeks to impose a further restriction to the effect that the liability of a qualified person shall come to an end on his attaining the age of thirty years."

The scheme is just like the NSLT during the Second World War of 1942. When the NSLT was formed, the technicians who were working in the various factories had to fill up a bond that they would serve wherever the NSLT wanted them to serve. This Bill is actually in line with that.

My main objection to the Bill is this. It is mainly a question of unemployed engineers and doctors. From the definition of 'qualified person' also, we find :

"has obtained a recognised medical qualification within the meaning of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956", and again

"Has obtained or has passed an examination which entitles him to obtain a degree of the university of its equivalent qualification in any branch of engineering or technology or both".

You will remember, Sir, that Indian doctors who have come from abroad, after having passed MRCP and FRCP examinations are today not getting jobs in this country, and the number of unemployed engineers is more than about 80,000. The number ranges between 58,000 and 80,000. Today, we want those people to serve the Government for a national cause.

My first objection is that this Bill is not necessary when people are just dying to

serve the nation. Since the 1962 Sino-Indian war, every young man has offered his services to the nation. In 1965 I had seen many young people who had laid down their lives not to talk of merely serving the nation, as engineers or as doctors. I know also that recently all the qualified engineers had written to the Education Minister and also the Prime Minister to the effect that they were prepared to go anywhere, wherever they were sent. Today, when the line between hunger and anger is becoming thinner, when there is a competition or race between hunger and starvation, this Bill will be a serious joke on them. For, I feel that this will be called hypocritical and will not be regarded as a serious attempt on the part of Government. When the right to work is enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy in the Constitution, one would have expected that this should have been translated into action, and if that had been done, I do not think that this question would have ever arisen.

If the difficulty is only this that doctors do not go to the rural areas, then I am at one with the hon. Minister in saying that there should be compulsion and doctors should serve the rural areas also, because otherwise the rural population would suffer at the hands of the quacks.

When people are dying for jobs, I do not think that this Bill is necessary. People are actually breaking their heads in going to the employment exchanges. When we ask them to have self-reliance, and we ask them '*Kadam milaakar chalo*', they ask us 'where?', and we have only to tell them 'To the employment exchanges'. So, my first objection is that this Bill is not necessary.

13.00 hrs.

My second objection is about the financial memorandum where it has been stated as follows :

"Clauses 11, 12, 13, and 14 and 15 provide for compulsory registration of persons liable to perform national service and the Central Government is required under the Bill to register and enlist qualified persons for national service".

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Then it says :

"The expenditure on account of the staff that may have to be incurred in this connection, together with incidental expenses, will be about Rs. 5, 57,000 per year. There will be no non-recurring expenditure".

I am surprised to see that recurring expenditure is there but there will be no non-recurring expenditure. This matter requires clarification.

I do not object to introduction of Bills on ticklish, technical or super-technical points. But this requires elucidation by the hon. Minister. Let him clarify whether this Bill is at all necessary when there is so much unemployment in the country and people are wanting employment and secondly, whether there will be non-recurring expenditure or not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shri Banerjee has covered most of what I wanted to say. But I wanted to ask in which sphere of employment are Government finding difficulty in finding enough number of people. According to a survey, two-thirds of the able-bodied population in the country are without employment or adequate employment. We have a population of 74,000 unemployed engineers.

Before this Bill is introduced with the consent of the House, the Minister must specify the sphere in which they are not getting sufficient number of people.

The second point, which Shri Banerjee has already made and which I reiterate is that they ought to come forward with a proper financial memorandum. I am sure you will agree that the financial memorandum is not adequate. It does not explain the whole thing as required under the rules. Therefore, this Bill should be withdrawn and reintroduced with a proper financial memorandum.

Again I request the Minister to state specifically in which sphere they are finding difficulty in getting people. We do not want him to create a smokescreen of bringing such a Bill without stating the particular

difficulty they are facing in particular spheres.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : May I point out that there is a very serious lacuna in the financial memorandum, which might have been overlooked ?

You will find that it provides only for a sum of Rs 5,57,000 a year to meet the expenses of the head quarters establishment which will be set up to consolidate registration particulars etc. You will see in cl.15, p. 8 :

"Every qualified person who is called up for national service under this Act, or who is transferred from one form of national service to another, shall be paid such salary, wages, allowances, pension, disability and death compensations and other benefits as may be prescribed :

"Provided that such payments shall be on scales not less favourable than those admissible to persons of like qualifications, experience and length of service in similar positions under the Government".

This means that everybody called up for national service under the Bill when it becomes law, whether he is in government service already or not—because the scope is now being extended to cover all persons who 'hold recognised medical qualifications within the meaning of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 or a degree in engineering or technology, or both'—will have to be paid and that means that these amounts will have to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of India. There is no mention whatsoever in the financial memorandum of what is likely to be the approximate expenditure on this head. No provision has been made. The provision made only refers to the expenditure of the headquarters organisations which will be set up to administer the Act.

Therefore, you will please see that the financial memorandum is thoroughly defective. It cannot be permitted to come in this way. The Bill should be withdrawn, a proper financial memorandum should be

prepared and then only the Bill can be brought before the House.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I am a little surprised at the Bill being opposed because I would have thought that this is a measure which should have been welcomed by all sections of the House. After all, in many countries today, the young men do volunteer themselves or there is some kind of a national service scheme under which, after passing out, they devote a certain number of years to national service before they get into their regular jobs and so on. This is not anything unusual or anything new that this country is doing. In fact, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there was an earlier scheme in the wake of the Chinese aggression, but that scheme was later on widened and enlarged, and the present scheme covers doctors and engineers, and this would require them to put in a certain number of years of national service.

Now, the question that has been raised by Shri Banerjee and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is, what is the exact difficulty or where are we finding it difficult to get people. Shri Banerjee himself mentioned that in the rural areas, you do not find doctors in any of the hospitals and dispensaries. This is an experience which is probably common to all Members sitting here. If they look out in their own constituencies, they will find there are so many hospitals and dispensaries which are without the services of doctors. Primary health centres are without doctors; where family planning programmes are going on, there are no doctors. Therefore, this is one aspect which has to be taken note of.

The second point is, I would not say there is unemployment of doctors; I would not know that there is much of unemployment because doctors can earn some money if they start working some where...

**SHRI PVENKATASUBBAIAH :** (Nandyal) : Many of them, especially in Andhra Pradesh, are without employment; at least 2,000 to 3,000 doctors do not get any employment.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Therefore, those people can work in the rural areas. Those

people do not want to go into the rural areas.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** They are prepared to go.

**SHRI K.C. PANT :** If they are prepared to go, then under this scheme, if they are qualified, they will get a chance to work.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Under this scheme, will they get immediate employment?

**SHRI K.C. PANT :** I will come to that. The other thing is about engineers. While it is true that there is unemployment among engineers, it is also true—and I am sure that my friends opposite know this—that the army for instance, has been finding it difficult to get engineers. It has been advertising but engineers have not been forthcoming. Now, these are some of the practical difficulties that will be overcome by this Bill.

Apart from that, if you pause think to about the unemployment situation also, this really will generate more employment, because there will be vacancies in the rural dispensaries, etc. which will be filled, and more people will be taken in in the army and vacancies may also be occurring else where. After all, who are these people? They have not come from the moon. These are qualified, young men who might otherwise join the ranks of the unemployed. Here is a scheme which will enable them in four years to gain experience and to get some initial employment and they will be getting, as you see, the remuneration at the scale which is not less favourable than the remuneration admissible to similarly-placed Government employees. So, there is national service on the one hand, and on the other hand, though not a guarantee, it requires that they can be taken, after they pass out, and given jobs in various places where they may not otherwise be willing to go, and where we do know that doctors and engineers today are willing to go in the interests of national development. So, this scheme on all accounts is a scheme which I though would have been welcome.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I thought your proposal was with respect to a precondition that every person belonging to the



[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

medical and engineering professions would be required to render a certain period of service in the rural areas or any area that may be proposed under the scheme.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Well if you like to discuss the details of the scheme now...

MR. SPEAKER : Later on, you can discuss it when we come to the consideration stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, just one clarification. Since he has clarified many points and I am happy about it I want to know one thing. Supposing we pass this Bill without any difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : About these things we can speak when we have the general discussion, not at this stage when the Bill is being introduced... (Interruptions)...

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has understood it rightly. As I said, certain places are today vacant and they will be filled. That certainly will not take away from the pool of employment; that will add to the number of places.

I am not quite able to follow, the question raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. It says have that the expenditure on account of the staff that may have to be incurred in this connection, together with incidental expenses will be about Rs. 5.57 lakhs a year. There will be a headquarters establishment and employment exchanges will be used for registration, etc. There was objection to the statement that there will be no non-recurring expenditure. It does not say : no recurring expenditure but no non-recurring expenditure. I think there is some semantical confusion there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is avoiding my point by saying he could not understand it. What is your interpretation, Sir ? This amount is stated here for headquarters establishment ; there is not a single word about payments which will have to be made by way of salaries, allowances, pensions, etc. to doctors and engineers who will be called up under this national service.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If it is all covered under clauses 11 to 15.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a specific amount of money mentioned in the financial memorandum. Mr. Indrajit Gupta asks about the expenditure on wages, salaries, etc. Of course they will get it from their departments, not from here. It is just an enabling provision. So, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration of qualified persons and for the rendering of national service by such persons and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.15 hrs.

#### MOTION RE : FOURTH PLAN MID-TERM APPRAISAL

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the 'Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal', laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971, be taken into consideration".

This year marks the 25th anniversary of our Independence. This also is the year when planning in India comes of age. During these 21 years, we have had three five-year plans, three annual plans and have just left behind us the mid-point in the Fourth Plan period, which was marked by my laying on the Table of the House the Mid-term appraisal document on 22nd December, 1971.

Many questions arise. Are we wiser for this experience of planning ? As a matter of fact, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised the question whether there has been anything wrong in the planning. I would like to know from him whether there has been anything wrong and, if so, what he thinks is the right thing to do in planning. What are the new directions towards which we must



now turn our efforts? Has our emphasis on the rate of growth made for an adequate approach to our problems? Now that we are about to embark on the formulation of the Fifth Plan, how do we tackle the age-old and the new, the residual and the emerging, problems of Indian poverty?

It is for this reason that I greatly welcome and look forward to the ensuing discussion in the Lok Sabha on the Mid-term appraisal. Although the Appraisal was made available to Parliament in December, this discussion could not be arranged until now. The delay has had its compensation because we have now been able to place before Parliament the Annual Plan document for 1972-73 as well. The Appraisal and the Annual Plan are two parts of the same exercise and can appropriately be considered together. The Appraisal identifies the progress and shortfalls in various sectors of the Plan and the Annual Plan contains provisions for tackling the emerging problems brought to light in it. I am sure that hon. Members will be pleased to note that the new Planning Commission, within a year of its constitution, has been able to bring out the Mid-term Appraisal on schedule and has also followed it up by publishing the Annual Plan right at the beginning of the financial year. In our democratic and federal set-up, the planning process has to be fully and frequently accountable to Parliament. I am, therefore, particularly happy that the House will have the opportunity to discuss these related documents together.

In addition to identifying the corrective action necessary in specific sectors, the Appraisal underlines the need for speedier progress in realising the cardinal objectives of resource mobilisation, increased self-reliance and larger outlays for promoting employment and social justice. We have made an attempt in the Annual Plan to push the pace of our effort to decisively higher levels in all these areas. The overall size of the Plan in 1972-73 has been fixed at Rs. 3,973 crores, which represents an increase of Rs. 815 crores over the outlay in the previous year. As the Finance Minister pointed out in his Budget speech, this is the sharpest step-up in Plan outlay in the past so many years. Hon. Members will recall that the size of the public sector Plan for the five year period was about

Rs. 15,900 crores. The outlay in the first four years will amount to about Rs. 12,000 crores. Assuming a further step-up in the last year of the Plan, we can be confident that the Fourth Plan outlay will be exceeded in financial terms, both at the Centre and in the States. This is a matter of particular satisfaction to me when I recall that in the dark days of November and December, 1971, I was rather widely criticised for expressing my confidence that development will not be allowed to suffer because of the refugee burden.

The large increase in development expenditure has been made possible by our unprecedented effort at additional resource mobilisation which has mounted to Rs. 650 crores in 1971-72 and 1972-73. The magnitude of this effort will be apparent when we compare it with the additional resource mobilisation effort of Rs. 270 crores in the first two years of the Plan. While the resource effort at the Centre has already exceeded the Plan target, the States as whole have still some ground to cover. The Chief Ministers have, however, agreed to make the maximum effort this year and in the coming year. I am reasonably confident that all except four or five States will still be able to reach their targets. I should also do that quite a few of the States have not only fulfilled their Plan targets already, but intend to continue with their effort for larger public savings.

Our agenda for action in the field of resource mobilisation is not a purely quantitative one. We want to make the necessary qualitative and structural changes in the tax system so that it can be fully responsive to the requirements of growth, social justice and self-reliance. It is in this light that Parliament will have to consider later in the year the comprehensive changes to be proposed to the direct tax structure. The constitution of the expert committee on Agricultural Taxation under Dr. K. N. Raj is another important initiative. The proposals for the curtailment of overdrafts on the part of State Governments will result in better financial discipline and co-ordination between the Centre and the States. The more basic problem of imbalances between receipts and expenditure in the States which reflect themselves from time to time in overdrafts will have to be taken care of in the longer-term exercise

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

that will be made by the Sixth Finance Commission. The terms of reference of the Finance Commission will be so designed as to secure a progressive improvement in the matter of Centre-State fiscal relations.

In his opening address to this session of Parliament, the President has stressed *Arthik Swaraj* of economic independence as the dominant theme of our policies today. As a matter of fact, the Prime Minister emphasised this aspect in her reply to the debate on the President's Address. Recent events have fully demonstrated that it would be very foolish for any country in the world, however big and powerful, to imagine that it can influence India's policies through the instrument of foreign aid. If dependence on aid is merely defined as allowing aid to influence our national interests, we can claim on the basis of proven fact that we are economically independent. *Arthik Swaraj* is however, a concept that goes much farther than mere non-dependence. It calls for a positive, whole-hearted and dynamic approach for developing our fullest potential in physical, financial and human resources and in scientific research and technological progress for making India reach its legitimate place in the modern world in the shortest possible time.

One of the principal objectives of the Annual Plan is to give shape and content to this thrust for increased self-reliance. It seeks to do this on many fronts. We have kept our pledge to Parliament of stopping concessional food imports by 1971. But as hon. members are aware, we still continue to have a large import bill principally in cotton, oil seeds, steel, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals, crude oil and petroleum products. The Plan provides for large outlays for research, extension and inputs for the intensive production programmes in cotton and in jute. There is a package programme for groundnut, and the area under non-traditional oil seeds such as soyabean and sunflower will be significantly enlarged. An additional production of a million bales each in cotton and jute and a million tonnes in oil seeds are the targets we have placed before the country for 1972-73. In industry, a large part of the outlay is intended for basic sectors which can promote self-reliance such as steel, fertilisers, petroleum, mineral development and non-ferrous metals, with steel accounting for about 30 per cent of the

outlay. Substantial additional provisions have been made for aluminium and copper projects. Increased provisions have been included for oil exploration and the refinery programme. Further more, specific measures will be taken in 1972-73 to increase production through a higher utilisation of existing capacity. Steel production in terms of ingots is expected to be a million tonnes more than in 1971-72, provided the hon. members cooperate a little bit in industrial relations. This will result in an import saving of the order of Rs. 80 crores. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers is expected to go up by 45 lakh tonnes as compared to the previous year resulting in a foreign exchange saving of the order of Rs. 60 crores. At the basic level of research and development, the National Committee on Science and Technology has got off to a good start. It has set up teams of experts to take a careful and coordinated look into sectors such as machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, minerals, non-ferrous metals and special alloys, in order to gear up our R & D effort for improving technology, increasing productivity and for the rapid substitution of imports.

In the Mid-term Appraisal, we found that due to one reason or another, adequate resources had not been allocated to social outlays in the first three years of the Plan. This imbalance has to be corrected for a sustained improvement in the quality of life of the common man is of the essence of development. We have, therefore, paid special attention to increased outlays for social services such as education, health, family planning, water supply, housing and urban development, social welfare, labour welfare and the welfare of backward classes in the Annual Plan. The overall provision in the Centre and the States for these sectors will be stepped up by as much as Rs. 228 crores, which represents an increase of about 46% over outlays provided in 1971-72. This is the highest proportionate increase for any single sector in the Plan. The Annual Plan document contains a detailed outline of the new or expanded programmes that have been included for elementary education, special employment schemes, slum improvement and rural water supply. I shall not, therefore, go into the details once again. A provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for these schemes. In order to fully utilise this amount and to prepare

the ground for the continuation of this Special effort in 1973-74, we intend to approve schemes for an even larger figure. In addition Rs. 90 crores have been provided for rural employment and development and Rs. 21.5 crores for nutrition. All these provisions are for the benefit of the weaker and vulnerable sections of our people and amount to a significant reorientation of the Plan. What we are essentially seeking to do in these schemes is to stretch our administrative capabilities in this area to the fullest extent in the next two years as a necessary preparation for a much bigger effort in the Fifth Plan for meeting the basic minimum needs of the people. In undertaking this effort we have also to consciously correct the wide disparities that exist among the different States in the matter of providing these basic needs. With this object in view, these schemes have been taken up in the Central sector so that resources can be provided in such a way that the absorptive capacity of the relatively backward States is progressively brought up to match their needs. The Calcutta Metropolitan Development programme provides a striking example where the pace of expenditure on urban development has trebled in 1971-72 as compared to the previous year because a large increase was made two years ago in the outlays for this purpose.

The Annual Plan also contains several specific schemes which seek to correct other imbalances and shortfalls that have been brought to light in the Mid-term Appraisal. While it is a matter of satisfaction that overall food production has reached the record level of 108 million tonnes in 1970-71 and is forecast at 111 to 112 million tonnes for 1971-72, we will have to achieve a better balance between cereals and other crops such as pulses and the commercial crops, as well as between rice and wheat within cereals themselves. The Plan accordingly includes larger provisions for accelerated research on rice technology. For the first time, a centrally sponsored scheme for the increased production of pulses also finds a place in the Plan.

We can draw satisfaction from the pace of progress in minor irrigation where budgetary allocations have been considerably supplemented by institutional finance. Progress in rural electrification and in the

energisation of pump sets has been particularly satisfactory with likely expenditures during the Plan period being of the order of Rs. 750 crores as compared to the original provision of Rs. 300 crores. However, the picture in major and medium irrigation continues to be one of comparatively slow progress. There have been substantial increases in project costs resulting in more prolonged completion schedules. A number of major schemes have also been held up due to inter-State river disputes. Now that elected Governments are in the saddle in all the States, we propose to take up this issue with them on a priority basis so that legal claims and counter-claims are not allowed to stand in the way of the long-term development of our scarce irrigation potential. Sir, a big country like India has to think and act with boldness and imagination because our problems are such that they do not admit of piece-meal and fragmented solutions, and we hope that this year will see the beginning of what will be a massive and long term effort at integrating the various river systems of the country from the Ganges to the Cauvery.

Equally, in the matter of power development we will have to think in terms of a national grid which will link the surplus with the deficit States and provide the infrastructure for integrated and economic operations. It is only by having a national approach to power development that we can also locate large-size atomic, thermal and hydro projects on national and economic considerations instead of allowing them to be subject to the distortions inherent in each State planning on its own. An important dimension of self-reliance in this sector is the full utilisation of our domestic manufacturing capacity for heavy electrical equipment. This can be achieved and the timely implementation of projects in the Fifth Plan assured only if States are enabled to place orders for their future power programme in the next two years. We are studying this problem in detail and hope to evolve a Plan of action in the next few months.

Increased public ownership of the means of production and growing surpluses from public enterprises are crucial to the success of our socialistic objectives. It is, therefore, a matter of the highest priority that profitability in the public sector should be im-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

proved. We have set up an Action Committee led by a member of the Planning Commission to formulate operational recommendations individually for each enterprise. The Committee has so far examined the working of a number of public enterprises including two steel plants and all the four Heavy Electrical plants. It will be reviewing in the coming months the performance of other plants manufacturing a variety of products in the chemical, in engineering, electronics, minerals, metals and petrochemical industries. The approach will be to find out in consultation with the enterprises themselves as to what it required in each case to achieve the full utilisation of capacity—whether it be through additional investment, management and personal improvement, better industrial relations, raw material inputs, upgrading of technology or improved maintenance.

This result-oriented approach towards the public sector is being supplemented by a number of industry-wise studies which have been taken up in the Planning Commission. About a dozen industries have already been covered and specific operational decisions taken on the basis of these industry-wise analyses. A further group of industries will be covered in the next few months. Sir, we have every reason to expect the large increase in public sector output contained in the Annual Plan along with the specific decisions arising from these studies will result in reversing the trend of deceleration in industrial growth which we have unfortunately witnessed in the last two years.

I am aware that the problem of unemployment is uppermost in the minds of Members of Parliament and the people in general today. Poverty itself is the result of unemployment, under-employment and incomes which are below the minimum acceptable consumption level. Our first objective should be to formulate and implement our Plans in such a manner that employment and incomes are specifically generated in these areas and among those classes of people who have a high degree of unemployment, under-employment and low incomes. The various special schemes that have been introduced during the course of the Fourth Plan for greater employment are a recognition that very much more emphasis needs to be given to employment than was found possible

when the original Fourth Plan was formulated. While pursuing and enlarging these schemes as has been done in the Annual Plan, we should not neglect the other schemes in the Plan which are employment-oriented or which are designed to increase incomes for the poor. From this point of view, it is a matter of concern that a whole group of sectors such as animal husbandry, dairying, sheep-rearing, poultry development, fisheries, oil conservation, development of newly irrigated areas, roads and rural roads particularly, and housing, which not only provides aggregate employment but increases income where they are most needed, continues to present a picture of shortfalls. We have particularly emphasized the need for better implementation in these sectors in our discussions with the Chief Ministers.

Our main aim in the coming months should be to secure very vigorous and wholehearted implementation of the Schemes which seek to directly tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment. They are important not only for the current year or even for the next year but also because it is on the basis of experience gained in these schemes that the Fifth Plan has to be formulated. It is in this spirit that the Annual Plan presents a detailed picture of our current thinking on integrated rural employment and development. The centre piece of the Fifth Plan will have to be provision of basic minimum needs to our people within a time-bound schedule and the provision of increasing employment and income opportunities over wide front and in a manner that reduces regional disparities. We have started work on examining the policy, resource, institutional and organisational implications for making this paramount imperative of eliminating poverty the dominant theme in the Fifth Plan. I hope to be able to make available the Draft Outline for public discussion and debate by about the middle of next year.

Sir, I have tried to outline the ways in which we have followed up the conclusions of the Mid-Term appraisal in the contents of the Annual Plan. I have also outlined the tasks that we see ahead of us. I am happy that this discussion on the Plan is taking place in Parliament alongside discussions of the individual demands for grants of the various Ministries. I shall not compete with my colleagues for either the budgets

or the brick-bats that Parliament wishes to reward them with. Instead, I look forward in this debate to constructive guidance on what we should be doing for better planning, better implementation and for raising our sights higher and higher in our common quest for a strong, self-reliant, modern India in which hunger, disease and ignorance will be abolished within the life-time of this generation which has also been privileged to participate in the political independence of India.

With these words, I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the 'Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal', laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The Business Advisory Committee has allotted 8 hours for this. I think, it should be over by tomorrow evening.

How much time will you take for replying to the debate ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I will take about half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : So, till 5-30 P.M. tomorrow, the Members will keep on speaking and at 5-30 P.M. the Minister will reply to the debate. We will finish the debate by the time the House adjourns tomorrow evening. I think, 8 hours is enough time.

We now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2-30 P.M.

13.37 hours.

*The Lok Sabha Adjourned For Lunch Till Thirty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha Reassembled After Lunch at Thirty Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.]

Motion re-Fourth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal-Contd. death

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to begin with, I would like to thank you and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and his Party for the courtesy done to me in permitting me to start this debate as I have to leave by 3 O' Clock,

As I was listening to Mr. Subramaniam delineating the high lights of efforts with the Planning Commission which, incidentally, has now become the new Planning Commission and also as I was hearing him outline the various aspects of the economy which he seems to have brushed up only this year, I had the satisfying feeling that everything was going very well in this country and that our efforts over the last so may year had finally borne some fruit. But this illusion or dream which I had while listening to him was immediately shattered as I left the Chamber and started thinking about all the problems that still exist in this country and for which there seems to be just no proper answer.

Sir, this Government and its policies of the last so many years have seemed to hinge or hitch the entire future to what they call centralised planning in this country. Planning by itself is not a bad idea ; it is a very good idea ; it is the method of planning...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Since when you started believing in planning ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Since many many years. I do not have the time to inform my friend, Mr. Nahata, as to when we started believing in planning, but it may have been some time before he was born. (Interruption.)

I was talking about planning. As a process of development, it is very good and I can cite the First Five-Year Plan as an excellent example of planning that should have gone on in this country and improved. But when I read the outline of the Second Five-Year Plan, I was convinced at that point, 1955-56, and I could see quit clearly 15 of 20 years thence as to what the condition of this country would be if the Second Five-Year Plan was implemented or sought to be implemented, I do not need to go into the history. Soon after the Second Five Year Plan was started, they ran into difficulties, all manner difficulties, and they started talking about the core of the Plan, Core of the Core of the Plan and the core of that core, with the result that what really remained was not planning at all but a few prize projects which Government was keen to show to the people it could put through. What was the basis on which the priorities were decided at that time ?



## [SHRI PILLOO MODY]

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, he was all powerful and he got all his projects through, including National Theatre or something, T.G.T. Krishnachari was the strong Minister of the Government of India and he got all his steel plants through and the poor Minister, Mr. A. P. Jain, to whom nobody listened to, did not get a single fertiliser project. This was the basis on which the priorities for the various national plans have been given, not by what is needed by the importance of the man holding the portfolio. Naturally, when you plan on this sort of very subjective and personal basis, you are bound to run into troubles.

The Second Five Year Plan is what really took this country in a very different and wrong direction bringing about the present crisis which may not be a crisis to Mr. Subramaniam and his colleagues but is certainly a crisis to me.

I was reading through very interestingly these documents that are produced year after year. I was reading through the Mid-term Appraisal. I read their speeches. It is a mazing that when they sat down to write, they write with a certain amount of candour because when you read, you will find revelations of truth a sort of being put in between the lines and through the words. When you hear them, it is all sweet reasonableness. But, when you go and see what has happened in the country, you find that this is all words, words and words.

First of all, realisation has to dawn that full-half of the money in this country, half the profits made through human endeavour are being plundered, they are being plundered not only out of industry but mainly into politics. Half the money of this country which should go into national resurrection and into national reconstruction, is being frittered away into politics and into what is commonly known as 'black money' which is spirited away abroad. Unless the Government has a comprehensive scheme to get and collect these resources and commit them into the national mainstream, there can never be any effective planning. You may set as many targets as you like but you will never get any results and there are ways and means of doing it. We recently had a committee appointed. They are very fond of committees. For everything there has to be a committee. If somebody does not lay an egg, there

has to be a committee. If some project fails, there has to be a committee. If something has to be discovered, there should be a committee. If something has to be designed, there has to be a committee. If something has to be inquired into, there has to be a committee. Well, I think, Government by committee may be good, but these committees linger on for ever and finally, when they come up with their findings, they are either obsolete or nobody has the energy to look into them.

All I was telling you was that when they talk about planning, they talk in terms of spending money. They lay targets of expenditure. Very rarely do they lay targets of achievement and even in this Appraisal, it is very peculiar and it is something which Mr Subramaniam may well explain to the House as to why when he talks about targets of production and targets about agricultural commodities and allied programmes, it gives what is known as target, anticipated achievement and target for 1972-73, but, when it starts talking about the production and targets of industrial commodities and manufactured goods, there are a few pages. There are no achievements mentioned and if I am wrong and if I have not looked into it correctly, you might correct me. Looking through this, what is the finding? In oil seeds we are short. In sugar cane we are short. Cotton-we are short. In all commodities which rich people eat such as rice, wheat and maize we are OK, but in things which the poor people consume like Jowar and Bajra, we are short. We are short in multiple croppings, we are short in minor irrigation. We are short in fertilisers-nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash. We are short in plant protection.

I would like to recommend in the short period that I have at my disposal, three very important priorities. The Minister has mentioned in his speech and I think something need to be spelt out in the plan itself as to what they are going to do as far as drinking water is concerned.

I mentioned this only a few days ago. They should spell out what they are going to do as far as Minor Irrigation is concerned. I find the target of Minor Irrigation is very short. I would like to know what they are going to do for rural electrification. All



these subject, were mentioned by them. They talk about Rural Electrification. They talk about so many villages electrified. Let Mr. Subramaniam go to the villages which he boasts of as having been electrified and find out the conditions there. Because, I have got before me the report of a study recently made which says that in village after village which the Government claims as having been electrified, there is no electricity; there are no pumps; there is not adequate power supply to the poor agriculturist. Do you know his condition? He can only irrigate his crop beginning at 12 o'clock at night, and he has to go through the night, because there is no ready supply of electricity. Only this morning the Minister of Irrigation and Power admitted that there is country wide shortage, and Mr. Subramaniam,—I am very glad,—has mentioned that there is going to be now a National Grid.

Sir, we were talking about this for 20 years. Now he says that there is going to be a National Grid. Let him spell out what they have done and what he proposes to do and how they are going to do it and what he proposes to bring about through the National Grid. He should positively delineate what programmes of social justice he has got in mind. We cry about social justice. We make propaganda about it. Therefore, I would like him to spell out what it is that he is exactly going to do.

We know in one case Rs. 25 crores were provided for, whereas, only Rs. 7 crores were spent. In another case, a sum of Rs. 15 crores were allotted; I do not know how much was spent. Gujarat got a share of Rs. 2½ crores of which not even Rs. 10 lakhs were spent. Later on the Finance Minister corrected the figure upwards as they are always fond of doing, but it is nowhere near the allotment.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What are our physical targets as far as unemployment is concerned? What are our physical targets about the employment of the unemployed engineers? I certainly cannot conceive of a developing country having 65,000 unemployed engineers, 10 engineers seeking one job, and that job going only to a relative of somebody sitting in this House. Whereas in developed countries where there is abundance of over every 10 jobs chasing one man, how it is that in a developing country this cycle is just reversed? I just cannot

understand. I would like him to delineate on all these points. These are vital sectors which are beginning to pinch us in every walk of life. If the Minister cares to reply to these few points that I have been given an opportunity to put before him, I would be most grateful.

In conclusion, I have to apologise that I will not be here when the Minister replies. I promise to read his speech and I hope that the answers to the few points that I have raised will be found in the reply that he gives.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that after all the House has got an opportunity to discuss the Fourth Plan. We are discussing the Mid-term appraisal and not the Plan itself. Anyhow, this House has got an opportunity and it is good.

Sir, Planning was resorted to 20 years ago with a view to achieve accelerated economic development and to attain equality and social justice.

It is true that 20 years of planning has definitely developed our economy and the general condition of the people in the countryside has improved very much, though individually it cannot be said that everyone has improved his economic condition.

This Planning,—apart from the general improvement in the standard of living of the people has also accentuated the disparities between the rich and the poor. The benefits of planning did not percolate to the lower strata of society. For historical reasons, the businessmen, the rich persons etc. who were in the top echelons of society had reaped the major benefits of planning with the result that the disparities widened during this period.

In 1960 when Panditji was Prime Minister, the question was raised about the assessment of the development that was achieved in the planning process. It was found and it was conceded by the Government,—If I remember aright,—that Planning has accentuated disparities in the country. As a result of that, the Mahalanobis committee was appointed to go into the question. The national income has increased but proportionately the *per capita* income has not

**[SHRI JAGANNATH RAO]**

increased; because of the inherent defects in our economy, this was the result.

I am glad that now there is a shift in emphasis. Now, the shift is that the rural sector or the rural side or the countryside will have better attention from the Planning Commission. Having lived for twenty years and having seen what development is, the people are now entertaining new hopes and new aspirations, and they want all the modern amenities to be given to them in their villages. They want roads, hospitals, schools, electricity, water supply, irrigation and so on. They have a right to do so and they are quite justified in entertaining these ambitions and aspirations. But in India we have got about 5,58,000 villages. Mahatma Gandhi used to say, India lives in villages, and if the villages are strong, India will be strong. The villages form the foundation on which the fabric of our democracy stand. Therefore, better late than never. Now, the emphasis is that the rural sector will be given greater attention.

But, what are the allocations made? They are very meagre? They are only marginal. The allocations made for the marginal farmer is really marginal, and nothing can come out of that. So also is the case in regard to the small farmer and so also is the case in regard to dry farming, and in regard to the chronically deficit areas. Therefore, I submit that the allocations should be commensurate with the needs of the countryside.

This problem has to be fought on a war footing. The economy has grown strong, self-reliant and self-generating and in fact as I might say, it has reached the take-off stage. We had to face the Bangla Desh problem last year and therefore, there was a little setback, but still the economy showed resilience, and I am sure that in the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan period, the economy will further develop and grow in strength.

We talk of the green revolution in the countryside. But what is the percentage of lands covered by the green revolution? What is the percentage of lands that have no irrigation at all? They are still in the red, and there is a red revolution there. When we plan the major irrigation projects,

the beneficiaries are the persons who live in the plains or the delta areas. In the hinterland, the persons who are affected, the Adibasis, the backward classes and the Harijans whose lands get submerged by the construction of the reservoir and whose villages get uprooted and are thrown out. What is being done for these people?

The other day, I had occasion to go by road to some villages in Andhra Pradesh. I found the main canal of the Nagarjuna-sagar project going along with lands on either side. They are at a higher level, and, therefore, they do not get water, because the water passes through the canal only. Therefore, when a major project is sanctioned by the Planning Commission I would request that they should not give clearance unless at least 25 percent of the ayacut which is covered by the major project is covered by minor irrigation in the hinterland. Unless that is done, the Adibasis would not get any benefit. Sir, I come, from a hilly area in the district of Koraput in Orissa. Nothing is being done for the people there. They are still very much dependent on rains only. Therefore, I submit that integrated development has to be thought of. It is not enough if the State can only boast of increased food production, or that the output of food-grains has increased; it is true that point of view, but the question it has increased from the national is whether the benefit has been distributed equally to the people who belong to the same State.

Therefore, my first submission would be that the Planning Commission should take care to see that minor irrigation projects are sanctioned even before the major irrigation project is sanctioned or given clearance. That is one way of helping the small farmers, the marginal farmers and the dry farming areas.

Then, we speak of rural electrification. We know that out of 5,58,000 villages, only a few thousand villages have been electrified. Still 5 lakhs remain.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Only two thousand have been electrified?

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** How many?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** Two lakhs.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** Still 4 lakhs remain. In twenty years we have done

2 lakhs. We have to live another 20 years to have another couple of lakhs. Is this the rate of progress we want to place before ourselves? If in 20 years, we could get only 2 lakh villages electrified in let us say we will get 2 lakh village electrified in one year. That is progress. That is perspective Planning.

There is plea of constraint of resources due to which nothing can be done. I say this is a cry in the wilderness. We have to raise the necessary resources. We have to get resources diverted from other sources. The rural sector has to be strengthened. Unless it is strengthened, India will not grow strong.

There is the question of lift irrigation and tubewells. In Orissa, I was surprised to see that if a person wanted to drill a tube-well, he had to deposit Rs. 4,000. If he strikes water, Rs. 2,000 is returned to him and Rs. 2,000 is retained by Government. How can a poor man get Rs. 4,000 a tube-well? Let the Government undertake it. If water is struck, let him be asked to pay Rs. 2,000. There should be some rational thinking in this regard.

There should be one fundamental thing about planning. As present, planning is done from Yojana Bhavan in New Delhi or from the State capitals. Real planning should come from the block level. It is the block level authorities who know the needs of the people, what are the needs of a particular village, where drinking water is to be provided, where a well is to be sunk, where there is potential for minor irrigation and should be tapped, where tanks are to be built, where small streams are to be bounded and so on. The block officers and the panchayat samiti know these things much better. They should be asked to give their plans so that the State Government concerned could consider them and place them before the Planning Commission for sanction. But that is not being done. In this regard, the Community Development Department of the State Government is the kingpin for development. It should be entrusted with this task so that there is a clear picture of plans produced before the State Government and the Planning Commission.

As regards the crash programme, I am sorry to say it has crashed. Nothing has been done. Small amounts were allotted for expenditure last year and even that was not spent. I have to agree with Shri Piloo Mody on this point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : That was a pre-election stunt.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Road construction has to be done. Larger allocations have to be given.

For translating the slogan 'land for the landless' into practice, the State Government should come into the picture. It is their responsibility. They have to do all these things. What is the machinery with the Planning Commission or the Central government to ensure that State Governments carry out this programme? Can Government here withhold the allocation? Should you not say that unless these schemes which are sanctioned are carried out, allocation would be stopped? An officer of the Planning Commission should be posted in each district to see that these schemes are properly implemented. Something has to be done to ensure this.

Rural housing is another problem. This is a scheme under the Housing Ministry. It was formulated in 1956. Under this, cities could be purchased and the Central Government would pay the State Governments cent per cent. But no State Government has done anything in this regard. While I was in charge of the Ministry of Work and Housing, I used to visit State capitals and request the Chief Ministers to take advantage of this scheme. They could plan the village in such a way that they could tackle floods and so on. But nothing was done. Emphasis has to be laid on these things and it should be ensured that these are taken up sincerely by State Governments.

It is true there is constraint on resources. But how to mobilise savings? The rural sector has not been touched so far. I know a few States have agricultural income tax, e.g. Orissa, Bihar and Bengal. It has to be seen whether the rates are high or low or whether they should be increased or whether the Centre should take agricultural

**[SHRI JAGANNATH RAO]**

income as part of the income of an individual and tax it. That is a vital sector where savings could be mobilised. That has been left out.

During the Second Plan period, Parliament passed a Resolution about a socialist pattern of society, as best-suited for our country, suited to our genius and requirements. Are we going to still have that socialist pattern of society, or, should we call it a socialist society? Why not we call it the democratic socialist republic of India? Why that pattern?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** It is the State capitalistic society.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** It is the people. The State is only the representative of the people. Therefore, why this dichotomy of the public and the private sectors? How long are you going to have it? Why don't you think of a national sector? It was suggested that there will be a joint sector. The Prime Minister, while speaking the other day at the FICCI, said there should be a vigorous joint sector. It is a good idea, but why is it that it is applied to new industries only? What about the industries that exist today? Have the Government any control over them? How can you control the commanding heights of the economy unless you have control over everything that is produced in the country?

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** They join together to make money.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** (Nizamabad) : Make money for the country.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** The country being the Congress party.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** While the Joint ventures are thought of for new industries, what about the existing industries for which also provide entrepreneurs borrow money from the financial institutions? What is the Government going to do? Should you not have control over them so that in course of time there would be one sector?

I would also go to the length of saying that even the public sector, they should

throw it open to the public in a small way, say, 10 per cent or 15 per cent. Let the people feel that they are participants in this great task of nation-building. What prevents the Government from doing it? The public sector is now only Government-managed. The tax-payers' money is in the hands of the Government. Why not the public contribute five, ten, 15 or 20 per cent to the equity? It is an idea that I am giving. Government can examine it and improve upon it further and see how best it can be done. I am saying this with a view to raising the resources for the Plan.

**Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The hon. Member's time is up.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** In the public sector, of course some units have done well, and I hope the other units will also do well.

Then, what is the economic philosophy of the Government in regard to basic industries? Are they going to allow the key industries to be in the hands of the private sector, or is the Government going to have them with themselves? If nationalisation is not the only solution, are they going to take them over, or, are they going to be partners? In the Joint sector business, even in the existing industries, are they going to have a holding company for the aluminium industry? The aluminium industry is entirely in the hands of the private sector where nearly 400,000 tonnes of aluminium are produced in the country. Regarding Korba and Koyana projects of the Government, I do not think they will come up in 1973-74 as envisaged. It may be further delayed. What are you going to do?

Let us have an overall picture before us, taking into account the economy, the industrial side, the ferrous and the non-ferrous metals, the rural sector, agriculture, irrigation and so on, and have an integrated picture before us and plan them, so that we can show concrete results in the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan in order that we can project tangible result of the schemes which we have planned.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I rise to speak on the motion shown against item 14 of the list of business

namely, on the Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal which was laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971,

Lest we should lose sight of our basic policies, let me state once again, what is the purpose of the Plan. It is to better the common man's lot, and then have a balanced economic development, with equal emphasis on agriculture and industry, and the elimination of disparities in levels of developments and regional imbalances. But the Congress creed-what has it done, and what have you heard? It had been sharing the poverty; not the expropriation of wealthier classes. Our planning is in the hands of such people today. Those who know about the Soviet Plan of 1928 would tell us that it completely eliminated unemployment, and from a purely agricultural State it came to be a powerful industrial one. The 1929 world economic crisis did not touch Soviet Russia at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Do you include employment in the forced labour camps?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will come to that later on, professor. Socialist planning presupposes the physical needs of the various sections of the society and protects against imbalances. This is possible only when the State is the sole owner of the means of production. There was jubilation in stock exchanges after the last two budget particularly the last one. The Finance Minister has said that it was due to the fact that more money was being poured into the plans. In that case it proves that the plan money was meant to bring happiness to the wealthier classes, not the downtrodden.

15.00 hrs.

The Congress Party is utilising the plan for stabilising the moneyed classes and itself. It is building up a capitalist economy and allowing the penetration of Indian and foreign monopolies in vital sectors. I shall give an example. In 1970 you granted

47 licence to some of the 73 big business house and in 1971 you give them 159. Birlas alone got 16 and Tatas 15. They have amended and violated time without number the Industrial Police Resolution drafted by them.

Sir, they talk about 3/4th of fertiliser production during the Fourth Plan to the public sector. What did they do in practice? What about the production of iron and steel A category item? They have given licence for ministeel plants to the private sector for a consideration.

During the first three years of the Fourth Plan, the growth rate has been next to nothing 1 to 1½ per cent which was totally eroded by rising prices. In the world chart we have the glory of being at the bottom of the world having a per capita income of 72 dollars per year. Do they know that even our neighbour Pakistan is getting 120 dollars per head per annum? It is not my chart; it is a chart compiled by people who live outside this country. Two-thirds of the working population are not adequately employed.

In the first three years of the Fourth Plan the Central sector could hardly put in 45 per cent of the envisaged outlay; the balance of 55 per cent is kept for the remaining two years. Almost 32 per cent of the entire plan outlay was left for the last year of the Plan. Look at the State plans. Even fifty per cent of the total outlay has not been spent in these three years. The balance has been kept for the last two years. These are their wonderful performances. They have an economy where ninety per cent is outside the purview of planning and only ten per cent, if I were to believe their publications, remains in the hands of the Government. They want us to live in a fool's Paradise and believe that their plan will succeed.

I shall quote from the Economic Survey of 1971-72 to show how there are big gaps in their targets for outlays and actuals. It is as follows:

		Years.	Proposed.	Actual.
Iron and Steel	...	1969-70	287.8	177.8
		1970-71	202.9	177.8
Heavy engineering	...	1969-70	16.7	10.0
		1970-71	14.4	8.0

## [SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

Mines and Metals	...	1969-70	67.2	39.1
		1970-71	74.8	55.5
Chemicals and fertilisers	...	1969-70	88.8	77.0
		1970-71	100.3	68.2

I can give many more, but you know it yourself. So, I do not wish to carry coal to New Castle. The physical targets, although they are very, very modest when compared with our requirements and

demands, your achievements are nowhere near your expectations.

I quote from your own Appraisal :

	Fourth Plan target.	1969-70 actual.	1970-71
Foodgrains	mill. tonnes 129.0 (Likely achievement in 1973-74—122)	99.50	107.82
Cotton	mill. bales 8.0 (Likely achievement in 1973-74—6.20)	5.26	4.56
Fertilisers : Nitrogenous	mill tonnes 3.2 (Likely achievement in 1973-74—1.6)		
Phosphatic	mill. tonnes 1.4 (Likely achievement in 1973-74—0.81)		
Diesel engines	thousands 200 (Likely achievement in 1973-74—80)		

Then, I go to the availability of cereals, a very basic item for the common man. You talk about the green revolution, you paint a very rosy picture to the common man. The availability of cereals in 1965 per head was 414.8 grammes. Now in 1971, after seven years, you have climbed upstairs to 407.6 grammes per head.

In cotton textiles, the minimum that a man requires; in 1965-66 per head it was 14.6 metres; in 1970-71 you have climbed upwards—really you have been kicked downwards—to 13.6 metres.

About rural works, I would like to read out this paragraph :

“A scheme was also initiated in 1970-71 in respect of chronically drought-affected areas. Rural works programmes have since been sanctioned for all the 54 districts selected under the scheme, and such projects as development of minor medium irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and road building are being implemented. The total

financial allotment made in 1970-71 for this scheme amounted to Rs. 13.85 crores against which Rs. 6.49 crores were actually spent. During 1971-72 sanctions up to the end of December, 1971 have aggregated to Rs. 23.55 crores, against which the expenditure actually incurred is estimated at Rs. 9.28 crores.”

This is your performance.

We want to ask a very vital thing about unemployment : What steps have been taken about labour-intensive programmes ? I am talking about multiple cropping, minor irrigation for multiple cropping and rural electrification which you have neglected so far. I am talking about the generation of basic wealth—I do not use the term GNP. I am talking about arresting of wealth which runs away from your hands once you neglect it. I am talking about seasonal crops. I am talking about tapping of the ocean resources which surround you. You have not touched all this. You talk about growth of industries in urban areas without



creating purchasing power amongst the rural population which surround the cities. Aren't you living in fool's paradise? How can you do that? With the generation of basic wealth, you could have met the minimum needs of the human beings living in the villages firstly and also in the slums in the cities. I am talking about rural housing, rural roads and rural water-supply. What about your sacred Constitution talking about guaranteed primary education? How many years you have passed in the *gaddi* here! You have not got the shame to talk high-sounding things here.

You talk about creating employment and removing unemployment. Mr. Subramaniam, don't take us for a ride. Where is your machinery? You expect these bureaucratic institutions to create employment. Who will believe that? You know it much better than I do that this machinery is incapable of taking up a task of that magnitude and type. They cannot do it.

This Government talks about *garibi hatao*. This is the biggest hoax sold in the markets in India since time immemorial. I want a categorical assurance on the floor of the House, not as a member of this House alone, but also as a member of the Expert Committee on Unemployment. You have to find Rs. 2000 crores; that is the minimum requirement to take a plunge into the work. If you try and shirk this, you would be condemned as being guilty by the billions of unemployed youths that are starving on the streets of the country.

They not only do not reach targets, they not only do not face the reality but they even cook figures. They want to mislead you. In the *Economic Survey*, 1970-71, you had said: "Selected Economic Indicators—1970-71 National income at constant prices 5.5 (Provisional). Agricultural Production 5". But in the *Economic Survey*, 1971-72, you have said, National Income at constant prices is 4 whereas it is 5.5 there. Agricultural production is 3.8 here but it is 5 there. For the same item and for the same year under reference, two different documents talk two different things. I know you will find some excuse

to explain it, but it may not be acceptable to us. There are many such instances. In the name of the plan through deficit financing and indirect taxes, you are fleecing the people. It comes to 75 per cent indirect taxation. In the third plan, your additional tax target was Rs. 1700 crores but you fleeced the people so much that your actual realisation—mostly indirect again, 75 per cent of it—exceeded Rs. 2800 crores. For the Fourth Plan you promised additional resources of Rs. 3,198 crores. You surpassed it by reaching Rs. 3,728 crores. In deficit financing you made a promise of Rs. 850 crores but actuals came to Rs. 1,203 crores. The proposal for 1972-73 was Rs. 200 crores but you have actually taxed Rs. 242 crores this year.

A rough calculation shows that this 25 years of Congress rule has imposed not less than Rs. 13,000 crores of additional taxation burden on the people. The main source of revenue for a country, if it claims to be socialist, has to come from the public sector enterprises. What has been the performance of the public sector, including your railways? It had been most deplorable.

AN HON. MEMBER; Thanks to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU; I will thank you, too.

How about capital formation? Your Fourth Plan target was very modest. The rate of growth of national income was to rise from 11.3 per cent in 1968-69 to 14.5 per cent in 1973-74. But, strangely enough, even in 1968-69 it was 9.5 per cent, and not 11.3 per cent as you have shown. After two years of your wonderful rule, in 1970-71 the increase was wonderful, 0.1 per cent. You have failed to mobilise domestic saving. It did not increase. Therefore, your dependence on foreign investment has in fact increased. What happens in socialist countries? The capital formation is always between 20 to 30 per cent without curtailment. Your self-reliance is nothing but a hoax like *Garibi Hatao*. Today you are paying as much as one-third of your total national export earning as interest and servicing charges to the foreign money-lenders. Let the House know, let the hon.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Members know what a mess surrounds us today. So, let us not hope against hopes.

I will now come to a few local issues. I will first take up discrimination and regional imbalances. If you take the *per capita* expenditure on State plans, West Bengal tops the list with Rs. 38, Bihar the State of our friend, Shri K. N. Tiwary, comes second with Rs. 39. For Gujarat the figure is Rs. 84 and we like it; for Maharashtra it is Rs. 83 and we still like it; for Haryana it is Rs. 90; and we are very happy; for Tamilnadu it is Rs. 70; God bless them. But we do not want to stay at Rs. 39. The whole of the eastern region had contributed wonderfully through its natural resources to the Central exchequer in terms of inland revenue as well as foreign exchange. Yet, they have been given nothing but hard kicks on their face and half their teeth have been taken away.

If we take rural electrification, West Bengal has the dubious distinction of being at the top of backward States with 7.89 per cent. For Assam including Meghalaya the figure is 2.71 per cent, for Orissa 2.75 per cent, Haryana 100 per cent, God bless them, Punjab 75.5 per cent (Shri Dhillon is not here) and Madras 83.86 per cent; May God bless you.

As regards minor irrigation, West Bengal is still at the bottom. About institutional financing for minor irrigation, out of a total amount so far spent, namely, Rs. 253.72 crores, Maharashtra has got Rs. 64.74 crores, Gujarat has got Rs. 40.12 crores, Assam Rs. 40 lakhs and West Bengal big lemon!

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : (Wandjash). God bless you!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About rural works programme, Gujarat got Rs. 329.93 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs. 132.26 lakhs, West Bengal Rs. 34.22 lakhs, Assam including Meghalaya nil and Orissa Rs. 34 lakhs. Here I would quote from a little article. It reads :—

"Not surprising it is revealed in a recent review that in the 'sixties' West Bengal showed the poorest performance in per capita income coming down in its all-India ranking from second to

seventh while Punjab and Haryana forged ahead in a big way over the same period.

Maharashtra which topped in per capita income in 1960-61 descended to the third position while Tamil Nadu climbed up from the seventh to the fifth position. Gujarat maintain its fourth position.

The regional disparities have tended to widen in the sixties. The difference between the lowest and highest per capita income in 1969-70 was more than 100 per cent. Punjab has a per capita income of Rs. 945 as against Bihar's Rs. 4000. West Bengal's per capita income is even less than the all-India average. In respect of its growth rate, West Bengal is also far behind. The growth rate in West Bengal over the period was only 45 per cent as against 155 and 119 per cent in Punjab and Haryana respectively."

Coming to Central taxes, the eastern States comprising of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, including Meghalaya, gave to Delhi in the year of Grace 1968-69 Rs. 637.30 crores in different shapes and form. And do you know how much these four States got out of Delhi? Not even 20 per cent. They got Rs. 123.35 crores.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Does it include Orissa also?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes.

As regards the divisible pool, according to the Deshmukh Award (1947), when they said that 50 per cent should be distributed among the States out of income-tax, West Bengal's share was 13.5. When the First Finance Commission (1952) raised the divisible pool to 55 per cent, West Bengal's share was reduced from 13.5 to 11.25. The Fifth Finance Commission did the wonder when they raised the divisible pool to 75 per cent and West Bengal's share was further reduced to 9.11.

Kindly look into the *Economic Survey* for the current year (Page 32, paragraph 93) and see what your Ministry itself feels

about it. All that I want to say is that you cannot really deliver the goods in the present structure.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :** As long as you are present in West Bengal.

**श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा (नागौर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि चौथी योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन जो प्लानिंग कमिशन ने किया है, उसके ऊपर चर्चा करने का मौका हमें दिया गया है। चौथी योजना का उससे पहले की योजनाओं की तरह ही लक्ष्य यह था कि हमारे देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्रान्ति आए। देश के घन और उत्पादन को हम बढ़ाएं और साथ ही साथ उस बड़े हुए घन और उत्पादन का इस तरह से वितरण हम करें कि हमारे देश में हर परिवार को सुख मिले, आनन्द मिले और इन्सान की परसनेलिटी का विकास हो। हम सामाजिक न्याय चाहते हैं, उसका सही बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं। पहली योजना में हमने करीब पांच हजार करोड़ घनराशि खर्च की, दूसरी में करीब दस हजार करोड़ रुपये की घनराशि खर्च की, तीसरी में करीब सतरह हजार करोड़ की घनराशि खर्च की और चौथी में हम करीब 23-24 हजार करोड़ की घनराशि खर्च करना चाहते हैं इन विकास के कामों के लिए। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ इन योजनाओं में जो इन्सान की जरूरत की चीजें हैं और जो उसको प्राप्त होनी चाहिये सबसे पहले, उनकी तरफ जिस गहराई से ध्यान देना चाहिये, नहीं दिया गया। खास तौर से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन्सान के लिए सबसे पहले हवा की जरूरत है। कुदरत ने हवा बहुत दी है। लेकिन वह भी कुछ गंदी जरूर होती जा रही है क्योंकि जनता और जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है और उस पर नियंत्रण करने के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं। उस पर नियंत्रण करना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब दूसरी जो इन्सान की बुनियादी जरूरत है वह पीने का पानी है। पीने के पानी की इस

सदन में तथा दूसरे सदन में भी कई बार चर्चा हुई है। इसकी हर रोज हम चर्चा करते हैं। हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी पीने के पानी का इंतजाम करने के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं। राज्यसभा में उनसे यह पूछा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे कितने इलाके हैं जहाँ पर आज भी पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है तो उन्होंने इसका लेखा-जोखा देते हुए बताया था कि करीब 90 हजार गांव ऐसे भाग भी हिन्दुस्तान में 60 लाख गांवों में से हैं जहाँ पर कि पीने का पानी पचास फुट और उसके नीचे तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। साथ ही करीब सत्तर हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर पीने का पानी तो उपलब्ध है लेकिन वह हाइजीनिक और साफ सुथरा नहीं है। उनसे यह भी पूछा गया था कि उन गांवों में जहाँ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, आप कब तक पानी का इंतजाम कर देंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने इसके लिए कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं बताई। योजना में चलती चली जाएं और इन्सान को पीने का पानी न मिले, यह कितने आवश्यक की बात है। जब उनको बहुत कहा गया कि कैसे इसका प्रबन्ध हो सकता है तब उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हर साल अगर एक सौ करोड़ रुपये की योजना में व्यवस्था की जाए तब पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम वह सब जगह कर सकते हैं। अब मैं योजना मंत्री जी से खास तौर पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि योजना के अन्दर वह सारी प्रायोरिटी का खयाल तो रखें लेकिन कम से कम इस योजना के अन्त तक पीने के पानी का तो इंतजाम वह कर दें ताकि हर इन्सान को उसके गांव के अन्दर अपने तथा अपने मवेशियों के लिए पीने का पानी मिल सके। यह मेरी उनसे पुरजोर अपील है। इससे अधिक मैं इस विषय पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

इन्सान के सामने तीसरा सबसे जरूरी सवाल खाने का आता है। इन योजनाओं में अन्न के मामले में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा है। हमने खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। अभी

## [श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा]

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु कह रहे थे कि बाजरे और ज्वार का उत्पादन घटा है। मेरे खयाल से उन्होंने आंकड़ों को धीरे योजना को ठीक तरह से नहीं देखा। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ और बाजरे के उत्पादन के हमने चौथी योजना के अन्त तक जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए थे उनको हमने इस योजना के दूसरे साल के बाद ही प्राप्त कर लिया है। गेहूँ का उत्पादन देश में करीब 24 मिलियन टन हो गया है। बाजरे का उत्पादन का भी जो लक्ष्य हमने चौथी योजना में रखा था, उसको हमने प्राप्त कर लिया है। हाइब्रिड बाजरे के बीज, गेहूँ के बीज और फर्टिलाइजर इत्यादि की सहायता से यह सम्भव हुआ है। सिंचाई योजनाओं का जो लक्ष्य चौथी योजना में रखा गया है वह भी लगता है पूरा हो जाएगा चौथी योजना के अन्त तक। मैं योजना मंत्री के सामने छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उनके लिए ज्यादा धन का प्रावधान करें क्योंकि छोटी योजनाओं से तुरन्त लाभ मिलता है और सामाजिक—न्याय दिलाने का हमारा मंशा भी पूरा होता है। योजनाओं के कारण जो इम्बैलेस देश में पैदा हुआ है उसको भी हम कम करना चाहते हैं और उसके हिसाब से भी यह दृष्टिकोण बाजिब होना। चौथी योजना में हम मार्जिनल, सब-मार्जिनल किसान को ज्यादा आमदनी दिलाना चाहते हैं। यह आमदनी उसको खेती और पशु पालन से हो सकती है। उनके हाथ में हम क्रास ब्रीड कऊ देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इन सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी बात यह है कि खेती करने के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाय। इसलिए चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में छोटी सिंचाई के साधनों को प्रायर्दी देकर उनके लिए एग्रीकल्चरल फइज़ रखने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करने से हमारे उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी और हमारे कदम सामाजिक न्याय की तरफ आगे बढ़ेंगे। मेजर और मीडियम अरेयनाओं

पर हमने बहुत पैसा लगाया है। उनका भी उपयोग है और उनमें पैसा लगाना चाहिए, हालांकि इस सम्बन्ध में हम चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के टारगेट्स को पूरा करने में सक्षम नहीं होंगे। लेकिन अभी भी सबसे ज्यादा प्रायर्दी कुंओं से ग्राउंड-वाटर को निकालने और छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत एनीकट्स और बांध बनाने को देनी चाहिए। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के बाकी सालों से उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इनवेस्टमेंट दिया जाना चाहिए।

हमने अपनी पहली तीन योजनाओं में पशुधन की योजनाओं की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है, या अगर दिया है, तो वह नहीं के बराबर है, बहुत कम है। पशुधन से हमारे देश का बहुत ज्यादा विकास हो सकता है। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उस पर ज्यादा जोर देने की आवश्यकता है। हमको अपने देश के लिए ऊन, दूध और ड्राफ्ट पावर चाहिए। हमको अपने देश में शीप की क्रासब्रीड इवाल्फ करनी है, ऊन और दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। हमको अच्छी क्रासब्रीड गायों की व्यवस्था करके दूध के उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग और व्यापार को स्थापित करना है, ताकि छोटे किसानों और लैंडलैस लोगों के लिए तुरन्त आमदनी के अवसर सुलभ हो सकें।

हमारे देश में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, हालांकि दालों और गन्ने आदि में कमी है। ग्रायलसीड्स में भी कुछ कमी है, हालांकि पिछले दो सालों में उन का परफार्मेंस अच्छा हुआ है और आशा है कि 12 मिलियन टन के लक्ष्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनका उत्पादन 10.5, 11 मिलियन टन हो सकेगा। जहां तक काटन का सम्बन्ध है, एक साल काटन नहीं हुआ, तो देश में हल्सा मच गया और भाव बढ़ गये। इस साल काटन का अच्छा उत्पादन हुआ है और उसके भाव, और इसके अलावा मिर्च और नरियल के भाव भी, गिर गये हैं और पहले से आधे हो गये हैं।

किसान को अपनी उपज की क्या कीमत

मिलेगी, अगर इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है, तो न तो देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, न प्राइस स्टेबिलाइजेशन हो सकता है और न कमजूरमज को बाजिब दाम पर चीजें मिल सकती हैं। यह तब तक नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक कि हम इस देश में जल्दी से जल्दी किसान की उपज के लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं करते। आज मार्केट में किसान की क्या स्थिति है? उसकी हर एक चीज की बोली लग जाती है, जबकि एक उद्योगपति यह तय कर देता है कि उसकी प्रमुख चीज की कीमत पच्चीस रुपये है, और वह चीज पच्चीस रुपये से ज्यादा पर ही बिकेगी, कम पर नहीं। किसान का अपने उत्पादन की कीमत तय करने में कोई हाथ नहीं है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि साखानो और दूसरी एग्री-कल्चरल कामोडिटीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। आज देश के सामने उसका कोई नक्सा नहीं है।

आज वक्त आ गया है कि हमारे देश में कृषि के प्लानिंग के लिए एक क्राप बोर्ड बनाया जाये, जो यह तय करे कि किसानों से किजना गन्ना, कपास, मिर्च, काली मिर्च आदि पैदा करवानी है। हर साल पहले से ही उसका नक्सा बना दिया जाये, ताकि किसी चीज का उलट न हो। इससे पैदावार एक रेगुलेटिड वे मे होगी। किसान की प्रोड्यूस की मार्केटिंग की ठीक व्यवस्था हो। ताकि किसान को अपनी चीज के उचित दाम मिलें और कमजूरमज को सही कीमत पर चीजें मिलें। बिचौलियों को बहुत शीघ्र खत्म करने की आवश्यकता है, जो अनाप-धनाप लाभ उठाते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो कोई योजना ठीक तरह से नहीं चलेगी, प्राइस स्टेबिलाइजेशन कभी नहीं होगा, कीमतों में हमेशा फ्लक्चुएशन होते रहेंगे, मिडलमैन मोटे होते रहेंगे और प्रोड्यूसर और उपभोक्ता मरते रहेंगे। इसलिए योजना में पुरन्त ऐसी व्यवस्था लागू करनी चाहिए, जिसके जरिये जमीन और पशुधन से पैदा होने वाली

चीजों के उचित दाम काबतकारों को मिलें और लब्ध निर्धारित किये जायें कि विभिन्न चीजें कितनी कितनी पैदा करनी हैं।

किसान की फसल आने पर हमेशा कई सवाल खड़े किये जाते हैं। कोई कहता है कि उसको कीमत ज्यादा दी जा रही है, हालांकि स्थिति यह है कि इनपुट्स महंगे होते जा रहे हैं। कोई कहता है कि ग्रीट ज्यादा पैदा हो गया है, हमारे पास काफी स्टॉक है, किसानों को कम दिया जाये, अगर कुछ एरिया डाइवर्ट हो जायेगा, तो कोई बात नहीं, आदि। किसानों को कम दाम देने के लिए यह कोई दलील नहीं है। क्या आज तक किसान का कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन आंका गया है? उसकी विभिन्न कामोडिटीज की कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन क्या होती है, इसके कोई आंकड़े या तथ्य नहीं हैं।

आज इस बात की भी बहुत हवा चल रही है कि किसान बहुत मालदार हो गया है, उसकी जमीन पर सीमा लगाई जाये। कहा जाता है कि किसान के पास बहुत पैसा हो गया है, उस पर टैक्स लगाया जाये। अगर कोई तरीका हो, तो मालदार किसानों पर जरूर टैक्स लगाया जाये। लेकिन सीलिंग की इतना कम न कर दिया जाये कि पांच आदमियों के परिवार को जिन्दा रखने की भी हैसियत किसान की न रहे। सरकार ने सीलिंग के कानून के बारे में जो दिशाएँ दी हैं, उनका गहरा अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए। यह देखना चाहिए कि कितनी जमीन इकानोमिक होल्डिंग है, ताकि किसान को उससे एक अच्छा जीवन बिताने का मौका मिल सके और उतनी जमीन उसके पास रहने दी जाये।

श्री सलपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : सीलिंग को कम करने की बात करें, ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री भाबूराम मिर्चा : मैं सीलिंग बढ़ाने की बात नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि सीलिंग को न बढ़ायें, और न घटायें, बल्कि अक्सर से काम

[श्री नाथूराम निषाई]

करें। इनको तो बेनिबा हो गया है। किसान के पास इतनी जमीन रहने दें, जिससे उसको और उसके परिवार को जिन्दा रहने का मौका मिल सके। स्लोगन्ज और नारों पर चलकर ये लोग किसी का भला तो नहीं करेंगे, उसकी हालत को बिगाड़ जरूर देंगे। मैं नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ प्रैक्टिकल व्यू लेकर चलिये। आखिर हम समाज में हर परिवार की क्या तस्वीर बनाना चाहते हैं? किसान को भी उसी के मुताबिक रहने का मौका दिया जाये। उसके साथ ना-इन्साफी न की जाये, इन्साफ किया जाये। हमको आंकड़ों और तथ्यों के आधार पर काम करना चाहिए।

कोई 20 परसेंट किसान बड़ी कैटेगरी में आते हैं और 60 परसेंट छोटे हैं, जिनकी छोटी होल्डिंग्स हैं। सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक योजना-काल में पचास हजार ट्रेक्टर बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, जिनमें से पैंतीस हजार ट्रेक्टर बनाने का इन्तजाम कर लिया गया है और लक्ष्य से दस हजार ट्रेक्टर ज्यादा बनाये जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे किसान के छोटे फार्मों को ठीक ढंग से मैकेनाइज्ड वे में चलाने के लिए उनके लिए छोटे ट्रेक्टरों के मैनुफैक्चर की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। उनकी हासिलपावर बीस, पच्चीस के लगभग हो और वे ठीक दामों पर मिल सकें, ताकि किसान अपनी उपज को बढ़ा सकें।

बहुत प्वाइंट्स कहने थे। लेकिन बहुत लोग बोलने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं इस सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं खूँगा। मैंने कुछ प्रायोरिटीज की तरफ ध्यान खींचा है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारे साननीय योजना मंत्री जी इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : After two years plan holiday, now the Fourth Plan is before us. The first question that I want to raise is this : For whose benefit has the Plan been made ? Are the planners aware of the desire of the people for a radical

structural change in our society and in our economy ? Are they aware of the desire of our people that the country as a whole wants to come out of the rut in which it was in during the last 24 years ?

In the Plan the national objective has been declared to be socialism. I want to know from the hon. Minister of Planning Does this Plan take us towards this national objective or does this take us miles away from our national objective? If socialism is simply a slogan to be dished out during election then, I have nothing to say. But if it is taken up seriously, I want to know whether any attempt has been made in this Plan to suggest structural changes, to take bold radical measures, to cut at the roots of the vested interests, to curb and eventually eliminate big business--foreign and indigenous. This has been a cancer in our life and in our body politic. The existence of foreign collaboration and foreign participation and expertise has cut into the vitals of our economic life.

Sir, we are speaking of self-reliance. Even today, Mr. Subramaniam spoke of self-reliance. There are now more than 3,500 foreign collaboration agreements existing in our country. The foreign private investment in 1948 was Rs. 2558 million. In 1970 it was more than Rs. 16,000 Million. Is there any trace of self-reliance in it ?

The annual remittances in 1970 abroad was Rs. 200 crores. There is yearly drainage of our national wealth in terms of profits and royalty, etc.

Take the case of one company, the Indian Oxygen Limited, a British firm, having almost monopoly in gas production. It started a few years back with a few lakhs of rupees but now they have minted several crores of rupees. They are holding the whole country to ransom. They are producing very important gas. 80 percent of the total gas produced in India is produced by this company. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is in the same position and also the Firestone Rubber Company Bombay and there are several others. The Government is following the same old policy of supporting big business. Not only that. It is surprising to know what the Prime Minister spoke before that meeting of the FICCI on the 25th of March. Instead of



trying to curb monopoly, this is what she says. I quote her. She said :

"Your address for one thing had many new ideas. It was a forward-looking address and I think that this year we start on a more cheerful note of cooperation, and what I hope, is a sounder basis for a fruitful dialogue on the direction in which our economy should move. Your statement that the Members of your Federation are in accord with the 'socio-economic objectives to which Government policies are directed' is very welcome "

I Want to Know : Since when has the big business agreed with the social and economic objectives of the country ? (*Interruption*) There is a rub in it. She goes on praising them as if they have accepted our economic and social objective.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We should not hate them.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is known to everybody in this House that he is a representative of the FICCI.

Anyway, since the employers raised the question of Government restrictions etc., she said :

"This is why we emphasise the importance of evolving a joint sector where the managerial ability of the private sector could be harnessed with the support from financial institutions."

First, it was mixed economy, the coexistence of private capital and public sector. Now, a third idea has been introduced here by our Prime Minister, namely the joint sector. That means sheltering these big monopoly houses. This is the latest move. Then, why she would go against the Industrial Policy Resolution which has been accepted by the House. She said :

"A dynamic industrial society needs larger organisation which cannot all be built in the public sector alone."

The public sector alone cannot build larger organisations; this is the latest realisation in the mind of the Prime Minister.

Then, big business raised the question of too many inquiries made into the functioning of their companies. She assured those big houses that :

"There is no doubt that large industrial houses can play an important role if they are not afraid of subjecting their effort to public scrutiny."

They are afraid of public scrutiny. Therefore, she says:

"At the same time, the public scrutiny through financial institutions should not become a witch-hunt for minor blemishes."

What more do we want? This is the main reason why our economy is not able to take off as was proposed in the Third Five year Plan, when it was stated that we had reached the stage of take-off. That is why our economy cannot reach that stage. That is why there is a crisis in our economy. The crisis in our economy has been very candidly admitted in these three documents, and I shall deal with the different aspects one by one.

First, take the questions of agriculture. No doubt, there is some achievement. But it has been stated in the report at the same time that the cash crops are lagging behind and that even the green revolution is dependent on nature. This crisis is manifested if we look at the rate of growth of national income, which has been given in these documents. In 1969-70, the rate of national income was 5.3 per cent while in 1971-72 it is expected to be 4 per cent. The rate of growth in the organised sector was 6.18 per cent in 1969-70 and it is 4 per cent in 1971-72, and now it is less being 2 per cent only. There is a crisis. Therefore, it is no wonder that there will be a crisis in our economy, because the whole planning apparatus and the planners understand only one thing, namely how to hitch our wagon to foreign capital and how to pamper big business and the monopoly houses.

Then, take the case of large-scale manufacturing industries, where a growth of 9.3 per cent was envisaged. In 1969-70, it was 5.9 per cent while in 1970-71 it is expected to be 3.6 per cent. This is an admission of the Government's failure, because

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

the rate of growth comes to nearly one third of the target only.

Again, take the case of selected physical targets and their likely achievements. The two things bear no relation to each other. I do not understand why then these targets are fixed if they are not that confident of achieving these targets. I have no times otherwise I would have given all the details, but I am sure that Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri Mohan Dharja know all these things. Prior to 1968-69, that is, the Third Plan and during the Plan holiday, the rate of saving and investment was falling. The Fourth Plan seeks to remedy this state of affairs but the improvement is very marginal. Now on the question of resource mobilisation, the Report admits:

"Public sector depends on private saving and foreign saving to the extent of some two-thirds of its total requirements".

This is the position of the public sector. One of the sources of this mobilisation of resources is indirect taxation. Direct taxation is more or less stagnant. It is not rising. Indirect taxation is galloping. This has been admitted by Shri Chavan and by the Plan document. Then again this Plan laments over a very significant point:

"Agricultural taxation suffers from inequity and inelasticity and tends to concentration of wealth and income".

If this is so, where is the bold lead to mop up this extra income that is generated in the agricultural sector. Is it due to the fact that the kulaks are not touched because they form the base for certain people?

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the chair.*]

On the question of black money, even Shri Chavan was lamenting that the empire of black money is probably stronger than his empire.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why 'even' Shri Chavan?

DR. RANEN SEN : Because he is the emperor of the Finance Ministry.

The Wanchoo Committee in its interim report estimated the figure at Rs. 5,000 crores. But there are other authorities who say that in 1971-72 it was nearly Rs. 8,000 crores. Black money is now going into real estate in agriculture in a big way and thus has got out of the taint of being 'black'. This is a vicious circle. Why speak of socialism when you cannot cut yourselves away from these moorings of vested interests and big business?

Coming to the balance of payments, the position has of late slightly improved. What is the position of our external trade. It is still more than 40 per cent with the western markets. When there is a crisis in the whole capitalist economy, we have chosen to stick to the old partners. It is a fact that our trade with the socialist countries, namely, the Soviet Union is growing more and more. But even today, a section in the Government is trying to attach us to the western capitalist world. It has been proved that the capitalist world system is full of contradictions. It is a decaying order. Since a long time the capitalist order is rotting and the socialist order is rising. It is a good sign that at least a section in the Government is thinking in terms of having more relations with socialist countries. But it has to be developed in a very bold way; we should not depend only on the bureaucrats and so-called experts.

Then there is the question of debt services. In this House in the last four years we have demanded a moratorium on it. Today we are paying more than Rs. 500 crores annually on debt services. Why should we incur this expenditure now?

In the industrial sector, I have already said that there was previously co-existence, mixed economy, private and public sectors functioning side by side. Now into it a new element has been introduced by our Prime Minister.

The crisis in our industry, in our economy, is manifested in the closure of industrial units. In my own State, in West Bengal, even today, there are nearly 400 industrial units closed, throwing out of employment, according to the West Bengal Government's report, nearly one lakh of

people. Unemployment is rising. What do the planners think of the crash programme? Rs. 20 crores. Money does not matter. It is the policy that matters. What is the policy in regard to solving the problem of unemployment? During the first Plan period, it was three million, or 30 lakhs. Today, the figure is more than two crores. The more the Plans, the more are the unemployed. Again, this is because of the fact that we are building capitalism and not socialism, and we are not going towards socialism even. Socialism means no unemployment, full employment; capitalism means unemployment. Unemployment is mounting. What is the essence of this report? The essence of the thing is, how does the fourth Plan propose to tackle unemployment.

My friend Shri Krishna Chandra Halder says that we are helping capitalism. But they are helping the worst form of capitalism in the country: Minoo Masanis and Piloo Modys. So, do not talk about those things. Be more serious and less frivolous. How does this Plan propose to tackle this unemployment problem? It is by the same old futile method. The Plan cannot harness the manpower overnight, and I do not say that overnight this unemployment problem will be solved. But at least a beginning has to be made. If this huge and tremendous manpower available today cannot be harnessed for our national cause, it is really a sorry state of affairs.

Then, in regard to one or two things, I would like to say a few words. Take regional imbalances. In regard to our regional imbalances, agree with what Mr Jyotirmov Bosu said: there is horrible regional imbalance even today. In eastern India, which supplies most of the country's coal and steel, through this equalisation of prices, the industries of eastern India suffer. They are supplying coal and steel to other parts of India; while that is correct and there is nothing wrong, why this equalisation of prices is not effected in regard to the prices of oilseeds and cotton? Why should the cotton textile industry in eastern India suffer? Therefore, this is a huge problem that has to be tackled. In this Plan report, it has not been tackled at all.

There is the question of education. I say there is the question of literacy. India

is a vast country, full of illiterate persons. Where is the Plan to make them literate? Cannot more people be employed in that sector? These are some of the questions that are crying for solution.

The nationalised banks, it is reported compared, to the previous years, have made certain improvements. But even today, all the financial institutions of the Government of India, the nationalised banks, the LIC, the Unit Trust—they all, by and large, cater to the needs of the big business. It is mentioned in the report of the Unit Trust of India and that of the LIC. The prices go on spiralling, because, who controls the prices? It is the big business, manning the factories, and the workers and the consumer suffer. Where is the policy? Has it been indicated in the report? There is no indication. Therefore, I say, together with high taxation, high prices, which are the results of another factor, namely, deficit financing, into which I am not going because of the lack of time, the country suffers. I will simply quote from the document and conclude:

"Money supply increased by 10.5 per cent in 1969-70 and by about 12 per cent in 1970-71. These increases are much larger than the growth of national income in real terms."

This is admitted in this report.

In conclusion, I say, let there be a real need-based Plan catering to the needs of the people, which will take our country towards the path of socialism. I know it is a difficult task. Therefore, the Planning Minister, the Planning Commission, have to make a break here. I want to know whether the Planning Commission is now going to tread the same old path or to take a new turn and bring a new situation inside the country.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री सुहृदी राज सेनी (देहरादून) : सम्भाषित महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यानारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। हमारे योजना मंत्री जी का यह प्रस्ताव स्वागतयोग्य है कि जब चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दो साल बचकी हूँ

### [श्री मुलकी राज सैन]

उन्होंने उसका पूर्वांकन करने का अवसर इस सदन को दिया। वे वहाँ पर दिए गए सुझावों से योजना को स्वस्थ और अच्छी बनाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। यह ठीक है कि किसी भी जनतांत्रिक देश में योजना बनाकर ही देश का विकास हुआ करता है। इस योजना का क्या हमारा लक्ष्य है उसके बारे में 14-15 मार्च को देहरादून और हरिद्वार के अन्दर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण सुनने का अवसर मिला। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि गर्भ से लेकर इमशान तक नागरिकों की सुरक्षा, नागरिकों का पालन-पोषण, नागरिकों का विकास करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब बच्चा गर्भ में हो तभी उसकी माता का पालन-पोषण और अच्छी खुराक मिलनी चाहिए। जब बच्चा पैदा हो जाये तो पांच साल तक उसको पोषित खुराक मिलनी चाहिए। 5 साल से 18 साल तक उसको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए और 18 साल के बाद उसको रोजगार मिलना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप इस तरह के डिटेल्स में ज्यादा न जायें।

श्री मुलकी राज सैन : रोजगार के बाद बुढ़ापे में उसको पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। बुढ़ापे की पेन्शन के बाद जब वह मर जाये तो उसको इमशान तक पहुँचाने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की होती है। इन बातों को सुनकर मुझे लगा कि कोई भी बाद हो, चाहे साम्यवाद हो या समाजवाद हो, इससे अच्छी बात और कोई हो नहीं सकती है।

परन्तु जहाँ तक पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, हमें यही कहना पड़ेगा कि जितना धन बढ़ता गया उसनी ही बेरोजगारी और गरीबी भी बढ़ती गई। इसके बारे में मैं यही कहूंगा :

कहें क्या वास्तव में शिक्षा को,  
अर्थ बढ़ता गया क्यों क्यों क्या की।

अभी तक तो हमारा हाल यही रहा है। लेकिन इस बार चौथी योजना पर जो भाषण सुनने का मौका मिला है और कुछ पढ़ने का मौका मिला, उससे समझ में आया है कि अब दिशा बदल गई। हम दिल्ली पहुँचे नहीं हैं बल्कि दिल्ली की तरफ चल पड़े हैं अभी तक हमारे यहाँ दशा यह थी कि अमीर-अमीर होते जा रहे थे और गरीब-गरीब होते जा रहे थे। इस हाउस में पहली बार पूछा गया था, जिस समय प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी थे, कि क्या कारण है कि इस देश में योजनाएँ भी चल रही हैं और गरीब गरीब हो रहा है, अमीर अमीर हो रहे हैं। उस बात को देखा गया और शायद उनके बाद समाजवाद का नुस्खा हमारे हाथ आया। और हमने समझा कि समाजवाद के जरिये से ही हमारे देश का विकास हो सकता है इसके अन्तर्गत भी हम काम कहां करेंगे, शहरों में नहीं, शहरों की कोठियों में नहीं, बल्कि जो स्लम्स हैं, गरीबों की बस्तियां हैं, यदि वहाँ पर काम होता है तभी माना जायगा कि यह योजनाबद्ध अच्छा काम है। गांव में दो चार परसेंट अमीर लोगों की बात को मैं मान लेता हूँ, लेकिन यदि कहा जाय कि किसान अमीर हो गये हैं, तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। गांव में 70 परसेंट किसान अन्-एकानामिक होलिडिंग्स वाले हैं। और 25 परसेंट मार्जिनल होलिडिंग्स वाले हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में दो चार परसेंट की बजह से सारे गांव वालों पर कुठाराघात किया जाय, तो यह सोभा देने वाली चीज नहीं होगी। यह बात खास तौर पर कही जाती है, यहाँ पर भी कही गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश है, गरीबों का देश है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की तरफकी करनी है तो हमें गांवों की तरफ जाना होगा।

आज अक्सर मैं देखकर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि आल इण्डिया यूथ कांग्रेस के प्रेसिडेंट श्री पी० आर० दास मुंशी ने 'बैक टु दी विलेज' का नारा दिया। कोई भी देश तभी समृद्धिवादी होता ...

सभापति महोदय : आप विषय पर आईये ।

श्री कुल्की राज सैनी : मुझे थोड़ा समय और दे बीजिये ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गांव की तरक्की के लिये जरूरी है कि वहां पर सिंचाई के साधन पहुंचाये जायें तथा बिजली का प्रबन्ध किया जाय । अभी जो बिजली पहुंची है वह ऊंचे रेट पर पहुंची है । वह बिजली बस्त पर भाग जाती है, रोज का यही हाल रहता है कि जब चलाने का समय होगा, तब बिजली भाग जायगी । यदि ऐसा कहीं शहर में हो जाय या इस हाउस में हो जाय तो क्या हाउस चल सकेगा ? नहीं चल सकेगा । परन्तु गांवों में ऐसा होता है, चूंकि गांव के किसानों की कोई आवाज नहीं है । इसी लिये उनकी बिजली भी भाग जाती है और उसका रेट भी ऊंचा होता है । फिर भी पता तक नहीं खड़कता है..... (व्यवधान) सीधी बात यह है कि देश में सिंचाई के साधन होने चाहिये ।

में एक निवेदन और कर्लंगा—एक चीज और करके हम बेरोजगारी के मसले को हल कर सकते हैं और विकास कार्य को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं । सिंचाई और बिजली के बाद सड़कों का मामला बहुत आवश्यक है । गांव में याजनाबद्ध रूप से सड़क बनाने से स्वयं विकास का रास्ता खुल जाता है । यदि आप बड़े बड़े शहरों, जैसे सहारनपुर, मेरठ, दिल्ली से 10-20 मील पर पाकेट्स बनाकर उनको सड़कों से मिला दें तो आज जो शहरों में हाउसिंग की सबसे बड़ी प्राबल्य है, वह अपने आप सॉल्व हो जायगी । आज देश में तेज रफ्तार की सवारियां मौजूद हैं । बीस-पच्चीस मील पर आप पाकेट्स बना देंगे तो लोकल वर्सज, स्कूटर्स, टैक्सिज से लोग आ जा सकते हैं । इसके अलावा मास्टर प्लान में जो आप किसानों की जमीन छीन कर लोगों की रियायत पर देते हैं, वह प्राबल्य भी सॉल्व हो जायगी । गांव में जब आदमी रहेंगे तो वे

अपने मकान भी बनायेंगे । कूरल हाउसिंग पर जो इतना खयाल लगाने की बात की जा रही है उसकी आवश्यकता भी नहीं रह जायगी ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के चीफ इंजीनियर वर्मा जी ने एक योजना बताई थी, उन्होंने बताया कि जब श्री गिरवारी लाल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के मिनिस्टर थे तो उनको उन्होंने योजना दी थी । वह योजना यह है कि गांवों में सरकार प्लाट्स बना कर बेच रही है । उन पर सरकार मकान बनाये । उन मकानों को कुछ लोग तो मोल में लेंगे और कुछ लोगों को किराये पर दे दिया जाय । इस प्रकार से आपका कैपिटल टर्न-अप होता चला जायगा इसके अतिरिक्त यदि आप गांवों में घर बनायेंगे और वही पर लोग रहेंगे तो वहां पर स्कूल भी खोलेंगे, उद्योग धन्धे भी खुलेंगे, मार्किट भी बनेंगी, छोटी मडियां भी बनेंगी, इस प्रकार से वहां का विकास अपने आप होता चला जायगा । आज सारी फैसिलिटीज और अमेनिटीज शहरों में प्रोवाइडेड हैं, यदि उनको गांव में भी प्रोवाइड कर दें तो उससे विकास का क्रम बढ़ जायगा । आज तो स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि कोई भी गांव में रहना नहीं चाहता, कोई भी गांव में मजदूरी नहीं करना चाहता । किसान का लड़का भी वहां नहीं रहना चाहता । हर आदमी जो शहर की तरफ भागता है —यह गरीबी की निशानी है । इसके विपरीत बैंक टुडि विलेजज-विकास की निशानी होगी । इस लिये इस योजना में जो गांवों के विकास की व्यावस्था की गई है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि इस बार हम दिल्ली की ओर चल पड़े हैं ।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं—बतन का हाल बबला, ऐ हमबतन हुस्वार हो जाओ, फतह साई है बाहर, घर में भी तैयार हो जाओ ।

SHRI M. MUTHUSWAMY (Tiruchengode) : Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to make my maiden

[Shri M. M. Muthuswamy]

speech on the Mid-term Plan Appraisal of the Fourth Plan. I deem it a privilege to participate in this debate on the Appraisal of the Planning Commission, the head of which happens to be the Central Minister from my State, Tamil Nadu. Many hon. members who preceded me spoke in general terms about the Fourth Plan. I would like to concentrate on the agricultural sector in particular and rural development in general.

I need not say that agricultural development and rural development are two sides of a coin. The mid-term appraisal says that in agriculture against the envisaged average annual rate of growth of 5 per cent, the actual average rate for the first two years of the Fourth Plan has been 5.2 per cent. The deceleration in the rate of growth of national income is a matter of serious concern according to Planning Commission. But only the agricultural production has been higher than that envisaged for the Plan.

Let us see what we have done for agriculturists in the first two years of the Fourth Plan.

- (i) Village housing is not receiving enough attention. On the average, village housing has accounted for no more than 6 per cent of the outlay for this sector.
- (ii) The Plan envisaged addition of 25,900 beds raising the total to 2,81,600 beds in hospitals. The addition so far has been estimated at 10,500 beds only. Most of the beds are located in urban areas. There is a serious imbalance in basic health and medical care facilities as between rural and urban areas.
- (iii) On present anticipation, a shortfall of 9 per cent is likely in overall plan outlay for education programmes.
- (iv) While Punjab has devoted almost two-thirds of the total outlay to rural roads, some States have been spending barely 10 per cent of the total outlay on rural roads. States were required to set apart 25 per cent of the total outlay on roads in the Fourth Plan.

(v) The programme of creating storage capacity is behind schedule. The development programmes for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers have hardly got off the ground.

(vi) There is no plan outlay in the Fourth Plan for rural housing.

I am not saying this out of my imagination. These have been enumerated by the Mid-term Plan Appraisal. Shri Subramaniam, the Planning Minister, while speaking recently in Ahmedabad, pointed out that the small farmers in millions even now do not get in time adequate credits adequate water supply, power and other inputs. After 25 years of independence, he has created the Small Farmers Development Agency, etc.

The Planning Minister may join issue with me on this and say that all these are in the State sector. I quote here with pride what our beloved Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has said in his budget on 1. 3. 1972.

"One of the principal tasks of a socialist Government is to remove the disparities between the urban and rural areas. In keeping with this concept, this Government have always shown a keen interest in rural development and the upliftment of the rural population. One of the goals we have kept constantly before us is to make available all modern facilities like electricity to all the villages in the State. Today there are no link roads or drinking water facilities in many villages. The responsibility for providing these facilities to the people in our villages falls on us the representatives of the common people. It has been estimated that more than Rs. 300 crores would be needed if roads and drinking water facilities are to be extended to all the small villages and hamlets. But if we are to be deterred by the magnitude of this estimate, we will not be able to make even a modest beginning. We have, therefore, decided on a time-bound and phased programme for meeting this target. As a first step, it is proposed to undertake a five-year programme to link all villages and hamlets with a population of 1,500 and more



with main roads and also connect the adjacent small villages. For this purpose, it has been decided to levy a surcharge of 10% (which has now been reduced to 5%) on Motor Vehicles Tax and with the proceeds set up a Rural Road Development Fund.

In addition, the ceiling for the local cess surcharge levied by the Panchayat Unions will be raised from its present level of Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.50, mainly to enable the Panchayat Unions to provide drinking water facilities and link roads for the small villages and hamlets in their areas. The Step has been taken, taking into account the financial difficulties of the State Government and, at the same time, the need to have an intensive programme of providing drinking water facilities and link roads to all the villages. Just as the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board is approaching the Life Insurance Corporation of India for urban water-supply schemes, we have requested the Corporation for assistance for rural water-supply programmes also."

In spite of the fact that the Fourth Plan outlay for Tamil Nadu has been slashed down from Rs. 575 crores to Rs. 519 crores that the Central assistance to the State has been reduced from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 202 crores, that Tamil Nadu has been denied its legitimate share in special accommodation floated by the Centre, the Tamil Nadu Government is making the gigantic effort in rural development for the benefit of small farmers and agriculturists. The Central Government approved the State's Plan of only Rs. 72 crores in 1969-70, Rs. 79.30 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 80.20 crores in 1971-72. But the Tamil Nadu Government, in its determined effort to ameliorate the living conditions of the people in rural areas, implemented a Plan of Rs. 87.05 crores in 1969-70, Rs. 97.45 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 114.98 crores in 1971-72. If today the Centre proudly proclaims that the agricultural sector alone has maintained steady progress, it is mainly due to the untiring efforts of the State Governments like Tamil Nadu Government. It is really the paradox of Indian economic scene that the Centre without the inherent capacity to fulfil the objectives of economic development will undertake everything under the sky, but the

potent States like Tamil Nadu will be denied the right of implementing Plan schemes. Planning Commission, sitting in isolated ivory tower, formulates grandiose Five Year Plans quite unrelated to the capacity of the Central Government. The Mid-term Appraisal candidly says :

"The problem is to evolve a system of planning wherein development at the national, the regional, the State and the district levels is conceived and co-ordinated in a way that would stimulate growth all over the country. Much more however remains to be done before such multi-level planning becomes an effective instrument for accelerated development."

At last, it has been left to the Minister of Planning hailing from Tamil Nadu to realise the futility of formulating Five Year Plans from the massive airconditioned structures of Yojana Bhavan and that the planning effort should start from the base level of a district. I hope that the Fifth Plan will be formulated from district level.

While in this year's Budget a sum of Rs. 125 crores has been provided for rural electrification, rural water supply, rural communication, primary education, rural health etc our Central Minister of Health, Shri Uma Shankar Dixit talks of a Five Year Rural Water Supply Plan with an outlay of Rs. 110 crores which has been referred to the Planning Commission. I do not know when this Five Year Water Supply Plan for rural areas will be implemented. By the time it is implemented, it may be that the vast majority of rural people without protected drinking water might be extinct.

After two decades of planning effort, the Centre talks of a Cell for appropriate Technology for Village and Small Industries and the provision for training of rural artisans. Before this Cell starts the work, the number of rural unemployed and partially employed will swell to 6 crores from 3 crores.

The Committee on Unemployment has pointed out that there are 41,000 permanently disadvantaged villages in the country and with an outlay of Rs. 61.55 crores the rural water supply programme

[Shri M. Muthuswamy]

could be extended to 21,000 villages, which in turn will generate additional employment in rural areas. Is it beyond the ingenuity of the Central Government to provide this sum of Rs. 61.55 crores in the current Plan, in addition to Rs. 125 crores provided for rural water supply? Will it not partially reduce the figure of 3 crores of rural unemployed to some extent?

At the end of 1971 June, the total number of registrants in the Employment Exchanges of the country is 44.95 lakhs, out of which 64,000 are Engineers, 70,000 are scientists and 11.01 lakhs are matriculates. It is said in the mid-term appraisal that the expansion of employment in the organised sector has been uneven in different zones. In Southern Zone the increase was just 2% in 1969-70 and 1970-71 and in the Northern Zone, it is 4% in these two years. What is wrong in saying that the North is nourished to flourish and the South is allowed to wilt and wane? It is accepted that educated unemployment represents waste of resources. But the Planning Commission talks about acceleration of construction activities when there is no provision at all for rural housing in the Plan. When one comes across phrases like 'extensive survey of natural resources', one feels surprised and hurt at the apathy shown in tackling this serious problem of unemployment. In this to be done after we are all swept away by the lava of discontent and distress? When the States make fervent appeals and constructive suggestions, they should be given serious consideration by the Centre.

Our respected Chief Minister in this year's Budget Speech has made pointed reference to Ganga-Cauvery link, Second Mine-Cut at Neiveli and Sethusamudram Project. His emphasis on Ganga-Cauvery link shows his deep faith in the national integration and wholesome development throughout the country. It is imperative for the Centre to start preliminary work on these projects during the Fifth Plan period. It assumes grave significance when the State of Tamil Nadu is straining its every nerve in resource mobilisation and in implementing both rural and industrial development schemes of the Plan.

The Planning Minister represents Krishnagiri in the neighbourhood of Salem

Steel Plant, the dream-child of 4 crores of Tamil people. I need not stress the importance of transportation facilities if the Steel Plant is to be a success. For example, the Steel Plan will have to get things from the Heavy Boiler Plant at Tiruchirappalli. Unless Salem is linked with Tiruchirappalli by rail vias Rasipuram and Namakkal, how can the Steel Plant get its requirements? I would suggest incorporation of this proposal in the Fifth Five Year Plan by which time the Steel Plant is expected to be commissioned. Similarly, the Fifth Plan should have a proposal to construct an aerodrome at Salem which will facilitate the foreign experts to reach the Place quickly.

I came across the following in the Economic Survey of 1971-72:

"The evolution of appropriate Centre-State relations is crucial not only in regard to resource mobilisation but in respect of proper utilisation of available resources and for speedy removal of regional inequalities as well."

If the Planning Minister's emphasis on multi-level planning becoming an effective instrument of accelerated development is telescoped with the above, you will no doubt appreciate the belated realisation of both the Finance and Planning Ministers of the Government of India about the necessity of reorganising the existing Centre-State fiscal relations. I would suggest that before the Fifth Plan outlay is taken up for consideration, the Report of the Rajamannar Committee which has given valuable view-points about Centre-State fiscal relations should be discussed across the Table.

The Planning Minister may put forth the plea of Bangladesh crisis for shortfall and deficiencies in the achievements of the Fourth Plan. The earlier mid-term appraisals were also documents of self-pity. Instead of throwing a sop to the sobbing millions, this appraisal should be a solace to the starving citizens of the country. Will it be ever so in our country? Here, I am reminded of what our late lamented revered Anna used to repeat frequently:

"Planning should be an action-oriented potent instrument for ushering in an era of public welfare."

What do we find? The mid-term appraisal proves to the hilt the perpetuation of poverty, unemployment and misery of the masses of the country.

In summing up, I would request the hon. Minister of Planning to give serious thought to the suggestions I have given below and to formulate the future Plans accordingly :

(1) There should be a massive and composite rural reconstruction plan, which will at once generate employment opportunities for the rural unemployed numbering 3 crores,

(2) The planning effort in this connection should start from the district level.

(3) The States should be given a free hand to formulate schemes for rural areas both for agricultural and for rural industries. As has been stated recently by the Planning Minister, the States should be given the freedom of implementing schemes upto one crore without waiting for the sanction of the Centre. The Centre should confine its planning effort to basic heavy industries, and establishment of communications, like, Railways, National Highways Postal etc.

(4) Before the Fifth Plan outlay is taken up for consideration, the Centre State fiscal relations should be reorganised on the basis of suggestions made by the Rajammannar Committee.

(5) The schemes which are of great importance for national integration like Ganga-Cauvery link should be initiated in the Fifth Plan.

(6) The schemes suggested by the States like Tamil Nadu which have achieved the targets fixed for them during the Fourth Plan should be incorporated in the Fifth Plan.

(7) The planning should become really a potent instrument for ushering in an era of public welfare.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR**  
Mr. (Durg): Chairman, Sir, this Mid-term

Appraisal the Fourth Plan gives fairly a correct picture of the situation.

The industrial development in the country is very meagre as the Report itself says. This book gives a lot of things which are taking shape in industrial as well as in agricultural sectors. When you talk of Plan, the most important thing that is forgotten even these days is that 80 percent of the population which lives in the villages are ignorant about the Plan. When the Plan is framed, they are never consulted. They do not know what the Plan is.

You will be surprised to know that in vast areas of our country in the countryside, when you go and ask them that is the plan they do not know it at all. The reason is that the Gram Panchayats or the villages have never been consulted. They do not know about it.

Secondly, why do they not know about it? It is because books are mostly published first in English and then after a year or so they are translated into Hindi or some other languages. I do not know when they reach the villages and whether they reach the villages at all. Unless our people in the villages know what is Plan, the development of the Plan will never be satisfactory. For this reason I would suggest that in every Gram Panchayat there should be a library which should be financed by the Centre. One may say that this is not a Central subject and that the States should do it. But it is very difficult for the States because a large number of books and Planning Commission's literature are published by the Centre. Therefore, such literature should be supplied by Centre to Gram Panchayats. Students or educated people in the villages do not get such literature; the result is that, whatever literature is easily available like novels or some literature which come from other countries like Russia and others they study them and they know only about cinemas and other things and not anything about our Plan or about our constructive activities.

This time in Delhi there is a World Book Fair. It is a very good Fair. Most of us must have visited that. It is a very useful, and the National Book Trust deserves praise for this. But in this Book Fair what is missing is the literature which is essential

[Shri Chandu Chandrakar]

for the development of villages. For the development of villages, you require two types of literatures. One is how agriculturists can produce not only cereals but also vegetables, fruits and other cash crops. In the Mid-Term Appraisal also the report says that, in the agricultural sector, we have progressed in producing cereals but not in cash crops or vegetables or fruits. Many educated young boys in the villages want to take to agriculture seriously, but they do not know how to take up growing of vegetables or fruits or cash crops. For this reason it is very essential that in places with a population of ten lakhs there should be one multi-purpose agricultural demonstration farm where such things like growing of vegetables and various fruits should also be demonstrated; not only seeds and plants should be given but it should also be demonstrated how care is to be taken for growing them. Now what has happened in Himachal Pradesh? Apples are produced there in a big way, but then there is a problem. In this country, whether it is wheat or cotton or apple, first we try to produce more, but when they are produced, things are sold at such a low rate that the agriculturists do not get proper price for them. We must study what is the reason for it. The reason is middle-men's profit. The middle-men's profit is exorbitant. Unless the Planning Commission takes care to see that the middle-men's profit is cut drastically, it will be rather difficult for the agriculturists who produce things for the country but do not get the proper price they deserve.

Whole concept of planning has to be changed. Village Panchayats should be taken as a unit in planning. Sitting in the Yojana Bhavan you prepare the Plan without taking note of the mind of agriculturists or other small traders or business men or small producers—these things have never been taken into consideration; also how the man power should be used is also not taken into consideration. In our country we have a good number of engineers, and it is rather surprising that we do not know how to make use of the land available or the water resources available in this country.

So, I would suggest that three surveys should be conducted. Firstly, how drinking water or irrigation water can be supplied each and every village wherever it is possible in this country. This survey should be

given the first priority. Secondly, how roads, approach roads can be laid and each village connected to the main road. Thirdly, how electricity can be brought to every village. These three things should be surveyed by the Planning Commission in detail and in depth. Some may say it will be very expensive. Some of the people sitting in the office always say that it is a huge thing and it is not possible to be done. Let us first survey. Sir, after 20 years of planning we have not been able to supply even drinking water to our villages. How will the people in the villages have faith in the Planning Commission? The Planning Commission gets worried whenever there is a fall in the production of the engineering goods, but they will never think of supplying drinking water to the villages. Every village should be supplied with drinking water. They say that the cost will be Rs. 100 crores every year for a period of 15 or 20 years. Whatever be the cost, it will not be so expensive as the figures are given. Whatever may be the cost that programme has to be taken. It should be the first priority.

Regarding utilisation of man-power, every village should be surveyed as to how irrigation can be taken to each village, how the approach roads can be laid and also how the electricity can be taken to each village. If these things are surveyed and afterwards a gigantic plan is made to implement these programmes, I am sure much man-power, the educated people who are there unemployed in millions, will get job.

When planning is done for producing certain things, they always calculate about the demand and supply. On the one side, there is scarcity of many things and consequently, prices go up. On the other hand, when we produce more, the prices go down. Now, we find every year that prices of some of the things go up as a result of the General Budget or even otherwise. Prices of sugar, steel and cement in the market have gone up so high. Sugar in the market whose controlled rate is Rs. 1'90 is selling for more than Rs. 3. So also cement. One bag at control price costs something like Rs. 12'60 but you cannot get it for not less than Rs. 15. For steel, you have to pay Rs. 600 more per tonne than the controlled price. In our country, there is plenty of iron ores, yet production of steel is much below the

demand. No only in steel but in other non-ferrous metals also, in this country there are enough resources, yet, we have not been able to make use of them. One side we call for self-reliance, but, on the other side, we do not make use of the raw materials or the man-power available in this country.

So for as prices are concerned, they always continue to rise. The Planning Commission should see the ways and means of stopping the increase in prices. The foremost priority should be given for stabilisation of prices in the country.

Sir, it is a fact that unemployment is increasing in our country. They should see how unemployment can be checked. By opening up of big factories only, this cannot be checked.

It is my suggestion that small-scale industries should be encouraged to start their factories in the countryside. For this also, proper planning has to be made. My suggestion is that for population of 5 lakhs or 10 lakhs there should be a multi-purpose industrial estate where training should be given to the local people in producing goods from indigenous raw materials. There should be arrangement for marketing their products and there should be arrangements for giving them loan. We should have a scheme to give loan to those people who are trained in this way.

Although the banks have been nationalised, full utility of this service has not yet been made.

I would therefore suggest that the Planning Commission should see to it that loans are given to small agriculturists. I will tell you what happens when they ask for loans from the banks. Whenever the application is made, he has to wait for one or more years for getting a reply. This is the situation. These people do not get the reply whether they will get a loan or not. There should be a time-limit, say, 3 months or 4 months time-limit should be fixed and within that time-limit, the person concerned should be able to know whether he is going to get a loan or not. As you know, Sir, unless he is assured of the loan, he cannot go ahead with his plan. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have been continuously hearing the speeches very carefully. I think hon. Members will be contributing more and even substantially by telling as to what the defects are which are in the Planning Commission and how improvements can be made in respect of them. If they point out all these things, that will certainly be of help to the hon. Minister. By such constructive suggestions, the Minister will be benefited, the whole House will be benefited and the entire country will be benefited. If every Member goes on repeating the same point, I do not think that will be of any help to the Planning Minister, in any way. Therefore, what I suggest is this. It is better if some constructive suggestions are given to him. I think he has come before the House to hear constructive suggestions and about how he can make improvements on whatever the Planning Commission has done.

Now, Shri Virendra Agarwal.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Planning is a 'must' for a developing country like ours. But it is really most unfortunate that the fruits of development have not yet percolated to the weaker sections of the community.

We are pursuing planning for the last twenty-one years, but the people do not have any sense of participation, what do say of involvement. Democratic planning essentially implies that the bureaucrats or technocrats who constitute the Planning Commission should presents a set of plans or projects to the elected authority and the final choice of the plan which would suit the country should rest with the Parliament rather than by the Planning Commission. Democratic planning must be decentralised and flexible. It needs a liberal approach rather than that it should operate within a rigid framework.

We have heard a number of speeches, that to check regional imbalances is one of the most important objectives of our planning. But what do we see? Do we have a balanced development of all the regions in this country during the last twenty-four years? This obvious reply is 'No'. We find that a large number of areas in this country which are still backward. That is



[Shri Wirendra Agarwal]

why it has been repeatedly suggested that planning should be done right from the bottom rather than from the Yojana Bhavan. If we really want planning to be effective and we want that it should deliver the goods, then we must see that planning involves the people as a whole.

We have been talking a great deal in terms of national minimum right from the date we attained political freedom. But what have we seen during this period of twenty-four years? The *per capita* consumption of food, cloth and other essential items of consumption has been going down rather than going up. Will this objective ever be achieved? That is the question that the common man asks of Government today? What is the time-limit by which they will see that the national minimum will be ensured and every citizen in this country will have the minimum quantity of food, clothing and shelter? This is what the Indian planners must ensure. They say that it will be achieved by 1975 or 1980, but today the mood that we have in the country is that the common man expects this Government to ensure the national minimum by 1975-76. This is absolutely minimum that people of this country expect from the present Government.

The documents presented by Government themselves clearly indicate that whatever plan targets they had mentioned in the various Plans, whether it be the first Plan or the second plan or the third plan or the three annual plans of the Fourth Plan have remained unrealised and unfulfilled. I want to ask the Planning Minister what has gone wrong in the first three years of the Fourth Plan period. One is really not sure whether the planners really appreciate the gravity of the situation. Now, we find projections for the remaining two years which are largely based on unrealistic assumptions. This gives the impression as if the planners have fallen into a false sense of security. What is wrong and what is the deficiency in planning today? It is quite obvious that the rate of saving or investment determines the future development of the country. But the projected rate of private savings in 1973-74 remains at almost the same levels as the recorded rate at the beginning of the Fourth Plan period. Similarly, public savings have not shown any encouraging sign either. Private and public savings together would really indicate the pattern of development in future.

It has been argued, mostly by the Congress members this afternoon, that this whole process of planning in this country has failed largely because of wrong priorities and poor implementation. We as a country are largely agricultural. We feel that planning has not laid that emphasis on agriculture which it should have done. In a way, Indian planning has repudiated Mahatma Gandhi in the sense it has gone against the philosophy which he preached. Today government leaders are fond of paying lip-sympathy to agricultural productivity, rural development and agro-industries, while the nationalised banks are providing bank credit to small farmers at such a high rate that when a farmer tries to secure one rupee on credit, he has to pay 20-25 to different government officers apart from filling up a large number of papers. In the case of co-operatives, it is high as 40P to a rupee. This is the situation in which our farming community has been placed, and that is why I would pledd with the Planning Minister that in the next two years of the Fourth Plan, the highest priority should be accorded to agriculture. It is the backbone of the Indian economy.

Secondly, planning as a whole has never taken population growth rate into account. If you see the growth rate, it has been 3-4 per cent during the last 21 years while the population growth rate has been round 2.5 or 2.8. That means whatever we have achieved on the growth front has been neutralised by the population growth rate.

We talk a great deal about social justice and self-reliance. Both are equally vital for any economic system. In this context the planners have been employing the phrase 'growth with stability' but during the first three years of the Plan, we have had a very poor growth with instability. The growth rate is so low that it has hardly made any dent on the living standards of our people. Planning, on the other hand, has placed such a heavy burden on the common man in the form of soaring prices and an expropriatory tax structure that one has to say that while he has not received any benefits whatsoever, he is having the pinch of the plan every day. It is rather unfair to say that the Plan achieved nothing, but whatever little it has achieved definitely shows that we are moving in a wrong direction.



We have seen that Ministers, whether they belong to Finance or Planning or others, make mostly contradictory statements at different times in respect of planning and they have really made a nonsense of the whole process of planning. Government functionaries at times give the impression that they function at cross purposes. There is hardly any co-ordinating agency at any level. We really expect the Planning Commission to function as a co-ordinating agency in respect of economic projects of various Ministries so that if there is a deficiency or shortfall in any plan target, it should be the function of the Planning Commission to point it out to the concerned Ministry and see that it is rectified.

I will now come to the poor implementation of plan projects. The whole administration machinery needs to be overhauled. We have reached a point when we must fix the responsibility in respect of each officer concerned if we really want him to produce results.

Today if we are not having the right type of results of planning, our Plan projects, it is for the reason that the Government officers do not take that much of interest in the Plan projects as they are supposed to do. Therefore, every officer must be assigned a definite responsibility and told that within a certain period, a certain amount of work must be done. It is done in the case of income-tax officers, that they must raise this much amount within a certain period. Similarly, all these officers concerned with the Plan implementation should have a fixed responsibility.

Price stability and creation of employment potential constitute the essence of social justice. The Government, considers that the price situation is under control. The prices during the last year have shot up by 4.9 per cent and those figures are not also trustworthy. But still the Government thinks that the prices are under control. If the prices are under control, I want to ask the Government why they need Rs. 620 crores to meet the deficiency in the Plan target. They need this Rs. 620 crores because the prices have shot up, and the economic policy pursued by them was largely inflationary in character. At the moment, we do not have any price policy whatsoever. On the one hand, we have got a slogan that we must hold the price line, and on the other

hand, wages, profits and taxes are rising at a fast speed that one does not know if this Government is ever capable of holding the price line. It would be really better for the Government to say that the price line can never be held.

Finally, we see that while they are not able to hold the price line in respect of the public or the private sector products, they want that the procurement price for the farmer, whose cost of production is increasing every day and who is paying 10 to 15 per cent more on fertilisers, tractors, on electricity and water, must be reduced from the present Rs. 72-76 per quintal to Rs. 66-72 per quintal. This is rather unfortunate. We as a nation are proud of our green revolution. We have turned the corner in the field of agriculture and the total profit for it goes to the farmer, and so, the farmer in no case should be put to any embarrassing situation otherwise he would not be able to show similar results in the years to come. Therefore, I would plead with the Government that the farmer in no case is given a lesser price than what he was granted last year. This is absolute minimum.

The cost of production is going up in the case of all items and therefore the prices also shoot up. So, the first and foremost thing the Government can do today is that at least in respect of the essential items of consumption, the prices should be stabilised. It is true that at the moment it is practically impossible for any Government in this country to hold the price line, but what the Government can do is to hold the price line at least in respect of essential items of consumption like food and cloth and other similar items. But we have seen in the budget recently the imposition of an enhanced excise duty on kerosene. How can the Planning Minister plead with the Finance Minister that kerosene would be available at the same price at which it was available last year? The price of kerosene will certainly go up, and that is how we see that the Government's fiscal and other policies defeat the total objective of the Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I have 25 minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; you have 18 minutes, and you have finished 16 minutes.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Two minutes more. I will come to the employment potential. We have had several committees which went into this question, such as the Bhagwati Committee and the Dantwala Committee, and all these committees recommended that Rs. 2,000 crores should be made available for creating employment opportunities in the next two years of the Plan. I say that if this Government is committed to create full employment in the country by 1975-76, then the growth rate in this country must be at 15 per cent a year.

If the full employment situation is to be achieved by 1980, then the growth rate should be ten per cent. A lot of figures have been given and we also know that unemployment is increasing exactly at the same rate at which plan outlay is increasing. We have doubled the plan outlay during the last four years and the unemployment has also multiplied in the same proportion. A number of recommendations have been made and if these recommendations are accepted and a larger outlay is provided for meeting the unemployment situation, I see no reason why we cannot provide full employment by 1975-76.

17 hrs.

We are a big country and we need a big plan and we have to function in a big way, on a big scale. I see no reason why the GNP of this country cannot be raised 3-4 times by 1980. The growth rate should go up by 18-20 per cent a year. I know that the Prime Minister wants a big, bold and imaginative policy which takes the country forward and I am sure if the Planning commission and all the other Ministries co-operated in this venture they could produce such policies which would create full employment by 1975-76.

Finally neither gimmicks nor regimented thinking nor negative policy could produce the desired results. There is a sense of optimism prevailing in the country today and it is for the leadership to channelise it by hastening economic and social reforms so that the poorest in the country can really feel that the plans have improved his economic lot.

श्री कश्मिरबख्श (दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, आज प्लानिंग विभाग हमारा बहुत सुरक्षित हाथों में है। श्री सुबहमण्यम जी और श्री मोहन भारिया जी देश के माने हुए समाजवादी नेता हैं और हम वह चाहते थे कि जब इन सुरक्षित हाथों में यह योजना विभाग का कार्य आ जायेगा बहुत तेजी से हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

एक तरफ तो दुनिया में लोग चांद पर सोज करने जा रहे हैं, चांद से भी दूर नक्षत्रों पर जा रहे हैं, और दूसरी तरफ हमारी योजना, दोनों में कितना दूर-बर्षी सम्बन्ध है, ज्यादा बिस्तार में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन हमारे देश का नौजवान जिसको अहसास नहीं होता कि योजना बनाने वाले जो नेता हैं उनमें दुनियावी विचारों में काफी फर्क है। सोशलिस्ट पेटर्न आफ सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं, देश में। (अवबचान)। सोशलिस्ट में से अब पेटर्न निकाल दिया बता रहे हैं, लेकिन वहां योजना विभाग में कुछ लोग तो ऐसे बैठे हैं तो मार्क्सवाद के प्रति उदासीन होया अलार्जिक हैं, जिनका कोई समाजवादी समाज की भौतिक व्यवस्था से ताल्लुक नहीं है और कोई वैज्ञानिक या भौतिकवाद आदि भौतिक विकास पर विश्वास करने वाला है, कोई आध्यात्मवाद पर विश्वास करने वाला है। कोई साथी बाग पर विश्वास करने वाले हैं, कुछ ऐसे तनल्वाह पाने वाले हैं जो अपने रिटायर होने के दिन गिनते हैं, और नौकरी छोड़ने के बाद सरमायेदारों की सेवा करने की सोच रहे हैं। बहुत ने प्लानिंग कमिशन के अम्बर रिटायर होकर सरमायेदारों के यहां नौकरी करने गये। उन लोगों से क्या व्यवस्था निकलेगी? वह बड़ा मुश्किल काम है और ये जो हमारे नेता हैं उनसे भी उनको काम निकासन है, बाकी अब तक तो लक्ष्य-विहीनों से कोई आशा पूरी नहीं हुई। मुझे विश्वास है कि प्लानिंग का सबसे बड़ा काम यह होना चाहिए कि जावमी के अम्बर जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है वह अधिक में अधिक हो ताकि उसका व्यक्तित्व उभरे। उसको कितना महत्व वह योजना विभाग देता है, मुझे

पता नहीं। लेकिन जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सवाल है, एजुकेशन पर होने वाली प्लानिंग की बिधा में अभी तक कोई भी कब्रम योजना विभाग द्वारा नहीं उठाया गया है। समाजवादी शिक्षा देश में अनिवार्य हुए बिना सामाजिक क्रान्ति आ नहीं सकती। जब तक शिक्षा पर सरकार का पूरा-पूरा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अधिकार न हो योजना अधूरी रहेगी। हम समाजवाद के नाम पर वोट लेकर आते हैं, सेक्युलरिज्म के नाम पर वोट लेकर आते हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से करोड़ों घरों में रुपया जिन एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट्स पर खर्च हो रहा है उनमें साम्प्रदायिकता फैलायी जाती है। उनको हम एड देते हैं। ऐसी शिक्षा संस्थाएँ हैं जिनको 95 परसेंट एड देते हैं, लेकिन वे सुबह शाम तक छुरे चलाना, नफ़रत फैलाना सिखाते हैं और इसलिए सबसे आवश्यक है कि आदमी का व्यक्तित्व उमरे और शोषण विहीन समाज हम बनायें। उस शोषण विहीन समाज को बनाने के लिए कौन से मूल्यों को, कौन से आदर्शों को, कौन से आधारों को लेकर योजना कमीशन चल रहा है? समाजवादी शिक्षा को क्या नई दिशा दी है, क्या इस देश में जो शोषण करने वाले हैं, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है? उनकी मान्यता नहीं है? सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचारों में उनको महत्व मिलता है, सबसे ज्यादा समाज में, सोसायटी में हर जगह वही नजर आते हैं जो काले घन वाले हैं, पूंजीपति हैं। उनकी इतनी इज्जत है समाज में, जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं, उनकी इज्जत नहीं है। सिपाही की सैनिक की इज्जत नहीं है जो सीमा पर प्राण देते हैं लेकिन कैसे इज्जत हो सकती है? इज्जत तभी हो सकती है जब पूंजीपतियों की इज्जत कम हो और जो मेहनत करने वाला है और सीमा पर लड़ने वाला है उसकी इज्जत बढ़े, उन्हें मान्यता मिले।

हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर क्यों कामयाब नहीं हो रहे हैं? उसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह यही है कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले मजदूर

हैं, उनको यह भाव विश्वास नहीं हुआ है कि जहाँ पर वह काम कर रहा है उसका वह मासिक है। उसको भाव भी जो हमारे यहाँ की व्यवस्था है, ब्यूरोक्रेटिक सिस्टम है, एयर कंडीशंड कम में बैठने वाले और मेहनत करने वाले और पसीना बहाने वालों में बड़ा फर्क है, एक दूसरे की सामाजिक स्थितियों को नहीं समझ सकता। हर उनसे वहाँ से बायदा करते आये हैं कि हम अधिकों को मैनेजमेंट में सहायक बनायेंगे।.....

सभापति महोदय: यह तो लेबर और मैनेजमेंट का मामला हुआ। इसमें प्लानिंग का क्या सम्बन्ध हुआ?

श्री शशिभूषण: सभापति महोदय, पब्लिक सेक्टर पर हमारा प्लानिंग कमीशन जो खर्च कर रहा है वह करोड़ों घरों में रुपया पहले लगाया जा चुका है और आगे भी लगाया जा रहा है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, अगर उनको विश्वास नहीं होता, अगर उसको फायदा नहीं होता तो मैं नहीं समझता कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का विकास हो सकता है। समाजवादी व्यवस्था में पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में आत्म-विश्वास जमाना होगा, उनका विश्वास होगा कि वे स्वयं मालिक हैं और साथ साथ मैनेजमेंट में उनको हिस्सा देना होगा। इस विधा से बराबर हमने बहुत से प्रस्ताव पास किये, प्रधान मंत्री ने बायदे किये, उद्योग मंत्री ने बायदे किये लेकिन वे बायदे आज तक पूरे नहीं हुए। हो सकता है कि वहाँ बहुत सी यूनियस हैं, बहुत सी राजनैतिक मान्यताएँ हैं, उनकी वजह से एकावट भाई हो, लेकिन उनको प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिए ताकि उनमें आत्म विश्वास जगे।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए पीने के पानी पर मेरे भाई काफी बोले हैं। सीढ़ों को पीने का पानी मिलना ही चाहिए। जसी तरह से रहते

### [श्री शक्तिभूषण]

के मकानों की समस्या है। आज देश में गांवों में रहने वाले पांच करोड़ व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन के पास हाउसिंग साइट्स नहीं हैं। वे जमींदारों की मर्जी पर बैठे हुए हैं। अगर उनको शहरो में मजदूरी करने के लिए भी भ्रामा पड़ता है तो वे अकेले नहीं आ सकते हैं, पूरे परिवार को साथ लेकर उनको भ्रामा पड़ता है। वहां उनके परिवार के लिए रहना मुश्किल हो जाता है। अर्ध गुलामी की तरह वे वहां रहते हैं। कम से कम गांवों में भूमिहीन किसानों को आप पूरे तौर पर हाउसिंग साइट्स दें। आप देखें कि आप तीस हजार मकान साल में बनाते हैं जबकि एक लाख मकान बनाने की जरूरत है। इस तरह से तो सौ साल में भी आप मकान नहीं दे सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में शहरो में जहाँ भी मकान बनाने की जमीन है उसे सरकार फौरन अपने हाथ में ले ले और जिनकी फाइनेंशल इस्टीमेट्स हैं, हमारे राष्ट्रीय बैंक हैं, इनवयोरेंस कंपनियाँ हैं, वे मकानों को फाइनेंस कर सकती हैं। लेकिन शहरी जमीन सरकार के बास्ते अपने हाथों में लेना बहुत जरूरी है। शहरी जमीनों के महंगे होने की वजह से आज दिनकत हो जाती है। इस शहरी आवास के काम को भी जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

अब एक सवाल चलता है, उबायट सेक्टर का। यह भी एक पेटर्न चल पड़ा है। जिस तरह से सोशलिस्ट पेटर्न है उसी तरह से यह भी एक पेटर्न चल पड़ा है। इससे बड़ी बाधा पैदा होने वाली है। जिन प्राइवेट इस्टीमेट्स हैं, जिन प्राइवेट कंपनियों को सरकार ने पैसा उधार दे रखा है, करोड़ों उधार दे रखा है उनसे आज हम उस पर सूद भी ले सकते हैं लेकिन कल को अगर उनको उबायट इन्ट पेटर्न में ले लिया गया तो वे और भी पैसा सरकार से सगवाने की कोशिश करेंगी। आज तो आप इस तरह के प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखानों या कंपनियों को लेकर अपनी पूंजी भी खपिस ले

सकते हैं लेकिन तब उसकी भी भाषा नहीं रह जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम अनुसंधान के तौर पर तो किया जा सकता है लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि जिस ढंग से अब तक हमारे पूँजीपतियों ने देश के विकास के साथ साथ देश को छूटने की और ब्लैक मनी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है, उसको देखते हुए यह भाषा नहीं की जा सकती है कि उबायट सेक्टर कामयाब हो सकेगा।

जो बिजली देश में है उसको भी सरकार को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। यह जो विद्युत शक्ति है इस पर उसको नियंत्रण करना चाहिये। वरना किसी सूबे में बहुत ज्यादा विद्युत होगी और किसी में बहुत कम। नदियों के पानी को लेकर जो डिसप्यूट्स चल रहे हैं वे भी जल्दी तय होने चाहियें। नर्मदा का डिमप्यूट वरसो हो गए हैं चल रहा है। इस डिमप्यूट को एक रिटायर्ड जज के हवाले कर दिया गया है। वह इसका फैसला करेगा। टिब्यूनल अब बैठ गया है। अब यह उसकी मर्जी पर है तीन चार या पांच साल में जब भी वह चाहे अपना फैसला दे। जो हमारी सम्पत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है उससे उनको कोई नुकसान नहीं होना। करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हो रहा है। फैसला इन डिमप्यूट्स का जल्दी होना चाहिये। प्लानिंग कमिशन का यह काम होना चाहिये कि जहाँ-जहाँ शक्ति बढ़ती है, उस शक्ति को सिंचित करने की वह कोशिश करे और ऐसा करने के लिए अगर उसको और अधिकार चाहियें तो वे भी वह के। ये जो डिमप्यूट्स हैं एक बार फुटिंग पर इनका फैसला होना चाहिये वही तरह से इनका फैसला करना चाहिये जिस तरह से मुझ में मामलों का फैसला किया जाता है। जिस तरह से अब तक हम टालते आ रहे हैं, उस तरह से आगे भी टालने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये।

शहरी सम्पत्ति पर नियंत्रण करने का भी सवाल है। प्लानिंग कमिशन को भी उसके बाड़े

में एक सीमा साधा दृष्टिकोण देना चाहिये। किसी साहब ने कहा है कि प्लानिंग ऊपर से नहीं थोपी जानी चाहिये, नीचे से तहसील लेवल से प्लानिंग का काम होना चाहिये। मेरी प्लानिंग कमीशन के मੈम्बर से इतिफाक से बात हुई थी। मैंने उन से जानना चाहा कि देश में, गांवों में कितने डीजन इजन है जो काम करते हैं, कितने ट्रेक्टर है जो काम कर रहे है और उनकी रिपेयर करने के लिए कितने इंजीनियरों की जरूरत है। यह जानकारी वह नहीं दे सके क्योंकि उनके पास इतना स्टाफ नहीं है और न ही सीधे वे डिप्टी कमिशनरों क्लेक्टर्स से देश भर से उस ढंग के आकड़ों ले सकते हैं। उनमें समय लगता है। मैं समझता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का स्टाफ भी बढ़ाया जाए और उनको अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वे डिप्टी क्लेक्टर्स इत्यादि से आकड़े डायरेक्टली ले सकें। उस में रैडटेपिज्म न आए ऐसी अवस्था होनी चाहिये। उनको थोड़ी मुबिधा दी जाए, उनकी पावर्ज को बढ़ाया जाए।

जिन मिनिस्टर के हाथ में प्लानिंग कमीशन है, प्लानिंग का काम है, मैं समझता हूं कि उनके सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है और हमारे लिए भी यह एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है। हमारा सहयोग तो उनके साथ है ही। लेकिन उनको भी देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से तेजी से कदम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। दूसरे उन्नत देशों के बराबर हम को खड़े होना है। साथ ही जो आर्थिक फर्क देश में है वह भी खत्म हमको करना है, उसको कम करना है। हमको देश में शोषण विहीन समाज बनाना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गरीबी हटाओ के साथ साथ, विषमता दूर करने के लिए प्रगामी हटाओ का दृष्टिकोण भी हमारे सामने होना ही चाहिये।

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Sir, the House did not have an opportunity to discuss the Fourth Five Year Plan. I am glad

that we have now an opportunity to discuss the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan.

We have accepted economic Planning as a major instrument of rapid economic growth and as a part of our strategy for achieving socialism. It is accepted as the means of mobilising resources and arranging for their optimum utilisation. But the tragic fact is that in a huge country like ours, which is democratic in structure, this process is attended with a number of difficulties and pitfalls. But most of the difficulties are due to the fact that our resources are limited. That is the tragic aspect of the situation. Other difficulties arise because of lack of foresight, bad planning or wrong priorities.

I would like to focus the attention of the House only on three or four aspects of the plan. Though we entertained very great aspirations about the fulfilment of the Plan, the fact is that during the last three years our progress or achievement has been disappointing. Every year the rate of growth of the net domestic product has been going down. If you take the increase in income per head during the last three years, it is not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent every year. This is a very disappointing performance. The reason for this is shortage of resources. The Mid-term Appraisal admits that lack of resources was due to the fact that the public sector enterprises have not been able to save or earn enough.

Only this morning the Planning Minister said that we have appointed a committee to look into the working of the public sector enterprises. Many of these enterprises are making losses, the big ones making bigger losses. I think one of the reasons for this is that the government have not given them any guidelines. In future our price policy should be such that they would make a profit of 10 to 11 per cent every year, the rate of profit which the private concerns are making. Further, it is not enough to make a profit, so far as a public sector concern is concerned. We should lay down proper criteria of efficiency for them. Many of our public sector enterprises are monopoly enterprises and it is not difficult for them to make a profit. If the cost of raw materials increases, they can raise the price of the finished products because they are monopolists. So, apart from profits, there should be other

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proper criteria of efficiency. The public sector industries should be able to compare, so far as cost of production is concerned with similar industries in the private sector and industries even in foreign countries. Your cost and prices should be internationally comparable. After all we are not a closed economy. We export a vast amount of things and we import a still greater amount of things. I hope, the new committee appointed by the Planning Minister will go into the matter and lay down proper criteria of efficiency.

Before the Fourth Plan was initiated we had a committee of experts to report on the measurement of unemployment and under-employment. The committee made a big show of some technical difficulties regarding the measurement of these phenomena. We took shelter behind those difficulties and stopped giving figures of the unemployed and the underemployed, of people who are suffering from disguised unemployment, in our reports in the Plans. But the fact is that we have a large number of unemployed people, millions of them, and a still larger number of people who suffer from seasonal or disguised unemployment. In the countryside there are crores of people who have no jobs for six months in the year. After twenty years of planning, we should prepare a bold Plan and see that work is given to these people. We have surplus labour which is a source for creating wealth. We are keeping it unutilised. It is a matter of disgrace that people should come to you asking for a job and you have to say that there are no jobs. Why not utilise these people?

I will give the experience of my district. We have been suffering from near-famine conditions in Maharashtra for the last two years. Last year our Government was bold enough to say that we shall give work to everybody who came forward and asked for it. In my district we gave work to 1,60,000 people for four months in the year. It cost us about Rs. 2 crores. Why can we not do it all over India?

It is a shame that we talk of democracy and socialism and millions of people have no jobs. They cannot have any faith in our talk of democracy and still less in our talk of socialism. All our idealism, which we profess, sounds empty in the face of

millions of people who have no jobs. Therefore I suggest to our Planning Ministers, both of whom are idealists and have a practical sense, that they should have a bold plan for this purpose.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Dasmariaganj) : Do you suggest that idealists have no practical sense?

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : We have been saying all the time that road building is one of the labour-intensive works. Why not resort to road building? In my district we had 19,000 kilometres of roads. In one year we built 20,000 kilometres of roads. Those roads still require strengthening. You can increase their length. Why can we not do that all over India? After all, roads are twice as labour intensive as agriculture and six times as labour-intensive as small-scale industry and they have a large productive potential.

Some economist carried out investigations into the effects of the Ramnad-Mandapam Road in South India and found that as a result of that road productivity of agriculture as well as of industry in that area had increased by a considerable extent. If we bear this in mind and strive in the direction of liquidating unemployment, it is possible. Why not do it? How long are we going to go on in the same pedestrian way that we have been going all these years?

I realise, the tragic aspect of the fact is that we are short of resources. But if you use this surplus labour you increase our resources and if you increase your resources, you can go still further. As they say in economics, the multiplying process will come into operation. But what we suffer from is lack of foresight, boldness and courage.

Then, Sir, as an educationist, I would like to bring to the notice of the House another tragic fact. After 25 years of the freedom, we cannot give primary education to millions of children in this country. Millions of children get no education at all. The Members of this House—some of them—can send their children to England or America and there are millions of children not getting even primary education. A person who has no education is exposed to exploitation. He can easily be deceived by others. His life is miserable, wretched and dirty. How



can we condemn millions of people to such a life?

Let us have a time-bound programme. Let us stand or fall by it. Can't we do it? It is not difficult. I have been to places in my district, to villages, in hilly areas where there are Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe people and they children are unattended to, not being looked after. Not even primary education is given to them. Now after 25 years of planning, we must have a time-bound programme and stand by it. We cannot just say that we are doing this or that and that things will be achieved in the fullness of time—we will have economic *Nirvana*, we will have a Socialist Society, *Arthik Swaraj* and all that. Let us not be carried away by words. Let us see that others are also not carried away by our words. I suggest, let us have a time-bound programme for it.

There was a Committee appointed last year which said that primary education to children in the age group of 6 to 11 will be given by 1984. This date has now been advanced to 1980. Let us do it at least by 1980.

Our planning is a leisurely way of planning. We take shelter behind the plea that ours is a democracy and we have to carry everybody with us. We are leaders of the community and we should be able to carry the people with us. We should see that primary necessities of life are provided to the people by a certain date.

Finally, I would like to say a word about district planning. We have to see that people get enthused about the Plan and that they take interest in it. We say that before the Plan is finalised, we consult them. But we do not do it. That does not really happen. There should be planning at the district level. There should be planning at the Centre. The Centre can take crucial decisions about the instrumentalities of development. It can prepare a Plan-frame. The State can plan for its area. Then there should be planning at the district level because it is the people at the district level who know the resources of the area. The process should be carried down to the taluka level. We should have a 4-tier system of planning, real planning from below. If we do it, then the people will feel enthusiastic about the Plan; they will feel responsible

for the Plan and we will be able to achieve our objectives by the dates fixed for them.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Economic Survey and the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan presented to the House describe in critical way the performance of our Indian economy and also bring out sharply the failures of our planned economic development.

There are two angles from which the failures in our planned economic development can be viewed. There are some who have no faith in planned economic development. To them, the failures in planned economic development of our country give a vicarious satisfaction. But to those of us who belong to the democratic left and who have an irrevocable commitment to the concept of planned economic development, the failures in the field and area of planned economic development is not a matter of joy and pleasure, but it is a matter of great concern. If in this country, the planned economic development fails, a stable political super-structure will not operate at all. It is immaterial as to which party is in power. But if a democratic party committed to democratic planning, planned economic development and an egalitarian society, is to operate, the necessary pre-requisite is a successful planned economic development in the country.

Therefore, to men like me, any failure in the planned economic development of the country is a matter of great concern.

The canvas of the documents presented is extremely wide. But since I believe in time-bound programme and the time at my disposal is short, I am going to concentrate only on comments on restricted topics from the document; I will only concentrate on rate and pattern of growth, financial institutions, price policies, regional imbalances and welfare and development of backward classes.

As far as the problem of rate and pattern of growth is concerned, it is one of the most important and basic problems that is faced in our economic life today. Apart from the failure of the planned targets, the major failure which, to my mind, is most alarming is that sectoral contributions to the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavata]

growth of national income are not proceeding according to the pattern envisaged in the Plan.

While the output of foodgrains is no doubt going up, there are certain lapses. There is uneven development as far as the performance of commercial crops is concerned. But, by and large, we have got an overall rate of growth in this particular field, but at the same time there are organised fields in which the rate of growth is not commensurate. It has already been pointed out that, in the industrial sector in 1969-70 the rate of growth had been 6.8 per cent. And with the pace of our development, the rate of growth ought to have gone up. But, unfortunately in 1970-71, the rate was 3.7 per cent. And, in contrast, I must admit that, in the agricultural sector, production increased in 1970-71 almost by 6.7 per cent. The slow rate of growth of the secondary sector again has had its impact on the tertiary sector which too has been unable to expand at a rate beyond 4 to 5 per cent per annum in recent years.

What are the implications of these failures? We have been talking about 'Garibi Hatao'. If there is deceleration in the rate of growth in our economy, the immediate impact will be the effect on our programmes and projects to eradicate poverty in this country. It has been rightly pointed out by certain statisticians that as a result of the deceleration of the rate of growth in our country, 42 per cent of the population in our country remains below the poverty line, and if 42 per cent of the population remains submerged under the poverty line, in that case the problem of eradication of poverty becomes more complicated, and from that point of view, this problem of the deceleration of the rate of growth which is posed by the document is most serious.

You have rightly said that, in this debate, there may not be mere criticism but also concrete proposals and suggestions to the Minister so that, in the time to come, these problems can be tackled in an effective manner. I fully agree with this suggestion and in the same spirit of constructive suggestions, I would propose that, if acceleration of the rate of growth is to be achieved, three concrete steps have to be undertaken immediately. Number one is higher level

of investment, particularly in the public sector. Whenever we take about higher investment in the public sector, we are always told that the public sector is after run by those who have no faith in the philosophy of the public sector. I fully agree with my friend, Mr. Shashi Bhusan, that, if the public sector is failing, it is not because of the routine failures of the public sector management, but it is because of the fact that, sometimes, those who have no faith in the public sector are put in charge of public sector undertakings. Some professors of Allahabad University have come out with a very interesting study of the working of public sector undertakings in the country. Those professors contacted a number of managers of the corporations in the public sector; I do not want to reveal the names; one of them told the professor 'Sir, in this country, do you think that these public sector undertakings are ever going to work? You will find that they fall within one year.' The professor asked, 'Has the Government appointed you to see that the public sector fails within one year or are you appointed here to see that the public sector succeeds?' This is just one illustration. But this is the psychology of some who are running the public sector. That particular study has drawn the inference that very often public sector is conducted and managed by those who believe in the philosophy of the private sector. This paradox has to be removed. The extension of the public sector is also necessary for more than one reason. We have been rightly stressing the concept of self-reliance. The big Powers are not going to come to our help. There may be more and more tendency on the part of the big powers to help each other rather than help small countries. And, therefore, it is very necessary that our public sector is expanded and we try to generate more surpluses in the public sector. Thereby it will be possible for us to build up a real and genuine spirit of self-reliance in our economic life.

My second suggestion is : to facilitate non-inflationary financing of the investment effort, maximum utilisation of the installed capacities in the priority sectors must be ensured. I don't want to spell out the details as I have already done that during my speech on the Budget. There I have made my suggestions.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** How to do it ?

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE :** If you want me to concretise, I will make concrete suggestions.

One of the reasons why the installed capacities are not properly harnessed is the defective system regarding the distribution of the raw materials. I have made a concrete suggestion that the Corporation should be given wider powers to procure, stock and equitably distribute the scarce raw materials so that the artificial scarcity may not be created by entrepreneurs and thereby, the installed capacity may not remain idle.

The third concrete suggestion I would like to make is that we must try to encourage technology based on small unit machines requiring less capital and contributing to production as well as rural employment. That has to be encouraged. Late Dr Ram Manohar Lohia was one of the staunchest protagonist of the small unit technology in this country. It is a tragedy that in this land of Mahatma Gandhi, the concept of small and medium unit technology has not been spelt out. When I refer to small unit technology, I don't want you to go back to the spinning wheel. I don't want the small unit technology to be mixed up and identified with the technology of the spinning wheel. I want the old machinery modernised and small unit technology rationalised. Research much be conducted in this field.

Diesel engine and electricity much be harnessed for small and medium technology, and if such machines are installed in a number of villages, then less capital will be required, and at the same time, it will create more employment opportunities in the rural areas and thereby, the problem of eradication of poverty will be resolved to a certain extent.

Let me come to the problem of financial institutions. Since I do not have much time at my disposal, I will only summarise my views. Regarding financial institutions, much remains to be done in the field of expansion diversification, consolidation and reorientation of the structure of the financial institutions so that on the one hand they effectively contribute to saving and investment and on the other, also cater to the

credit-needs of the neglected and poor sections of the society. I and my Party have consistently defended the progressive measure of nationalisation of the fourteen banks. But that measure is not adequate. The norms of credit-worthiness are to be changed. The administrative machinery is to be made more efficient and workers participation management ensured. I may point out to you that many who have had experience of these banks functioning in the rural side, have come to the conclusion that when a small peasant goes even to a nationalised bank, he has to face the difficulty of corruption and bribery. I have concrete cases. On one occasion—I have quoted here also—how some peasants belonging to certain rural areas, even to get a loan of Rs. 4000 or Rs. 6000, have to offer a bribe of Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. That is what is happening. Therefore, investigation must be conducted as to how these corrupt practices are taking place and how the machinery of the nationalised banks could be made more effective.

Even the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan admits that "progress in promoting savings among the rural rich and tapping it for financing useful activities has been unsatisfactory." And this in spite of the fact that you have been trying to pamper the rural rich. As far as the wholesale trade and its socialisation is concerned, Ashok Mehta Foodgrains Inquiry Committee report is there and when we talk of black money and tax evasion, we are told there is the Wanchoo Committee report. When we talk in terms of taxing the rural rich, we are told about the Raj Committee's report. After a few months or a few years, if we ask, what has happened about the reports, we are told that these reports are laying in the godown, if you like, you also go in the godown ! That is what has happened about the Asoka Mehta Committee Report. I am afraid, the game is likely to happen in the case of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee and the Raj Committee. If that does not happen, I would be most happy, I do not want any ground to criticise the Government for shelving the reports.

We often hear of slogans of moratorium on strikes and lockouts, but not moratorium on prices. The Government has really introduced a moratorium on price stability. They should think in terms of moratorium

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on prices and price stability should be ensued.

Unless there is a coordinated price policy with checks and counter-checks, I am afraid, even the deficit financing of the order of Rs. 242 crores that is shown in the budget account, will create new problems. Without such a coordinated price Policy, with checks and counter-checks, even this order of deficit financing which is bound to grow at a later stage will exert inflationary pressure on economy and the prices will rise further and there will be further dwindling of the living standards of the people.

Therefore, I would suggest, let there be socialisation of the wholesale trade of essential commodities and let the production of essential commodities be brought under the public sector, with a view to supplying cheap commodities to consumers. The integrated price policy should comprise a definite relationship between the cost of production and the price which should not exceed, under any circumstances, one-and-half times the cost of production, including the transport charges. There must be parity between the agricultural and industrial prices. A proper balance has to be set up and unless this coordinated price policy is introduced it is very difficult to ensure that the effects of deficit financing are checked.

I will conclude by making only a cursory reference within the few seconds at my disposal to regional imbalances. Merely tinkering with the problem will not help.

Under the new formula for the distribution of Central assistance accepted by the National Development Council, 10 per cent, of the total was set for States whose *per capita* income was lower than the national average. Even the mid-term appraisal admits that the results are not satisfactory at all. The Centre-State financial relations must be reviewed. In passing, I would like to say that Dr. Gadgil, in his preoccupation with the issue, tried to evolve some norms and methodology and discipline in regard to Grants from the Centre to the States. It is not to be left to their arbitrary and free will, but there should be a definite discipline that should be evolved. No doubt there are certain formulations, but they have to be implemented properly. The imbalances are not merely inter-State imbalances, but they are intra-State imbalances also.

I will conclude by making reference to a situation which affects the entire west coast. Unless infra-structure imbalances are removed, regional imbalances can never be removed. When plans like the Westcoast Railway were already undertaken, and surveys were completed, now the Railway Minister comes and says that even this has not been included in the Fourth Five-year Plan and therefore it will now remain only at the survey stage. If removal of infra-structure imbalances goes on this rate, it will be impossible to solve the problem.

Preferential opportunities will have to be given to backward classes and not merely equality of opportunities to them, so that lag of centuries can be removed.

Both the Economic Survey as well as the Mid-term Appraisal indicate that the state of our economy is in a very bad shape and unless radical and structural changes in the economy are introduced, breaking the stranglehold of monopoly and banishing poverty will be all empty slogans.

Moving sky-high while mouthing abstract slogans, but sulking and sinking, while coming to grips with the concrete realities is certainly an age-old habit of our tradition-bound society.

Even in this new age, we seem to be trodding along the same old beaten path. Unless we make a complete break with the past, it is difficult to save our economy collapse and I want it to be saved from that collapse.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I have gone through the Mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Really, it is not only a book but an open book, and anybody can read all the defects and successes of the Government. Only Shri C. Subramaniam and his colleague Shri Mohan Dharwadkar could do this job. No other Minister of any other party could have done this.

SHRI G. VIŞWANATHAN: No other Minister in the same party also could have done it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Dr. Ranan Sen, while speaking, was expecting that the Congress Government would execute

the Policies of his party. He is totally mistaken. The Congress Party will execute its own policies and implement its own promises, but it cannot implement the policies of the Communist party. So, the hon. Member's proposal or hope is a mistaken one or a mischievous one, I do not know.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** His party is adopting the policies of Dr. Rane Sen's Party and then it implements its policy.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** When planning started, we had an irrigated area of only 5 crores acres, but now the irrigated area is over 11 crores acres. We should not forget this fact. Again, when planning started, the food production was only 5 crores tonnes, but now the food production has gone up to 10 to 11 crores tonnes. This is the progress that has been achieved in this field. Moreover, our other services have also gone up and increased by hundreds.

When planning started, sugar production was only 10 lakhs tonnes, but in 1969-70 it has gone up to 42 lakhs tonnes, which means that it has increased by 400 per cent. This cannot be under-estimated.

Now, I come to the *per capita* income of the different States in India. The all-India *per capita* income at 1950-61 prices is Rs. 347. The *per capita* income of Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 290. In Andhra Pradesh, there are three regions, namely the Rayalaseema region, the Telangana region and the coastal region. In the Rayalaseema region, the *per capita* income is Rs. 240. In the Telangana region where we had violent agitation recently, the *per capita* income is only Rs. 220, and in the coastal districts, the *per capita* income is Rs. 310. From this, you can see the disparity that exists. When compared with the all-India figure, the *per capita* income in the Telangana region is Rs. 127 less than the all-India figure. From this, one can see that the agitation in Telangana was not a political one but an economic one.

Andhra Pradesh as it is constituted now consists of three regions. The Telangana region was formerly part of the Hyderabad State which under-developed. Now, it has been merged with Andhra Pradesh which is comparatively more advanced. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he

is going to improve this area? There is lot of water potential in Telangana area. The Pochampad project which is being constructed was formerly designed for irrigation of 2 million acres but now unfortunately it has been reduced to 5 lakhs acres. We are utilising only 10 per cent of its waters and 90 per cent of its waters are going waste to the sea. I demand from the hon. Minister that to improve the economic status of the Telangana area, the Godavari waters should be utilised to the maximum possible extent so that a minimum of 2 million areas could be brought under irrigation. Six districts can be irrigated in the Telangana area by Godavari. When once this is done, the next question comes of establishing agro-based industries there. If this is not done, we may face the same trouble there as we did two years back. The seeds of discontentment are still there. Many people think that the discontent is only due to the dissatisfaction on the part of the services. That is a very small problem. Whether a mulki is appointed here or there is not going to make much difference. But the real point is that when the Telangana area is compared to the rest of the Andhra area, the Telangana people feel that they have been neglected. The reason for this neglect is not the formation of Andhra Pradesh; it is a legacy of the Nizam's rule over the State for over 200 years. That must be rectified by this Government.

The Central Government has assured us several times, and the Prime Minister has made several statements, to the effect that the grievances of the—Telangana people would be redressed. Here I demand that immediately some steps must be taken to see that Telangana is brought up to the level of not only the rest of Andhra Pradesh but of the other States of India.

The most important problem facing us now is the excessive population growth. Our production of food grains has gone up by 100 per cent; our industrial production has risen by 250 per cent in twenty years. Even then there is poverty in the country. What is the reason for this? It is only the increase in the population. In 20 years, our population has gone up by 70 per cent. About 23-24 crore people have been added to the population of the country. How to stabilise the population? We should make an effort to see that the birthrate and death-rate are equalised at least for another 20



[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

years. Unless we do this, all our efforts at planning economic development are going to be futile. When I go to the villages, I tell the people that only when a person dies, a baby should be born. This should be the condition. Unless we bring this about, we cannot make progress. Even though we have increased our food production by 100 per cent and industrial production by 250 per cent, we have not made any headway in eradicating poverty from this land.

So I would plead with the Ministry to allot more funds for family planning. They should see that these programmes are implemented with vigour. Otherwise, there will be no progress in this country. I make this plea to our Planning Minister who has done very good work in the country. Shri Subramaniam was the first person to say 'banish poverty'. Many people say that it is a slogan. They are all mistaken. It is not a slogan for us; it is an ideal which we seek to achieve. For us it is an *adarsh*. Unnecessarily, the Communists have gone about characterising this ideal as a slogan on our part. We do not say anything without feeling for it in our heart of hearts.

I hear so much criticism of the Yojana Bhavan officers. I can say that are the best officers. Shri Subramaniam has a very good team of efficient officers. I know several of them. I come into contact with them. They are our best men and if they cannot do the planning for us, who else can? After all, we come from the villages. We have a little education but of course some political background. But we should not run down our officers in this manner in Parliament. When this criticism is reported in the newspapers, the whole world will read it and think that our officers are not good and efficient. This demoralises our officers. We should not in our utterances here give room for this sort of impression to the outside world. I congratulate the two Ministers and the officers on the good work they are doing and hope to do in future.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Planning Minister for bringing out his revised Plan for 1972-73 and laying it on the Table of the House earlier than usual. I hope that in fulfilling the Plan which he has brought, he will be as punctual

I would like to remind him here of the immortal words of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru which are sometimes found in some of our Government offices :

"I am not interested in excuses for delay. I am only interested in a thing done."

I think today the same words are echoed all over the country and I think the country expects of all of us that we would do something for them and not give excuses for delay.

The first five year Plan was a success and we started seeing the difficulties that were going to come from the second five year Plan. The third and the fourth followed. The fourth Plan is still in progress. We can say that the third Plan was a failure. About the fourth, we are trying to make it a success today. There might have been some excuses which the then Planning Minister might have given for the failure of the third Plan. For instance, it was said that the Centre was not at that time so strong as it is today. But today the strength of the Centre and the stability of the States together must enable our Planning Minister not only to plan but to implement that Plan and to see that the promises that we have made to the people are fulfilled.

Now, the slogan is *Garibi Hatao*. I can not imagine how we can fulfil this programme with but first of all saying, "unemployment: *hatao*". I request the Planning Minister that he should use all his ingenuity to get rid of unemployment immediately, because even in this House, the majority of the Members are new, the majority of them are also young, and we appeared before the electorate for the first time, and believing in our leaders we have made promises to our people that poverty will be got rid of. We have got enough energy in us and I am sure all the young people will agree with me on this point that we will not let our Planning Minister rest until he has got rid of unemployment. That is a point which has to be stressed at this juncture because nobody can surely imagine that we can get rid of poverty without getting rid of unemployment.

I want here to quote a verse which Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru liked very much.



It is from Robert Frost ;

"The woods are lovely, dark and deep;

But I have promises to keep.

And miles to go before I sleep;

And miles to go before I sleep."

I assure you, Sir, the Planning Minister, that as long as these promises to the people are not fulfilled, we are not going to sleep, and we are not going to let you sleep either.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Thank you; that is what I want; vigilance on your part.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : I want also to remind him that it is no use saying that we

have not got enough money in order to get rid of unemployment. I remember, answering to a Call Attention motion here, the Finance Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, said that the Centre does not lack money but it is not prepared to throw away money either, and that if you come up with schemes which can bring the country forward, he will always find money for them. It was during the time when the Orissa floods were discussed in this House. I think that is a challenge to you from the Finance Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 6, 1972/ 18.00 hrs. Chaitra 17, 1894 (Saka).*