

Fifth Series, Vol. II, No. 9

**Thursday, June 3, 1971
Jyaistha 13, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1.00

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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

Thursday, June 3, 1971/Jyestha 13,
1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Crisis due to non-Movement of Ores in Orissa and Bihar

*241. SHRI B.S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 15,000 workers of the iron ore mining industry of Barajamda Sector in Orissa and Bihar are faced with retrenchment as the trade is facing a crisis caused by non-movement of ores; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure quick movement of ores from the mining areas to port-heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) :

(a) Owing to the difficulties faced by the Railways in the movement of iron ore in this area, stocks of iron ore have accumulated at mine-heads. The Government of Orissa have intimated that a number of workers connected with mining and transport of iron ore in the area are facing retrenchment.

(b) The Government of India are fully seized of the matter and steps are being taken, in consultation with State Governments, to improve the law and order situation so as to control the large number of thefts of wagon parts, over-head wires, telecommunication, signal and other equipment belonging to the Railways and stop the intimidation and even assaults of Railway

staff. The Government expects thereby to increase the supply of wagons for quicker movement of ores.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : What action has been taken, in consultation with the labour department to ensure that the strikes are settled as early as possible?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : As I said, it is primarily a law and order situation. The Railway Minister is fully seized of the problem. He has held a conference at which the Home Minister at the Centre, representatives of the West Bengal Government and all other interests concerned were present. They are taking effective steps to meet this menace.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Are Government aware of the fact that due to this crisis, the country is losing valuable foreign exchange also ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : We are aware of the very serious situation that has arisen as a result of the difficulties faced by the Railways in this area and we know it will have repercussions if we are not able to bring it under effective control in the near future. That is why the Minister of Railways has held a high level conference and we are trying to take all the steps necessary to restore normalcy in that area.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : From what the Minister has said, perhaps it has become a kind of habit to shift all responsibility on to the law and order situation. From the Barajamda area, iron ore is transported to Nargundi and other stations to be shipped from Paradeep port.

There is no question of a law and order problem there.

MR. SPEAKER : No argument, only a question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Minister is not aware of this. So will they go into this problem? What is the wagon allotment made in January? The railways have failed in this respect and a number of workers have been retrenched.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : We are aware of the fact that in the area mentioned by the hon. Member there is no serious law and order situation, and I did not state that there was, not even my colleague. The difficulty is about the availability of wagons which operate in that entire area. To give him the actual facts, we were promised $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in April, 1971 and what was actually moved was 76,328. That is the shortfall. That shortfall is due to the non-availability of wagons, and the non-availability of wagons is due to wagons being held up in the area where there is the law and order situation, particularly around Calcutta and Asansol.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या कोई ऐसा षडयंत्र तो नहीं चल रहा है या कोई ऐसी स्कीम तो नहीं चल रही है कि गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम किया जाए ? वंगल आजकल मिला नहीं रही हैं । मेरे पास शिकायत आई है उदयपुर मिनरल डिवेलपमेंट सिंडीकेट की कि वे एक लाख रुपया महीने का रेलवे फ्रोट देते हैं लेकिन उनकी तीन चार महीने से वगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं इसी तरीके से आगरे में कोयला वंगल की कमी की वजह से नहीं आ रहा है और दुगने भाव पर वह बिक रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने का कोई षडयंत्र तो नहीं चल रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उड़ीसा और बिहार का मसला था । आगरा कहाँ से आ गया ?

SHRI D. K. PANDA : This is a very important matter. We are going to lose and we have already lost some foreign exchange. There is also accumulation of stocks to the tune of 9 lakh tonnes at the railway station and 5 lakh tonnes at the mines. So, for lifting all these accumulated stocks, what is the arrangement that the hon. Minister is going to make with a very short time ?

Secondly, there is absolutely no question of law and order in the Barajunda-Banspani area. The target fixed for export of iron ore from this sector was 1.8 million tonnes and actually only twelve lakh tonnes has been exported. In view of the huge accumulations at the railway station and the mines, what step is Government going to take immediately for lifting at least 5 lakh tonnes lying at the mines ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I have already stated that we are taking action. So far as the railways are concerned, the Minister of Railways had convened a conference which was attended by myself as well as the Minister of State, and we hope that we will be able to improve the situation so far as railway transport is concerned. The hon. Member will appreciate that it is primarily a question of improving the railway position and availability of wagons in that area. We want to take steps, we are taking steps that are available to us, in order to ensure this. It is a question of moving it to the port, and we are taking the necessary steps.

SHRI N.K. SINHA : Is the Minister aware that this is a chronic problem of the area, though it may aggravate sometimes, and that is so because of lack of communications and lack of adequate mileage of railway lines ? Will the Minister see to it that the Transport Ministry and the Railway Ministry look into these deficiencies of the area ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANOA-LAM : I do not think it is lack of communications that is responsible for it. What is responsible is lack of availability of wagons which is due to the very difficult law and order situation that we are facing due to theft of overhead wires etc., which have been listed in the main answer, in the Calcutta-Kharagpur and Calcutta-Asansol areas.

SHRI D.K. PANDA : We want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that within a specific time some action will be taken because the crisis started since November 1970. It is a matter of arranging 600 Railway wagons to lift the stock which would avert the threatened retrenchment of 15,000 workmen.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Members should not speak unless they are called. There are some Members who do not get even one chance while others want more than one chance. They must wait for their next chance.

Setting up of Zonal Research Centres for Improved Agricultural machinery and Implements by Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*243. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a scheme for the establishment of two zonal Research Centres for improved agricultural machinery and implements;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The full scheme will cost Rs. 31.04 lakh upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Two research and testing centres in Agriculture Engineering at I.A.R.I. and Coimbatore are being strengthened under a coordinated research scheme, with the main objective of providing facilities for designing, developing and testing agricultural machinery and implements suitable for the important crops and multiple cropping complex of the region concerned.

The detailed objectives of these centres are :—

1. Development of urgently needed simple implements to the needs of high yielding and multiple cropping programme, and the dry farming areas and to make suitable prototypes and have them evaluated at selected Centres.

2. To intensively test the prototypes already evolved at Research Testing Centres under actual dry and irrigated farming conditions and also others entered under prize award schemes sponsored by I.C.A.R. at selected centres and coordinate the test.

3. To carry out field research studies on selected imported equipment, modify the same if necessary to suit local needs, and organise prototype production and trials.

The scheme will be coordinated by a research engineer in the grade of Rs. 1300-1600 from I.A.R.I.

Necessary additional equipment, staff and laboratory facilities have been sanctioned for both the centres viz. I.A.R.I., New Delhi and Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

Shortfall in the target for Fertiliser Consumption

*246 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the third successive year, target fixed for fertiliser consumption has not been realised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to achieve the consumption target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. The shortfall in the achievement of consumption target operational was however, 18% in 1970-71 as against 37% in 1968-69 and 23% in 1969-70. Some of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have realised the targets of fertiliser consumption fixed for them.

(b) The main reasons for the low level of consumption in comparison to the targets are :—

- (i) natural causes such as cyclones and floods in some States;
- (ii) constraints in the availability of credit for fertiliser distribution and use;
- (iii) inadequacies in the fertiliser distribution arrangements;
- (iv) gaps in extension and promotional efforts; and
- (v) unfavourable price ratio between inputs and the produce.

(c) The Government have recently set up a Credit Guarantee Corporation to encourage banks to provide greater credit facilities to farmers and dealers of fertilisers. The State Governments have also

been urged to ensure the availability of production credit to farmers in larger measure through cooperatives. The Government of India are also continuing to give short-term loans to the States for stocking and distribution of fertilisers. The distribution system was liberalised by replacing licensing by a simpler and quicker method of registration. Besides, the Central Fertiliser Pool maintains buffer stocks in various States where the distribution system is not efficient and transport infrastructure is weak. The Pool also liberalised distribution arrangement by making direct supplies to cooperatives, Agro-Industries Corporations, Zilla Parishads and even private dealers.

As regards extension, two important schemes having a direct bearing on fertiliser consumption are in operation, viz. (a) national demonstrations and (b) farmers, training programme under which latest technology, including optimum and balanced use of fertilisers, is sought to be extended to farmers. The Government are also considering the setting up of a Fertiliser Promotion Council as a joint venture between the Government of India, State Governments, Agricultural Universities and fertiliser manufacturers in order to supplement the promotional measures undertaken by the State Governments and manufacturers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the statement I find certain reasons are given for the low level of consumption but the remedies are very unsatisfactory. Is it not a fact that the chronic trouble with fertiliser consumption has been maldistribution and secondly the fact that the smaller farmers cannot afford to purchase fertilisers at their existing prices. What is being done to improve the system of distribution. This has been going on for a number of years. Secondly, will the prices be adjusted in such a way that smaller farmers can avail of it to their maximum capacity?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : Before I reply to this supplementary, I want to make one correction in the statement : the statement should read the shortfall in the achievement of operational consumption target. The word 'operational' should be added.

Shri Gupta has raised a very fundamental question in regard to fertiliser consumption in the country. It relates first of all to the availability of credit to the small farmers. It is a major hurdle we have come across. The credit links are weak. Efforts are made to strengthen the co-operatives. The commercial banks have been asked to cater more to the needs of small farmers and a credit guarantee corporation has been established to guarantee loans to the tune of Rs 1,000 to small farmers. The loans were based on security and we have changed the security basis now. Crops have been adopted as security. Various measures are taken to improve the availability of credit. But this is a problem of vast magnitude. We have now relaxed some conditions and no licence is required to become a distribution agent. Anybody can become a distributor by registering himself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Figures show that the lowest rate of consumption is by and large in the eastern region of the country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that consumption in the eastern region is mainly accounted for by the plantations which means that the smaller farmers are hardly consuming any fertilisers. May I know from him, in view of the fact (a) that the co-operatives are very undeveloped in the eastern region, (b) the banks, in spite of what he has said, are not yet giving credit easily to the small farmers, (c) in respect of the Credit Guarantee Corporation which is being set up, there is no guarantee also that it will cater primarily to the smaller farmers, the whole of the eastern region is being 'adversely' affected, have they got

any special measures in view to step up the consumption of fertilisers in the eastern region ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : It is true that in the eastern region the main bulk consumption is by the plantation crops and therefore there is need to look to the requirements of the small farmers. In the eastern region, we have also come across, in addition to the difficulties mentioned by the hon. Member, tenurial difficulties and also natural calamities. Tenurial difficulty is the basic one. For providing credit and fertilisers, even the names of the tenants are not recorded. Steps are being taken by the Government in West Bengal. We have also conferred permanent tenancy rights on the farmerse when there was President's rule.

As far as credit is concerned, we are taking a number of steps in the eastern region.

SHRI B S MURTHY : Is the Minister aware that most of the medium and small scale cultivators are slowly becoming averse to the use of more and more chemical fertilisers and, if so, what is the reason ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : At least the reports in the Ministry do not indicate that the medium or the small farmers are becoming averse. Really, fertilisers in this country have become quite popular. The point is, less water is not available, credit is not available and the distribution arrangements are not satisfactory. These are the problems which we have come across.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या कृषि के विशेषज्ञों ने ऐसी राय दी है कि जहाँ जहाँ किसान को धानपासी की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है, वहाँ वहाँ वह खाद को इस्तेमाल करना फसल के लिए खतरनाक समझता है, क्योंकि खाद फसल को जीवन देने के बजाये उसको

खाने लगती है ? क्या मंत्रालय ने इस धोर कोई ध्यान दिया है कि यदि खाद को ठीक सुविधापूर्वक इस्तेमाल किया जाना है, तो किसान को आबपाशी की सुविधायें दी जायें, क्योंकि वे दोनों इन्टरलिक्ड हैं ?

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE : This is also engaging our attention. A very large demonstration programme has been taken up in consultation with the State Governments. We are seized of it.

Taking over of Assam Silimanite Factory by Bokaro Steel Plant

*247 **SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have taken place by Bokaro Steel Plant to take over the Assam Silimanite Factory which is in the private sector;

(b) whether Government are aware that the owners of the Assam Silimanite factory are facing prosecution for making false claims and the factory has incurred a liability of Rs. 60 Lakhs due to mismanagement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Bokaro Steel Limited has been examining the feasibility of taking over a Refractory Plant and, in this connection, have had discussions with Assam Silimanite Ltd. as well as some other units in the private sector.

(b) Government are aware of the liabilities of the Company and also the fact that the Registrar of Companies had filed a case against the company for certain violations of the Companies Act.

(c) There is yet no proposal before Government for purchase of the Company by Bokaro Steel Limited. If such a proposal is received, all relevant factors will be taken into considerations before taking a decision on it.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Sir, may I know whether the Assam Silimanite factory has a capacity to produce the specified quality and the required quantity of fire-bricks, as it is alleged that it never can produce such sophisticated fire-bricks of Russian specification as required by the Bokaro steel plant? On the other hand, the Asian Refractories, Bhandardihi, is a modern plant, and may I know whether the Government have enquired if it can be a better proposition to purchase the same instead of purchasing the Assam Silimanite factory which was originally purchased by the Wali Brothers at UPCC at Rs. 1.4 crores and now its value is going to be fixed, as is alleged, at Rs. 2 crores, an over estimation of the price of the factory? May I know whether this is correct or not ?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: The Assam Silimanite Refractory can produce the bricks that are required by Bokaro. It will require some remodelling and some extra expenditure will have to be incurred. It will take about two years to go into production. The other factory, the Asian Refractory, is also good. I quite agree with him that it could also serve the purpose. A committee is going in to all these aspects and we have an open mind. There are three refractories under consideration. They are examining the pros and cons of taking over one or more of these; that is under consideration. No firm decision has been taken so far.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Is the Minister aware of the fact that almost the entire investment of Assam Silimanite has come from the public exchequer either in the shape of loan or by some other method and the employer is misappropriating the money ? He is not making payment to

the workers regularly. For the last three or four months no payment has been made, for which an enquiry committee has been set up by the State Government. So, will it not be desirable to take over the factory immediately without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGLAM) : As my colleague, the Minister of State, has already mentioned, a committee has been appointed consisting of Mr. Appu Rao, Director, Hindustan Steel Limited, a representative of Bokaro Steel Limited, and the Senior Industrial Adviser in the ministry, Mr. Hari Bushan. We expect their report within this month itself. All the matters raised by the hon. members including my hon. friend there will be taken into consideration before coming to a final decision in the matter.

Industrial Peace in Public Undertakings

*248. **SHRI N. K. SINHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken to ensure an era of Industrial peace in the country with special reference to the working of public undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : The Settlement machinery envisaged under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, together with voluntary arrangements like the Code of Discipline, govern industrial relations in the public as well as private sector undertakings. The main effort is to minimise industrial disputes through the processes of preliminary discussions, informal mediation, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration, as necessary, under the existing statutory and voluntary arrangements; Government have also been holding discussions with the workers and employers' representatives with a view to evolving agreed measures for securing needed improvements in the industrial relations system.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : In view of the fact that 1970 was the worst year from this point of view, do Government propose to bring about some kind of structural changes in the organisation of trade unions and also in the management style and also provide for a permanent machinery to settle disputes and introduce some kind of educational and cultural revolution in the factories?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : So far as changes in the structure of the unions as well as the management of factories are concerned, discussions are being held with the representatives of employees and employers and we have not come to any concrete conclusion. Government are of the opinion that there must be some sort of a change in the structure of the management and workers must be made to feel that they are members of the management and they should share the responsibility of the management as well. But nothing has come out so far. It is under discussion. Regarding permanent machinery, the National Labour Commission is of the opinion that the system which has been in vogue is not of a very satisfactory nature. Therefore, a conference was held of employees and employers on 20, 21 and 22nd last month respectively. Some consensus has been reached on broad issues but no concrete proposals have come forward. Government have asked the employees to consult among themselves and put forward certain suggestions which may be considered by the Government.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : What are the terms of the agreement so far reached? Secondly, some kind of cultural and educational revolution on patristic lines has to be brought about inside the factory. What has the Government to say about that?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Government have a scheme for workers' education. Workers are collected from every undertaking and they are put under training. Then these workers go and take classes inside the undertaking. This process is going on. But we are not getting it

much co-operation from the management side as we want. We are looking into it and we will see what we can do in the matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योगों में ये जितने विवाद होते हैं उसके विभिन्न कारण होंगे लेकिन उन कारणों में मुख्य कारण यूनि-यन्स को मान्यता देने के प्रश्न को लेकर है, तो क्या आप मान्यता उसी यूनियन को देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं जो चुनाव के आधार पर मान्यता प्राप्त करे, चुनाव में जिसे बहुमत प्राप्त हो, उसी को आप मान्यता प्रदान करें, ऐसा आप करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : इस बारे में भिन्न-भिन्न रायें हैं। अभी 20 और 21 को एम्प्लॉय के यूनियन्स के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स की मीटिंग हुई थी और वहाँ पर दो मत प्रकट किए गए थे। एक तो यह था कि चुनाव करके मेजारिटी तय की जाय कि बहुमत किसका है और दूसरा यह था कि वेरिफिकेशन किया जाय। वेरिफिकेशन के बाद अगर यह मालूम हो कि किसका बहुमत है तो उसको मान्यता दी जाय। चूँकि कोई फैसला नहीं हो पाया था इसलिए गवर्नमेन्ट ने जो यूनियन्स के लीडर्स थे उनसे यह कहा कि आप तीन महीने के अन्दर आपस में तय करके एक फैसला दीजिए जिससे कि हम उस पर कार्यवाही कर सकें।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Does the hon. Minister agree that the man-days lost is not the criterion for maintaining industrial peace or settlement of industrial disputes?

SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA : So far as the man-days lost is concerned, there can be many factors responsible for it. We cannot blame the industrial disputes for the entire man-days lost.

श्री राजचन्द्र बिकल : मैं भावनीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अधिक नेताओं के साथ जो दिल्ली में बातचीत हुई उस में मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या थी ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यहाँ अधिक नेताओं से बातचीत हुई उसमें मुख्य बात एक तो मान्यता की थी कि मान्यता किस प्रकार दी जाय और एक यह थी कि बारगेनिंग एजेंट किस प्रकार से चुना जाय। जहाँ तक बारगेनिंग एजेंट की बात है सभी लोग सहमत हैं कि कम्पोजिट बारगेनिंग एजेंट होना चाहिए। जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन्स है जिनके पास मेजारिटी है वह माइनारिटी यूनियन्स के साथ में लेकर के एक अपनी कमेटी बनाए जो कि वहाँ मनेजमेन्ट से बारगेनिंग करें। इस बात पर सभी की सहमति हो गई है। एक मुख्य बात तो यही है। दूसरी बात जो मान्यता की है वह अभी तक तय नहीं हो पाई है लेकिन उम्मीद है वह भी तय हो जायेगी।

श्री सरजू पंडित : अभी रेलवे मंत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने तमाम रेलवे अधिकारियों को यह आदेश दिया था कि वह उन्हीं यूनियन्स के लोगों से बात करे जो मान्यता प्राप्त हों और बहुत सारी ऐसी यूनियन्स हैं जो फर्जी हैं जिनका कोई मेम्बरशिप नहीं है और जाली तौर पर उनको मान्यता दी गई है। यहाँ तक कि लोक सभा के सदस्यों का भी कोई रेप्रेजेन्टेशन रेलवे अधिकारी सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। तो क्या इस संबंध में आप रेलवे मंत्रालय से बात करेंगे कि कम से कम सीक सभा के सदस्य जिन केसेज को रेप्रेजेंट करते हैं तो उनको तो बुला करें ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जहाँ तक लोक सभा के सदस्यों की बात है, जो भी बात वे हमारे सामने लाते हैं उस के प्रति केवल लेबर मिनिस्टर ही नहीं, बल्कि सभी मिनिस्ट्रियां काफी ध्यान देती हैं।

जहाँ तक यूनियनों की मान्यता का प्रश्न है—मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों को पहले से ही यह सुविधा प्राप्त है लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि छोटी यूनियनों से भी फैक्टरी या अन्डरटेकिंग बन्द हो जाती है। मान लीजिए एक फैक्टरी में क्रेन चल रही है, उस में पचास, साठ आदमी काम करते हैं, उनकी जो यूनियन बनी हुई है यदि वह कामापरेंट न करे तो सारी फैक्टरी बन्द हो जाती है। इसलिए यह तय किया गया है कि आगे चल कर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि फैक्टरी की प्रोडक्शन बढ सके, उस की प्रोडक्टिविटी न गिरे, इस दृष्टि से यूनियनों के लीडर कोई ऐसा फार्मूला इवोल्व करे कि फैक्टरी में स्ट्राइक न हो और देश की प्रगति हो सके।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेसिक प्रॉब्लम यह है कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों के साथ ट्रेड यूनियनों के जो एग्जीमेट हो जाते हैं, उन पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता। इस प्रॉब्लम को दूर करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : अगर आप कोई स्पेसिफिक मामला हमारे सामने लाएंगे तो हम उसको जरूर देखेंगे। वैसे हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि जिस मामले पर सहमति हो जाती है या जो बात आपस में तय हो जाती है उस को जरूर करी आइड किया जाए।

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मीटिंग हुई थी उस में अधिकांश यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने कहा था कि मान्यता के लिए निर्णय चुनाव के माध्यम से होना चाहिये यानि यूनियन को मान्यता चुनाव के आधार पर दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो इन्होंने सजेशन दी है। अभी तो इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही है।

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता था कि किन किन यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने बात कही थी ?

MR SPEAKER You did not ask a question, that was a suggestion. Ask in the shape of a question, then, the question can be replied to. If you give the suggestion, what can he say ? You should read the rules for asking questions. It should not give suggestions,

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने क्वेश्चन पूछा है। उस बैठक में जो प्रतिनिधि थे उन्होंने कहा था कि डाइरेक्ट मान्यता नहीं देनी चाहिए। मान्यता देने के लिए चुनाव कराना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन लोगों ने ऐसा कहा था ?

SHRI A P SHARMA Sir, I rise on a point of order,

MR SPEAKER I have not allowed it.

SHRI A P SHARMA I am only seeking a clarification from the hon Minister that if the answer given by him varies from the fact stated there. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER I have not allowed you.

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार गलत तरीके से मान्यता देने के

कास्टा नागदा में सोबीकांड हुआ, तीन बाइसी मारे गये और अभी भी वहां पर औद्योगिक अस्थिरता का खतरा बना हुआ है। सरकार मनमाने ढंग से रिकोगनीशन देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मीटिंग में किन किन प्रतिनिधियों ने मान्यता देने के लिए चुनाव करवाने का सुझाव दिया।

श्री बामोदर पण्डे : कोड आफ डिस्टिपलिन में प्रोवीजन है कि प्रीवेसेज निफ्टाने के लिए वालेंटरी आर्गनाइजेशन मंजूर की जाए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी उसी तरफ चल पड़े।

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : It is in relation to this question. It mainly referring to public sector undertakings and that too concerning industrial relations. So, I want to know whether the public sector undertakings invariably do not accept the code of discipline and the method for eliminating the grievances of workmen by not accepting arbitration immediately even—after conciliation and mutual discussion.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : What the hon. Member is suggesting is not correct because there is a definite procedure to look into the grievances. First of all, the Supervisor is there to look into it; then there is a committee to look into it and there is the Head of the Factory to look into it. There is also a joint works committee which goes into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : My question was very specific, whether public sector undertakings are invariably refusing
(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : He has not replied to my question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In view of the fact, as the Minister has stated, that three months time has been given to the central trade union organisations to arrive at an agreed consensus on the question of collective bargaining, may I know whether the Government of India has considered taking steps to see that this effort to reach a consensus is not vitiated by the fact that in the meantime certain State Governments, particularly, the Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, have already brought forward Bills covering the same sphere and have taken certain positions and that the Government will see that those Bills are not given approval or consent until time is given to reach a consensus?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That is a suggestion.

Bokaro Steel Plant

*249. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant will be completed by 1973; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). According to the present schedule construction of the entire first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant is to be completed by March, 1973. All efforts are being made to adhere to this schedule.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : It is refreshing to hear the hon. Minister that they are trying to complete the entire first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant by 1973. I would like to know what are the reasons for this optimism, whether they have overcome all the difficulties in regard to machinery and

all that, whether machinery is arriving in time and also whether they have overcome labour troubles. What are the reasons for this optimistic reply?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) So far as the construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant is concerned, the position has substantially improved. That is the basis for our statement that we expect that we should be able to keep up the revised schedule, that is, the schedule as revised in the middle of 1969.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR My question was, what are the reasons for this optimistic reply. Have you overcome all the difficulties?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM We have overcome difficulties.

That is why we are optimistic about keeping up to the schedule.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR I would like to know whether it is not a fact that because of the delay in completion of the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant, the public exchequer is losing money and, if so, what is the amount that our exchequer is losing on account of the delay?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM Our assessment is that we lose about Rs. 25 lakhs for every month's delay. That is why we are naturally anxious that there should be no further delay and we should keep up to the schedule.

Fall in Target of Wheat Procurement

*250 **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether wheat procurement during the current marketing season (1971-72) is likely to fall short of the four million

tonnes target due to inadequate arrangements in respect of movement and storage of foodgrains, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure speedy movement and proper storage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) No Sir, Although there had been some initial difficulties in the movement and storage of wheat, it is expected that the target of four million tonnes will be achieved.

(b) In addition to the normal movement of foodgrains, contingency plans have already been framed for movement of additional quantities of wheat by rail and road. The Food Corporation of India, besides arranging for additional hired godowns, is taking emergent measures including construction of plinths for temporary storage of wheat.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA The hon. Minister has stated that every arrangement had been made to complete the target of procurement of wheat. But the Minister of Agriculture of the State of Punjab has recently made a statement. He said that due to lack of wagons availability the wheat movement is very slow. He feared that they would not be able to reach the procurement targets. He had also said that due to the non-availability or inadequacy of the storage facilities there wheat in Punjab is spoiled, is getting spoiled and rotten during the rainy season. Therefore, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this: What measures have they taken with regard to the fears expressed by the Minister in the State of Punjab?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE I have read the statement of hon. Minister of Punjab. I have had a talk with him. In consultation with the

Punjab Government we have worked out a plan of movement. We have worked out an elaborate plan of procurement, storage and movement. In the month of June we propose to move out of Punjab and Haryana 6.2 lakh tonnes of wheat. For the rest of the wheat, we have, in consultation with the procurement agencies, made arrangements for local storage.

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have made a fool-proof arrangement, because, the Minister in Punjab had said it very clearly that during the rainy season, particularly by the end of June he feared that several lakhs tonnes of wheat are likely to get perished in rain because there are no protection arrangements and storage facilities. He also said that no wagons are available. I do not know what actual measures have been taken by the Government. I would like to know from the Government about those measures.

MR. SPEAKER Thank you very much for taking interest in Punjab.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE About the wagons, I may say there had been some difficulties because of the problems of the return of wagons from the eastern region. But the Railways are giving their maximum possible help and cooperation and therefore, as I said, a very ambitious plan of moving about 6.2 lakhs tonnes of wheat out of Punjab and Haryana has been taken in hand and this will be moved out in the month of June. Up to Monday last almost 2.4 millions tonnes of wheat had been procured. We have been procuring at the rate of about one lakh tons of wheat per day. So, we are trying to cope with the situation.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, याल के लाने ले जाने और भंडार की उचित व्यवस्था न करने से किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो गया है, एक्सेन्टों को

पेमेंट न मिलने से घुससान हो गया है और साथ ही वर्षा में भीग जाने से सरकार को नुकसान हो गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों और कमचारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की है जोकि इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE The officers of the FCI have been instructed to take stringent measures against such cases. For instance in UP there were some difficulties because the market arrivals were 4 to 5 times more than previous year. The market arrivals were 400 per cent or 500 per cent of what was originally estimated by the State Government or the FCI. But now, I may say the situation has improved and we are attending to this problem.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह दिक्कत आई है कि बोरो को स्टोर करने के लिए गोदाम नहीं है और किसान अपने माल का पैसा भी नहीं पा रहे हैं, किसानों की गाड़ियाँ गोदामों में वापिस जा रही हैं, कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज कहती हैं कि वे पैसा नहीं पा रही हैं इसलिए वे खरीद नहीं सकती हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : Punjab and Haryana Procurement is going on well. In UP there are some problems relating to serving district magistrates and local authorities. We have made certain arrangements. If there are any disputes the district magistrates would be taking final decision. The Food Corporation staff would be implementing those decisions.

श्री शिव कुमार शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से अन्न लाने से

जानें के लिए जिन डिब्बों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, प्रायः उनको ठकने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है जिसके कारण बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गेहूँ मींग जाता है और फिर उसके लिए किसी को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जाता है। क्या इस समय सरकार की ओर से यह मावधानी बरती जा रही है कि ऐसे डिब्बों में गेहूँ लाया जाये जिनमें उसकी भिगने से बचाया जा सके? क्या इस प्रकार के आदेश दे दिये गए हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHB P SHINDE There has not been much damage after the wheat is received in the mandis or in wagons. The damage has been considerable in the farms where it was harvested and lying in the open.

श्री आन सिंह जीरा स्पीयर साहब, इस देश में पत्राब सबम वडा सूबा है जहाँ से कि सरकार को गेहूँ प्रोक्कार करना है लेकिन अगर आप स्टेशनो पर जाकर देखिए तो हजारो गहूँ के बोरे खराब हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार दूसरी जगहो से डिब्बे मंगा कर स्पेशल ट्रेन्स चलायेगी ताकि गेहूँ का बहा से उठा लिया जाए और इस नुकसान को बचाया जा सक।

SHRI ANNASAHB P SHINDE Special trains are also being run from Punjab and Haryana and as for the wheat lying in the station yards, there are instructions that it should be properly covered with tarpaulins etc.

Wanchoo Working Group's Report on Pricing of Aluminium

*251 **SHRI D D DESAI** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the time by which Government would publish Wanchoo Working Group Report on pricing of aluminium,

(b) whether its recommendations will be implemented without any delay, and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure adequate and generous production of electrolytic grade aluminium and its distribution to priority industries to meet plan targets of electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAFI NAWAZ KHAN)

(a) and (b) The recommendations made by the Working Group on Aluminium constituted to function under the Chairman Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on these recommendations have been announced in Government Resolution No 5 (118) Met 1/70 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 24.5.1971. A copy of the Resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library] See No. L1 29371]

The Report of the Working Group was meant to be for official use only to enable the Government to fix the selling prices of aluminium and some of its products. However, as some requests from the aluminium producers and others for copies of the Report have been received, the question of making copies available to them is under consideration of Government.

(c) The current demand of aluminium is estimated at 2,05,000 tonnes which is likely to go up to 2,74,000 tonnes by 1973-74. The present installed capacity for production of aluminium in the country is 1,68,850 tonnes per annum and it is proposed to set up additional capacity of 2,61,000 tonnes per annum (1,50,000 tonnes in the public sector and 1,11,000 tonnes in the private sector) during the Fourth Plan period. Thus by the end of the Fourth Plan or early in the Fifth Plan the installed capacity would go up to 4,29,850 tonnes which would not only result in self sufficiency in aluminium but may also enable export of about 50,000 tonnes of aluminium per annum.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : May I know the average requirements of EC grade aluminium which is principally used for electric transmission lines electric cables and electrical machinery has been about 50 percent, and each time an industrial licence is issued, it is made clear that 50 per cent of the capacity be used for manufacture of EC grade. May I know whether Government have taken any steps to see that the producers adhere to 50 per cent production and effect deliveries on a weekly or monthly basis on the basis of industrial licence and the Government policy of producing 50 per cent of aluminium in the EC grade?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : Yes, Government are keeping a very keen eye on it.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I may inform you, Sir, that the Government have failed miserably, and the electrification programmes are seriously affected. Anyway, let me now ask my second supplementary question. The imported aluminium, which is about 25,000 to 30,000 tonnes, has been channelised through the MMTC. Would Government accept the recommendations of the Wanchou Commission on pricing to be applicable to MMTC imports or would the MMTC be allowed to demand extortionate prices as they have done in recent months?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : No extortion would be permitted and the imported aluminium would be distributed on a *pro-rata* basis to all consumers.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन 71-72 में प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को कितने लाइसेंस देने की योजना है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : योजना नहीं है या इरादा नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब कुछ ही है ।
माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

Strikes in Units of Hindustan Steel Limited and Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*252. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of man-days lost during 1970-71 in the three units of the Hindustan Steel Limited and the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi on account of strikes, lock-outs etc.

(b) the loss of production thereby,

(c) the extent of losses due to damage to the plants by worker's violent activities, and

(d) the steps taken to streamline the management-workers relations and to enforce discipline to get better working results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) The number of man-days lost during 1970-71 on account of labour troubles including strikes, lock-out etc. in the three plants of Hindustan Steel Limited and in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi were as under :—

Hindustan Steel Limited Plants	2,57,010
Heavy Engg Corporation	11,536

(b) On account of the man-days lost referred to in (a) above, production, of the value indicated below, was lost :

Hindustan Steel Limited

Plants: Rs. 23.20 crores

Heavy Engg Corpora-
tion

Rs 87,094

(c) During violent demonstration by some workers of the Steel Melting Shop in Durgapur Steel Plant on 26-9-70, some doors and windows of the Steel Melting Shop and adjacent buildings were broken, office records burnt and some typewriters damaged.

At Rourkela, Bhilai and in the Heavy Engg Corporation Ranchi the loss was nil.

(d) The policy of the Management has been to follow and implement the requirements of the various labour laws and to resolve industrial disputes by mutual discussions as far as possible. To ensure better understanding of the points of view of the employees, periodic discussions are held with them with a view to ensuring better results by co-operative effort and good team work.

SHRI S R DAMANI According to the statement, the loss in production due to the loss of 2,57,010 man-days is Rs 23.20 crores. Recently there has been a wage settlement under which the workers are going to get Rs 15 crores per annum. After this, has the position and efficiency improved? If not, what are the reasons therefore, and what action the hon. Minister is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) The position has improved in so far as the Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants are concerned. As for Durgapur, it has had improvement for some time. But recently, there has been some deterioration. Government are taking steps by further discussions with the unions and the management, particularly for the better functioning of the joint wage negotiating committee and also by improving the communication with the unions at the plant level, and we hope we will be able to see

that a further improvement in the situation is effected.

SHRI S R DAMANI I also read in the papers today that in Durgapur there will again be a strike. What improvements have been made in the management, as it was not because of the fault of workers but of faulty management that the production losses are there?

SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM We have not stated that whatever losses that have been suffered in these steel plants have been solely due to these strikes and so on. We know there have been certain weaknesses in the management, but we have taken steps to improve managerial control, particularly in the fields of maintenance, proper planning and production.

Programme for scientific storage and Warehousing facilities by Central Warehousing Corporation

*253 **SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to launch a crash programme to promote scientific storage and bringing Warehousing facilities to the largest number of farmers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Central and State Warehousing Corporations are considering a proposal to maximise the utilisation of their scientific storage facilities by farmers. A scheme for establishing warehouses in the regulated markets and linking them with the farm and community level storage by providing transport facilities is being worked out by a Committee consisting of the representatives of the

Central and the State Warehousing Corporations.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM
Have Government approached the World Bank for financial assistance for increasing warehousing facilities? If so, has any help been offered in this respect?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE . I
require notice

दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों को हुआ लाभ और हानि

*255. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों को 1969-70 से अब तक कितना लाभ हुआ और कितना घाटा हुआ,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों को कुल कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया, और

(ग) दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों के कार्य-करण में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया): (क) 30 जून, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाले सहकारी वर्ष में कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर लि० (सुपर बाजार), नई दिल्ली को लगभग 19 लाख रु० की हानि होने का अनुमान है। सही राशि का पता इसके लेखाधो की लेखा-परीक्षा पूरी होने के बाद चलेगा, जो कि इस समय की जा रही है। वर्ष 1970-71 की स्थिति का पता जून, 1971 में सहकारी वर्ष के समाप्त होने

और उस वर्ष के लेखाधो को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने तथा लेखा परीक्षा किए जाने के उपरान्त चलेगा।

(ख) 1966 में इसके प्रारम्भ से लेकर सरकार ने 72.97 लाख रु० की धनराशि के ऋण दिए हैं, जिसमें से सुपर बाजार ने 12.26 लाख रु० की धनराशि सरकार को वापिस की है।

(ग) सुपर बाजार के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इनकी व्यवस्था है—किफायत के उपाय अपनाएँ, जिसमें स्थापना लागत में कमी करना भी शामिल है, परिचालन तथा लेखा प्रक्रियाओं को सरल तथा कारगर बनाना, बिजली को बढ़ावा देना और विज्ञापनो तथा अन्य खर्चों से आय में वृद्धि करना। हाल ही में 65 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है, ताकि सुपर बाजार अपनी देयता को समाप्त कर सकें नया माल खरीद सकें और कार्यरत पूँजी के लिए बैंक ऋण प्राप्त करने हेतु उपात रख सकें।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने यह जो सुपर बाजार खोला है वह जनता को चीजे अच्छी मिलें और साथ ही सस्ते दामों पर मिले इन दो बातों को ध्यान में रखकर खोला है। अभी जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया उस में घाटा होने का अनुमान है और जो लौट हुआ वह तो उन्होंने बता ही दिया है। A Super Bazar is not expected to incur Support losses जब शासन इसे चलाता है तो उस में भले ही कोई मुनाफा हो या न हो लेकिन यह तो वह चाहता ही है कि जनता को नो प्रॉफिट नो लॉस बेसिस पर अच्छी और सस्ती चीजे मिलें। शासन ने वह जो 72

लाख रुपये का ऐडवांस सुपर बाज़ार को अब तक दिया है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार जब शासन को आभास हो गया था कि सुपर बाज़ार को लौस आने की सम्भावना है तो उस के बाद उन को यह ऐडवांस किस आधार पर दिया जाता है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि सुपर बाज़ार केवल इसलिये नहीं खोले गये थे कि वस्तुओं के दाम सस्ते रखें बल्कि उन्हें खोलने का उद्देश्य यह था कि वस्तुओं की कीमतें स्थिर रख सकें । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं सुपर बाज़ार की स्थापना उस समय की गई थी जिस समय रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ था और देश के अन्दर कीमतें बढ़ने का अनुमान था तो सरकार ने सुपर बाज़ार खोल कर जनता को उनकी आवश्यकता की चीजें मुनासिब मूल्य पर देने का प्रयत्न किया । अब निश्चित रूप में इसमें कुछ हमारी हानि हुई है । उसके कारण मैं इस सदन में बतला चुका हूँ लेकिन अब इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि पिछले अनुभव के आधार पर जो हम को नुकसान हुआ है उसको हम पूरा कर सकें और आगे से इस काम को ठीक तरीके से चला सकें और जनता को सही कीमत पर सुविधा के साथ उस की आवश्यकता की तमाम वस्तुएँ सुलभ कर सकें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सुपर बाज़ार में जितनी माल आदि की बिक्री होनी चाहिये वह उस मात्रा में नहीं होती है और क्या पर्याप्त बिक्री न होने का कारण सुपर बाज़ार के कर्मचारियों का वहाँ पर आने वाले खरीददारों के साथ व्यवहार है ? उचित यह है कि सुपर बाज़ार के कर्मचारी

लोग आने वाले कस्टमर्स के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार रखें ताकि वे दुबारा सुपर बाज़ार खरीददारी करने के लिए आने की रुचि रखें ।

मैं बहुत मर्तवा अपने सुपर बाज़ार में गया हूँ और मैंने विदेशों के भी सुपर बाज़ार देखे हैं और वहाँ के डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर्स देखे हैं । अभी मुझे अपने सुपर बाज़ार को जहाँ मशीन से रस निकाल कर पिलाने का प्रबन्ध है उस व्यवस्था को देख कर बड़ी शर्म लगी । वहाँ जो रस पीने की जगह है वह गन्दी है और जिस मशीन से रस निकालते हैं वह मशीन भी गन्दी है और वहाँ का वातावरण ऐसा है कि एक बार जाकर दुबारा फिर आदमी वहाँ रस पीने के लिए नहीं जाना चाहेगा । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि यह अपना बाज़ार अर्थात् सुपर बाज़ार में क्या वैसी अनुकूल स्थिति और वातावरण लायेंगे और वहाँ के कर्मचारियों में कस्टमर्स के प्रति उचित व्यवहार करने की भावना लायेंगे ताकि यह सुपर बाज़ार कामयाब हो सके ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : माननीय सदस्य ने सुपर बाज़ार को जनता में कामयाब बनाने के लिए जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर पहले से विचार किया जा रहा है और सभी आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the creation of Super Bazaars and Apna Bazaars in Delhi has forced the private shop-owners to keep the prices within reasonable limits, if so, whether more Super Bazaars will be established in various areas, because this is giving a fillip to the consumers that they can buy things at a reasonable rate ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुपर बाज़ार में तो घाटा होने की बात बतलाई है और माननीय

सदस्य और अधिक संख्या में सुपर बाजार खोलने का सुझाव दे रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : घाटा होने दीजिये वह तो ठीक हो जायेगा। थोड़ा बहुत घाटा वह तो ठीक हो जायेगा।

I want to know whether more Bazaars will be opened so that there may be more sales which will mean less cost and naturally less loss.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे। उनके घाटे का जवाब दीजिये।

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : Yes, I agree with the proposal. We have opened some more branches in New Delhi and Delhi areas. Apart from the Super Bazaar in Connaught Circus, there is one in INA, another in Patel Nagar and one in Irwin Hospital. Recently one has been started in Willingdon Hospital.

श्री टी० सोहनलाल : जंसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, और मैं समझता हूँ, जिन लोगों को सुपर बाजार से फायदा होना चाहिये था, उनको उसका फायदा नहीं होता। अगर जगह जगह पर छोटे छोटे सुपर बाजार खोले जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : हम तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुपर बाजार खोलना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह कोम्पायरेटिव सोसायटीज को दिए जाते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोम्पायरेटिव सोसायटी बनवा लें तो सरकार जरूर सहायता करेगी।

Import of Byelarus Tractors.

*256. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to import tractors which have an approved manufacturing programme and which have been tested at Budni;

(b) whether Byelarus tractors have been imported in the country without fulfilling the above mentioned conditions; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Government of India have allowed import of such make/makes of tractors (i) as have a manufacturing programme approved by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade and/or the manufacture of which is likely to be established in the country in the foreseeable future and (ii) which had either been tested at Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni and found satisfactory or alternatively which had been imported in the past and about which we have had sufficient experience as to their satisfactory performance under Indian conditions. Byelarus tractors were imported in large numbers in the past and their performance was found satisfactory. A programme for the manufacture of Byelarus tractors was also under consideration of Government at the time the import was recommended. In the circumstances, the import of Byelarus tractors was agreed to against the requirements for 1969-70.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether permission was given to the particular company to import these tractors and tractor parts without taking into consideration the utility of these tractors in our country ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE
There are two criteria which we apply while examining imports, Budni test firstly, and alternatively if the tractor has been used in the country and found to be suitable to our conditions, licences are given to import tractors on these criteria provided there is demand for these tractors.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये
लौह अयस्क की खान

*242. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी .
श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने ने सुझाव दिया है कि उसकी अपनी लौह अयस्क की खाने होनी चाहिए, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एम० मोहन कुमारमंगलम्) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है।

Scheme of the Unemployment Insurance for Retrenched Colliery Workers

*244 **SHRI ROBIN SEN** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme of unemployment insurance for retrenched colliery workers,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) the time by which the scheme is going to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) The National Commission on Labour has recommended *inter-alia* enhancement of the rate of Provident Fund contribution from 8 per cent to 10 per cent of pay and suggested that the additional contribution may be used, with marginal adjustment, to finance new benefits including unemployment insurance. The question of introducing a Scheme of Unemployment Insurance will be considered after a decision is taken on the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour.

पूर्व जर्मनी की सरकार के साथ भारत में प्रयोग किये जा रहे ट्रैक्टरों के संबंध में क्या करार

245. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्व जर्मनी के साथ उनके भारत में प्रयोग किए जा रहे ट्रैक्टरों के बारे में एक नया करार किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। फिर भी, भारतीय व्यापार निगम ने आर० एस०-09

ट्रैक्टरों के सम्बन्ध में 21-2-1971 को पूर्वी जर्मनी के सम्भरणकर्ताओं के साथ एक नयाचार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। एक प्रति सलग्न है।

नयाचार

आशोधित आर० एस० - 09 ट्रैक्टरों को वापिस लेने और परस्पर स्वीकृत निर्णय तक पहुँचने के लिये पूर्वी जर्मनी के प्रति-निविमण्डल के साथ उनके पत्र दिनांक 24 दिसम्बर, 1970 और 12 फरवरी, 1971 में निहित प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने हेतु एक बैठक आमन्त्रित की गई।

दोनों ओर से लम्बी बातचीत और विचार विमर्श के बाद जिन बातों पर सह-मति हुई वे निम्न प्रकार हैं —

1. नयाचार पर हस्ताक्षर किये जाने की तारीख तक आशोधित ट्रैक्टरों को वापिस लिया जायेगा। इस तारीख के बाद आशोधित किये गये ट्रैक्टरों को किसानों को दे दिया जायेगा और उन्हें 2-3 महीने तक इन ट्रैक्टरों को प्रयोग में लाने का एक अवसर दिया जायेगा। यदि ये ट्रैक्टर उपयुक्त नहीं पाये गये तो इन्हें भी आपस में तय की गई शर्तों के अनुसार वापिस ले लिया जायेगा।

2. इन ट्रैक्टरों को 8 प्रतिशत मूल्य-ह्रास काट कर बम्बई की वन्दरगाह पर आई लागत तथा किराये के आधार पर वापिस ले लिया जायेगा।

3. एक तकनीकी समिति बनाई जाएगी जिसमें पूर्वी जर्मनी के सप्लायरों तथा विनिर्माताओं, खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों के

प्रतिनिधि होंगे। वे उन उपकरणों और/या आनुषंगिक उपकरणों की समस्त कमियों के तकनीकी पक्षों और मूल्य पर विचार करेंगे और केवल उपकरण के मूल कीमतों के आधार पर लागत तथा भाड़े मूल्य में से मूल्यह्रास घटा दिया जायेगा। यदि तीव्रगति से चलने वाले पुर्जों, जो ट्रैक्टरों के साथ दिये गये थे, किसानों द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जा चुके हों तो उनको लौटाए जाने के प्रश्न पर जोर नहीं दिया जायेगा। उपमाधनो और अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की समस्याओं पर पूर्वी जर्मनी सप्लायरों और कृषि उद्योग निगमों के प्रतिनिधियों के मध्य विचार किया जाएगा। किन्तु 1200- ६० से अधिक मूल्य के मामले तकनीकी समिति को सौंपे जायेंगे।

4. इस नयाचार पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद कृषि उद्योग निगम वापिस लिए जाने वाले ट्रैक्टरों के सम्बन्ध में मैसत्र ट्रासपोट मैसचीन को तीन महीनों के अन्दर ट्रैक्टरों के मोटर नम्बर, चैंसीस नम्बर, जिले तथा राज्य का नाम जिसमें ट्रैक्टर चलाया जा रहा था, सशोधनों की तारीख, गारन्टी की अवधि में कृषि निगमों द्वारा तीन बार की गई निशुल्क सेवाएँ की तारीखें लिखकर भेजेगें।

5. ट्रैक्टर वापिस करने से पहले, सम्बन्धित कृषि उद्योग निगम यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि उनके पास वापिस किए गए ट्रैक्टर का स्पष्ट अधिकार और स्वामित्व है।

6. पूर्वी जर्मनी सप्लायर प्रत्येक राज्य में एक या दो एकत्रण केन्द्र नामजद करेंगे। सम्बन्धित कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा ट्रैक्टर एकत्रण केन्द्रों को सौंप दिये जायेंगे और खर्च उनके द्वारा ही वहन किया जाएगा।

उसके बाद यदि कोई भी खर्च हुआ तो वह पूर्वी जर्मनी के सप्लायरो द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। क्षतिग्रस्त ट्रैक्टरों को वापिस नहीं लिया जाएगा। विवाद उठने पर मामले को तकनीकी समिति को सौंप दिया जाएगा।

7. भारत में पूर्वी जर्मनी सप्लायरो की वितरण/विक्रय संस्थाओं के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से आर० एस० -09 ट्रैक्टरों की पुनः बिक्री की अनुमति देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी बशर्ते निम्नलिखित शर्तें पूरी की जायें -

- (1) वितरण/विक्रय संस्था के नाम के बारे में राज्य व्यापार निगम / खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय से पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त की जाएगी।
- (11) ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुये अपेक्षित मूल्य के प्रति-रिक्त पुर्जों को आयात करने में पूर्वी जर्मनी के सप्लायरो की सहायता की जाएगी।

8. ट्रैक्टर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बुदनी से जहाँ पर ट्रैक्टर पहले ही परीक्षाधीन है परीक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद बेचे जाने वाले ट्रैक्टरों के सम्बन्ध में, ट्रैक्टर विनिर्माताओं के प्रतिनिधियों और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के निदेशक की आपसी सहमति के अनुसार आर० एस० -09 ट्रैक्टर में और आगे परिवर्तन किये जा सकेंगे।

कृते राज्य व्यापार निगम

हस्ताक्षर-मेजर जनरल एस० पी०
बोहरा

21-2-71

कृते ट्रांसपोर्ट ट्रैक्टरों वकं
मैसजीन वॉलिन स्कॉर्नवक
ह० कोबतजयक ह० कोहल

Procurement Price and Issue Rates of Wheat

*254 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the procurement prices of different varieties of wheat,

(b) if so, the rates fixed and how they compare with the previous rates,

(c) while fixing the rates whether Government have taken into account the differing views expressed by the Chief Ministers of both producing and consuming States and cost of production, and

(d) whether increase, if any, in the procurement prices will also affect the issue rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It has been decided to continue last year's price in respect of all varieties of wheat except indigenous red. Only small quantities of this variety are produced and procured in some of the States. These prices have been fixed by State Governments in consultation with the Central Government, as per last year's practice and are at the same level as last year.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Review of Success of Green Revolution

*257 SHRI R. S. PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reviewed the success of the Green Revolution in the country and if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether Government have taken some further steps to step up Green Revolution in the country in future and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the special facilities provided to the farmers under this programme to help them proper exploitation of their lands and to increase the production therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) Government have no specific programme called "Green Revolution" as such. The success of the New Agricultural Strategy, launched from Kharif, 1966, has often been described as "Green Revolution" by many Foreign and Indian observers.

The High-Yielding varieties and Multiple Cropping programmes constitute the two major planks of the New Strategy, which have made this "break-through" possible. The progress under these programmes is reviewed by the Government from time to time. The general finding is that taking the country as a whole and taking all crops together, the progress made is satisfactory.

(b) Besides bringing larger areas under the High-Yielding Varieties and Multiple Cropping Programmes, the other steps taken include intensification of research, extension and farmers' training programmes; intensive development of irrigation; particularly ground-water resources; surveillance of pests and diseases and well organised plant protection operations, etc.

(c) The participating farmers are assured of required inputs *viz.* seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and credit. They are also provided training in the latest methods and techniques of raising high-yielding variety crops; efficient use of inputs, particularly fertilisers and better water management. Besides, effective and purposeful demonstrations are organised

on farmers' fields alongwith National Demonstrations.

Setting up of Steel Plant in Kerala

*258. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision on setting up of a steel plant in Kerala would be taken after knowing the extent and quality of the ore deposits in Kozhikode;

(b) if so, the findings of the geological survey; and

(c) the steps taken to set up a Steel Plant in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India are yet to complete the investigations on the Kozhikode iron ore deposits. A view can be taken on any investment proposal only after the investigations have been completed.

Help by Indian Red Cross Society to East Pak. Refugees

*259. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the aid or help given by the Indian Red Cross Society to the refugees who came from East Bengal to India during the period January, 1971 to May, 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Indian Red Cross Society have informed that their headquarters have so far allocated supplies worth about rupees eight lakhs eighty thousand to their State branches for providing relief to East Bengal refugees. A statement showing the details of allocation is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Indian Red Cross Society

Supplies allocated by headquarters to various State Branches for East Bengal refugee relief

	<i>Assam</i>	<i>Tripura</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>
1 Milkpowder	22,500 kgs	10,200 kgs	15,800 kgs
2 Baby milkpowder	516 kgs	276 kgs	312 kgs.
3 Ovomaltine	300 kgs	—	—
4 Clothes, cotton/woollen	3,500	8,600	6,500
5 Woollen pullovers	6,770	1,690	—
6 Sarees and dhoties, cotton	—	1,115	5,250
7 Blankets, woollen	200	160	—
8 Khes, cotton	300	1,200	—
9 Footwears, pairs	—	200	—
10 Penicillin, vials	1,000	915	11,715
11 Serums/vaccine, amp	—	—	3,436
12 Medicaments, assorted, tabs-/ tubes/vials/capsules etc	122,000	20,400	150,000
13 Vitamins and Medicaments	—	129 cartons	—
14 Dressings, rolls	—	2,400	—
15 Cotton wool, surgical	—	200 pkts	1,008 pkts
16 Tents	100	100	45
Approximate value Rs	2,23,450	5,12,275	1,44,750

World Bank Loan for special Land Development Scheme in Tamil Nadu

*260 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state -

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to extend a loan of Rs 33 26 crores for special land development schemes in Tamil Nadu,

(b) if so, whether the representatives of the State, Central Government and the

Agricultural Refinance Corporation have visited Washington to finalise the terms and conditions, and

(c) When the work is likely to start on the Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) On the basis of the negotiations held with the World Bank from 25th April to 3rd May, 1971, the I D A have agreed

to lend the equivalent of \$ 35 million (Rs. 26.25 crores) for the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Credit Project. A statement regarding the details of the project is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Indian Team for negotiation consisted of the representatives of the Government of India, State Government of Tamil Nadu and Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(c) This will be known only after the agreement is signed.

Statement

The project is a two and a half year programme to finance farmer's investments in minor irrigation, land levelling, land drainage and improvement and farm mechanisation through Primary Banks and Participating Commercial Banks. It relates to some talukas of Thanjavur (North) district, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot district for 7000 filter points, 3,800 shallow tubewells, 700 medium tubewells and 4000 electric pumpsets. Dugwell development has to take place in districts of Chingleput, Dharmapuri, North Arcot and Salem. The total investment for the new dugwells and improvement and energising of existing dugwells is not to exceed Rs. 125 million. The other component of the Projects is the import of about 1500 tractors and their initial spare parts in amount equal to 16 per cent of the G. I. F. cost of tractors.

Category wise allocation of items to be financed out of the proceeds of the I.D.A. credit is given below:-

Category	Amount in dollars in million
(i) Loans for minor irrigation	22.70
(ii) Loans for land levelling	1.50
(iii) Loans for drainage	0.60

(iv) Tractors and initial spare parts	5.00
(v) Wall drilling equipment and earth moving machinery	2.70
(vi) Consultancy Services (Ground-water Directorate Aerial Survey)	2.50
	<hr/> 35.00/
Total	<hr/> Rs. 26.25 Crores

The project is part of a lending programme for agricultural development in Tamil Nadu.

The project is likely to be signed in the first week of June.

American aid to East Pak. Refugees

*261 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any consultation has taken place between India and the United States over the American aid to refugees from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the assistance expected from the United States in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Government of India have approached various foreign Governments including that of the United States of America for aid for providing that relief to East Bengal refugees.

(b) The United States Government have so far pledged \$ 2.5 million for this purpose.

Issues Discussed at Chief Ministers' Conference Held at New Delhi

***262 SHRI BISHWA NATH JHUNJHUNWALA** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in April, 1971, the difficulties about the transportation of foodgrains from the producing States to the receiving States were discussed, and

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the steps taken to resolve the transport difficulties particularly after harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Surplus States expressed concern over the difficulties faced by them in movement of grain procured. A statement indicating the steps taken for speeding up transportation of foodgrains is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to speed up the transportation of foodgrains -

- (i) Movement to West Bengal and Assam is being maximised to the extent possible
- (ii) In order to give additional outlet for despatches from Punjab and Haryana, a contingency plan was formulated for transporting wheat all the way from Punjab and Haryana to the 3 Southern States. This contingency plan is already in operation from May 1971.
- (iii) Additional storage accommodation is being obtained in Gujarat and Maharashtra States so that despatches to these two States could be increased.

(iv) Arrangements are being made to obtain additional storage accommodation in Rajasthan so that wheat from Punjab and Haryana can be accommodated in addition to heavy internal procurement

(v) Despatches of wheat by road from various mandis of Haryana to Delhi is being increased by obtaining additional storage accommodation in and around Delhi

The position is being constantly reviewed

Estimate of Inland Fisheries Potential

***263 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the estimated potential of inland fisheries in India and

(b) whether it is fully being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P SHINDE) (a) The potential of inland fisheries in India has been estimated to be about 4 million tonnes annually. The estimate of potential of 4 million tonnes has been worked out with reference to the entire cultivable water area in the country, including areas requiring reclamation for fish culture, and on the assumption that technological advances in fish culture methods will be extensively applied so as to secure substantially higher yields than are being obtained at present.

(b) No, Sir

The production of fish from inland water areas in 1970 was 0.7 million tonnes.

Check on rise in price of foodgrains, Oil and other Edibles

***264 SHRI S C SAMANTA** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the reasons that the prices of food-grains, oil and other edibles remain more than the prices fixed by Government; and

(b) the steps, if any, being taken or are likely to be taken to see that the shopkeepers do not charge more than the reasonable margin of profit on such commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Prices of foodgrains, oil and other edibles are not fixed by the Government except in case of Vanaspati and or rice in two or three States.

(b) Government are keeping a constant watch on the prices. In case of commodities like foodgrains, sugar, vanaspati etc., action is taken to arrange for additional supplies through public/open market channels in order to control prices. The State Government will also utilise the powers available to them under the Essential Commodities Act to check undue profiteering by traders in respect of essential commodities.

**Steel for Travancore Titanium Factory,
Kerala**

*265. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to supply necessary quantity of Steel for the expansion of Travancore Titanium Factory in Kerala; and

(b) If so, what quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES: (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b). In February, 1971 a request was received from the Kerala Government for allotment of about 1,800 tonnes of various categories of steel for expansion of the Travancore Titanium Factory, Kerala. The procedure for obtaining

priority for supply of this steel was explained to the State Government. As and when the priority Requisitions are received, they will be given full consideration by the Steel Priority committee in the context of the availability and the total demands from all priority sectors.

**Visit by the Ispat aur Khan Mantri to
Durgapur Steel Plant.**

*266. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY . Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Durgapur and inspected the Durgapur Steel Plant factories on the 8th and 9th of May, 1971 and also held discussions with the management and Labour Union representatives about raising the level of steel production in Durgapur Steel Plant, and

(b) the specific new measures initiated since then on the basis of these discussions for improving production and utilising the productive capacity of the Plant in full?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. During my visit to Durgapur Steel Plant on 8th May, 1971, I had discussions with the management and Labour union representatives on measures to raise the production of Steel in that plant.

(b) The need for concentrating attention on increasing production, on preventive maintenance and creating a congenial atmosphere for work by co-operative effort was recognised during the discussions held with the employees and it is hoped that better results may now be expected.

**Central Assistance for Famine Areas
and Scarcity areas of Bihar**

*267. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have declared 11 blocks as "famine areas" and

43 block as "scarcity areas" in Patna, Gny, Monghyr, Champaran and Darbhanga Districts, and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have given any assistance to the Government of Bihar to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) (a) The Government of Bihar has declared 20 blocks as "famine affected areas" and 103 blocks as "scarcity affected areas" in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Monghyr, Champaran, Darbhanga, Hrazai-bagh, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur, Dhanbad, Santhal Parganas, Shahabad and Bhagalpur

(b) The State Government has requested the Central Government for an ad-hoc financial assistance of Rs 3 crores. A Central Study Team is visiting the State for an on-the spot assessment. The quantum of assistance, if any, will be decided on receipt of the Team's report.

Commissioning of a Second mine cut at Neyveli.

*268 SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a decision has been taken to commission a second mine cut at Neyveli, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) No Sir

(b) The proposal to commission a second mine cut at Neyveli is directly linked with the question of setting up additional capacity for power generation to meet the estimated power shortage in the southern region after 1973-74. The matter is presently under examination in

the concerned Departments of the Government of India

New Process of Making Steel

*269 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) Whether a new process of making Steel has been invented by an Indian Metallurgist and has proved useful in actual practice, and

(b) If so, whether Government have given any trial to the method and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) The reference presumably is to the concept of Shri I K. Bharati, which envisages production of sponge iron ore in a static/rectangular chamber by the reduction of iron oxide with the help of carbon monoxide and hydrogen generated from non-coking coal. This process has not yet been proved in actual practice.

(b) A number of complex technical features are involved even before pilot tests could be considered. Ministry has given consideration to the process, however, in the context of the nature of the process. It has been remitted for evaluation to experts. Their report is awaited.

Stock of Foodgrains with FCI and taking over of wholesale trade in foodgrains

*270 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The total stock of foodgrains acquired by Food Corporation of India and the target for the next year,

(b) Whether it is proposed to take over the entire wholesale trade in foodgrains by the F.C.I.; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha indicating the stock of foodgrains acquired by the Food Corporation for the kharif season 1970-71 and the rabi season 1971-72. It is too early to fix a target of procurement for the next kharif and the rabi seasons since this will depend on the expected production. However, for the coming kharif season, the Food Corporation is preparing plans to cope with procurement of 4 million tonnes of rice.

(b) and (c). Government are carrying on a considerable volume of wholesale trade in major foodgrains through public agencies. Complete take over of the wholesale trade of all foodgrains is not contemplated at present as the procurement and distribution carried out through public agencies have helped to stabilise the prices and regulate trade. Moreover complete take over of wholesale trade will require an elaborate organisation and huge finances.

STATEMENT

The total quantities of foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India.

	('000 tonnes)
Rice (1970-71 season)	2374.2
Wheat (1971-72 season)	1720.8
Kharif coarsegrains, pulses and other grains (1970-71 season)	420.7
Barley (1971-72 season)	1.8

Concession earned by Sugar Factories

1139. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total rebate in (i) cane price (ii) in Excise duty (iii) any other concession earned by each sugar factory, State-wise in the crushing seasons 1969-70 and 1970-71 (up to 30th April, 1971)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : No rebate in cane price was allowed during the season 1970-71. However, in 1969-70 season, the Governments of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Tamil Nadu were permitted to grant suitable rebate in minimum sugarcane price mainly on noncontracted cane crushed by factories towards the end of the crushing season, so that the amount of the rebate did not exceed 5.36 paise per quintal for every 0.1 percent fall in actual recovery below 9.4%.

As regards rebated in excise duty, Government of India had allowed a rebate of Rs. 8/- per quintal in excise duty on sugar produced by a factory during the year 1969-70 in excess of 105 percent of that produced by it in the year 1968-69. A further rebate of Rs. 8/- per quintal was allowed in excise duty on sugar produced by a factory during the period from 1st July to 30th September 1970 in excess of that produced by it during the corresponding period in 1968-69, provided that the total sugar produced by it during 1969-70 was in excess of 105 percent of its production during the corresponding period in 1968-69. No excise duty rebate was allowed in 1970-71.

Other concessions granted to sugar factories by the State Governments in the seasons 1969-70 and 1970-71 as per information available were as under :
Uttar Pradesh : 1969-70

- (i) Rebate of 25 paise per quintal of sugarcane on all sugarcane purchased upto 14.5.1970 by sugar factories in U. P. in excess of 105 percent of that purchased by them during the corresponding period in 1968-69. The remission was available only to those factories which commenced operation on or before 15th November, 1969.

- (ii) Rebate of the entire cane purchase tax of 51 paise per quintal on all sugarcane purchased after 14th May 1970

- (iii) Draw back of 51 paise is cane purchase tax on all sugarcane purchased after 9th July 1970

1970-71

- (i) Rebate of 25 paise per quintal of sugarcane purchased from date of start to 21st November 1970 in case of factories in West and Central Uttar Pradesh and upto 28th November 1970 for factories of East Uttar Pradesh, provided factories started crushing operations on or before 15th November 1970
- (ii) Rebate of 51 paise per quintal of left over cane of 1969-70 season purchased in 1970-71 season

Maharashtra : 1969-70

Full remission in sugarcane purchase tax (50 paise per quintal) on all sugarcane purchased after 15th May 1970

Andhra Pradesh 1969-70

Waived purchase tax on sugarcane to the extent of 80% on the non-contracted cane crushed by the

sugar factories after 30th April, 1970, subject to the condition that the concession would apply only where the recovery of the factory falls below the average recovery of the sugar factory during the season or 9.4 percent whichever is less

Madhy Pradesh 1970-71

Remitted purchase tax of 30 paise per quintal on sugarcane purchased during 1970-71

Haryana 1969-70

Remitted the entire amount of purchase tax of 50 paise per quintal on sugarcane purchased with effect from 24th May 1970 till the close of the crushing season

The factory-wise information in respect of rebates and concessions earned by each sugar factory is not available

Sugar Produced and Sold During 1969-70 and 1970-71

1140 PROF S L SAKSENA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of sugar produced in quintals factorywise, in each State in the seasons 1969-70 and 1970-71 (upto 30-4-71), and

(b) the total amount of Levy Sugar and Free Sugar sold and unsold, factory-wise, in each State on the 30th April, 1971 out of sugar produced in the seasons 1969-70, 1970-71 (upto 30-4-1971)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement showing production of sugar factorywise in each State during 1969-70 and 1970-71 (upto 30-4-1971) is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-293/71]

(b) . Information in respect of quantities of sugar sold and unsold by factories is not available. A statement showing, factorywise in each State, quantities of both levy and free sale sugar despatched and in stock out of 1969-70 and 1970-71 season's production as on the 30th April 1971 is attached.

Target for Food Procurement

1141. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has drawn up any specific food procurement targets for fulfilment during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The estimates of procurement are not made by the Food Corporation of India financial year-wise. These estimates are made seasonwise and the estimates of procurement for Rabi marketing season, April 1971 to March 1972 and Kharif Season, November 1970 to October 1971, are as under:-

Rabi Marketing Season-April 1971—March 1972

Wheat	40.25 lac tonnes
Barley	0.15 lac tonnes
Pulses	0.08 lac tonnes

Kharif Season - November 1970—October 1971

Rice	28.55 lac tonnes
Pulses	0.12 lac tonnes

No estimates for procurement of coarse grains viz. Maize, Jowar and Bajra, have been made as procurement is being made as a price support measure.

Options for Family Pension Scheme for Workers

1142. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is confusion among workers while exercising options in Form I of the Family Pension Scheme, 1971, because the scheme is silent as to whether the workers will also get Provident Fund benefit if he opts for pension;

(b) whether in the statement of Objects and Reasons of Bill No. 35 of 1971 (now Act 16 of 1971), it has been stated that the benefits payable under the pension scheme will be in addition to the payments due to the workers from the Provident Fund because only a part of the Provident Fund was being diverted to the Pension Scheme, and that this point has been omitted in the Pension scheme; and

(c) if so, whether this important factor will be made clear for workers benefit and incorporated in the Family Pension Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). As stated in para 1 of the

Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Labour Provident Fund Law (Amendment) Bill, 1971, the benefits payable under the Family Pension Scheme will be in addition to the payments due to the employees from the Provident Fund. The Family Pension Scheme contain provisions for family pension benefits and Provident Funds Scheme, contain provisions for provident fund benefits. There is no confusion about the two benefits and it is not necessary to amend the Family Pension Scheme to provide that provident fund benefits will be paid in addition to the family pension benefits.

Definition of Rules under Family Pension Scheme, 1971

1143. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wordings in the provision to Clause 31 and Clause 32 (1) of the Family Pension Scheme, 1971 are confusing and leave one in doubt about the actual benefits accruing to workers above the age of 25 years ;

(b) whether these two rules are proposed to be properly defined with some examples by way of illustrations so as to clarify the doubts of workers ;

(c) whether in view of the complicated nature of this scheme the last date for exercising option by workers on Form I is being extended; and

(d) If so, the period of extension being given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The provisions of paragraphs 31 and 32

(1) of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, are independent of each other and are not likely to create any confusion in their implementation. Paragraph 34 regulates the grant of benefits to members entering the Family Pension Fund after attaining the age 25 years. It is not considered necessary to amend these paragraphs. However, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has circulated a Pamphlet containing illustrative examples to all the establishments and the members.

(c) and (d). The period of exercising option has already been extended by 3 months from the 31st May, 1971 to the 31st August, 1971.

Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts

1144. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts functioning in India as on the 1st of January, 1971 in each of the industrial towns of India separately under the Central sphere ;

(b) The number of fresh disputes and adjudication cases/applications received, disposed of, and pending before each of these Tribunals during each of the calendar years 1968, 1969 and 1970 separately year-wise, category-wise and Tribunal-wise ;

(c) whether the percentage of disputes/cases is on the increase during the past three years and there is a noticed increase in the accumulation of pending cases in each of the Tribunal ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to arrest the accumulation of pending cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

- (a) Bombay 2
- Calcutta 1
- Dhanbad 3
- Jabalpur 1

The Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Calcutta and another at Dhanbad, are, in addition, also functioning as National Industrial Tribunals; there is also a National Industrial Tribunal at Delhi.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

Industrial Disputes in the Country

1145. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes, workers involved and man-days lost in different States of India during 1970, State-wise and category-wise, separately;

(b) whether the figures for 1970 are said to be the highest for the past few years, and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to improve the industrial relations at the industry-level, especially with a view to encourage joint labour-management parleys away from the bargaining table's heat?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Two statements showing the

available provisional information, State-wise (Statement I) and category-wise (Statement II), are Laid on the Table of the House. [*Place in Library. See No. LT - 294/71*]

(b) The provisional figures for 1970 are not the highest.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of fats in the Country

1146. **H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the shortage of fats in the country has now developed into a major and long term phenomena, and

(b) is so, the steps Government propose to take for coping with the problem on short term and on long term basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) An overall shortage in the supply of oils and fats has developed during recent years due to continuously increasing demand owing to increasing population and money incomes.

(b) In the short run, the deficit is sought to be covered by import of soybean oil, copra, tallow and rapeseed to the extent necessary. Steps of a long-term nature are aimed at maximizing indigenous production through:

(i) adoption of package approach in large areas under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions,

(ii) extension of irrigation facilities,

(iii) multiple cropping, use of high yielding varieties wherever these have been developed,

(iv) adoption of moisture conservation and other dry-farming practices,

(v) cultivation of new oilseed crops like soybean and sunflower seed

Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal

1147. SHRI S C SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of families/persons belonging to the categories of old and new migrants to be benefited under the schemes accepted by Government which have been outlined in the Reports of the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal, and

(b) the number of the beneficiaries following the agricultural and the non-agricultural pursuits separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VFRMA). (a) and (b) (i) 8624 families of old migrants, consisting of 554 families of agriculturists, 7627 families of non-agriculturists and 203 families of P. L. Category.

(ii) 181 non-agriculturist families of new migrants.

(iii) 85,800 students belonging to agriculturist and non-agriculturist families of new migrants

पूर्वी जर्मनी से आर० एस०-09 के आवासीय ट्रैक्टरों का मूल्य

1148. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी जर्मनी से आर० एस०

-09 की किस्म के आयात किये गये ट्रैक्टरों का मूल्य क्या है तथा उन्हें किस बर्ष खरीदा गया था ।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : 1969-70 के दौरान पूर्वी जर्मनी से 2,11,78,800 रुपये की कीमत के आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया गया था ।

छोटे स्तर के किसानों की सहायता सम्बन्धी योजना

1149. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने जिलों में छोटे स्तर के किसानों सम्बन्धित विकास योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं ;

(ख) उक्त योजना से कितने किसानों को लाभ मिलने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) ऐसी योजना के लिये कितने परिव्यय की मजूरी दी गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) छोटे कृषकों के विकास के लिये अभी तक 45 परियोजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं। ये 51 जिलों में हैं।

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं द्वारा प्रति परिव्यय योजना औसतन लगभग 50,000 छोटे कृषकों के लाभान्वित होने की सम्भावना है। और

(ग) 1970-71 में आरम्भ की गई परियोजनाओं के लिये 3 करोड़ ६० की

राशि इस वर्ष निरुक्त की गई। इस योजना के लिये 1971-72 में 8 करोड़ रुपये की बजट परिस्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। चौथी योजना की सारी अवधि के लिये 67.50 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था है।

Purchase of Wheat from Mandies

1150 SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government Corporations have not entered all the Mandies and consequently the wheat prices to the farmers are being paid below the prices fixed by Government,

(b) in which Mandies the Government Corporations have made purchases of wheat so far and in which Mandies no purchases have been made so far,

(c) whether the payment to farmers by the Corporations are made after a long time, if so, the reasons thereof, and

(d) what percentage of farmers have been paid within a month of purchase and what percentage within six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE):

(a) The Food Corporation of India operates only in such mandies as are allotted to them by the State Governments taking into consideration their relative importance. F. C. I entered the markets as soon as the arrivals of wheat started and is paying the farmers the procurement price fixed by the Government.

(b) A list of Mandies where the Food Corporation of India has made purchases so far as well as a list of such Mandies where it is operating but no purchases

have been made so far is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) The payment to the farmers is made by the Corporation in accordance with the rules and regulations in force in the regulated markets. At those places where there are no regulated markets, the payments are made to the farmers in accordance with the traditional system and the payment is prompt. In most of the mandies payments have to be made to the farmers on the day of the purchase itself and this is being done by the Corporation.

(d) All the farmers are paid as indicated in answer to (c) the delay in payment if at all can only be a day or two. Therefore there is normally no case of a farmer not being paid by the Food Corporation of India for more than a month after purchase.

Tapping and Utilisation of underground water for Irrigation.

1151. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state -

(a) whether any step is being undertaken to fully tap and utilise underground water throughout the country for irrigation purposes, and

(b) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The steps being taken include (i) supplementing the State Plan resources available for ground water development schemes, to a very large extent, by mobilising credit through institutional agencies like Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Cor-

puration, Central Corporate Banks etc ;
(ii) increasing availability of credit by processing suitable projects for world Bank assistance; (iii) strengthening of the groundwater organisations in the States as well as at the Centre for handling expanded programme of groundwater development; (iv) introducing modern drilling techniques for fast drilling of tubewells and borewells in all types of formations, (v) introducing improved methods for revitalisation of dugwells; (vi) intensifying arrangements for groundwater surveys and investigations; and (vii) introducing sophistication in groundwater evaluation studies with the assistance of foreign agencies

Voluntary Arbitration

1152 SHRI CHANDRA SHKHAIR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) the number of labour dispute cases which went in for Settlement through voluntary arbitration in each of three years 1968, 1969 and 1970 State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number among them that were successful, unsuccessful and partly-successful in the above three years, category-wise, year-wise and State-wise,

(c) whether the voluntary arbitration method is on the decline in the past three years and it is considered to be a failure, and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to streamline this method for better acceptance by all ?

(a) and (d) : The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के लिए माल गोदामों की कमी

1154. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अनाज को इकट्ठा करने के लिये माल गोदामों की कमी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गत तीन वर्षों में कुछ अनाज खराब हो गया था; और

(ख) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मध्य-प्रदेश में भण्डागारों की कमी के कारण खाद्यान्न खराब नहीं हुआ था। भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने गोदामों और यथा-वश्यक गैर सरकारी गोदाम किराये पर ले कर खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करने के लिए प्रयाप्त प्रबन्ध कर रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में काफी सख्या में गोदाम बनवाने का एक कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में रूसी उपकरणों वाला सरकारी कृषि फार्म

1155. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रूसी उपकरणों के साथ कोई सरकारी फार्म स्थापित

किया गया है और यदि हा, तो किस स्थान पर, और

(ख) क्या इसका कार्य सन्तोषजनक है और क्या वर्ष 1969-70 में इससे लाभ अर्जित किया गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) (क) जी नहीं।
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में फसलों के लिए चूहों का खतरा समाप्त करने की योजना

1156 श्री गंगा चरण बीसित . क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में बड़े-बड़े चूहों ने अनाज की फसलों को भारी क्षति पहुँचाई है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी ,

(ग) क्या चूहों के खतरे को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई है , और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उसे कब तक प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) भारत सरकार को पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में बड़े चूहों द्वारा अनाज की फसलों को बहुत हानि पहुँचाने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) राज्य के किसी क्षेत्र विशेष से किसी प्रकार की हानि की रिपोर्ट न मिलने

के कारण, हानि का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारें चूहा नियन्त्रण योजनाएं लागू करती रही हैं। 1969-70 तक, चूहे-नाशक दवाई के उपयोग से चूहों पर नियंत्रण की एक योजना भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में लागू की जा रही थी। अब 1969-70 से इस योजना की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार को परिवर्तित कर दी गयी है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार चूहों की समस्या को समाप्त करने के लिए एक नई योजना तैयार कर रही है जिसका विस्तृत व्यौरा उनके विभागधीन है।

Asian Seminar on population and Family Planning

1157 SHRI R KADANAPALLI
SHRI T S SAKSHMANAN

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the main points of discussion held at the Asian Seminar on population and Family Planning during the month of March, 1971, and

(b) the decisions arrived at in the seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The International Labour Organisation, in collaboration with the United Nations Development programme and United Nations Fund for Population Activities

organised an Asian Employers Seminar on Population and Family Planning in New Delhi in March, 1971 for which the Government of India provided host facilities. Such Seminars are projects undertaken by the I. L. O. under its technical assistance programmes and are not conferences aimed at reaching decisions.

Effect of Imports on India's Industrial Growth

1158. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed import of large number of equipment, machinery and parts for coal mines in the Private Sector;

(b) if so, the names of companies which applied for the imports of parts etc. in 1969, 1970 and 1971 along with the list of the spare parts during these years;

(c) whether these equipments could have been manufactured in the Mining and Allied Machinery Plant at Durgapur or in other factories in the country; and

(d) whether bulk importation of foreign equipment machinery spare parts and bulbs greatly harm and retard the industrial growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :

(a) Government has not allowed import of Capital equipment for coal mines in the Private Sector during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. Import of spare parts and component only was allowed,

(b) A statement showing the names of the companies/collieries which were allowed import of spare parts and also des-

cription of stores, during the years 1969 1970 and 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 295/71]

(c) The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and the Indian Engineering Association are represented on the Import Licence Screening Committee which screen the applications for Import Licences and spare parts/components available from indigenous sources are not allowed to be imported.

(d) Import of mining machinery and equipment/spare parts etc. are resorted to when the same are not available from indigenous sources. To that extent, the industrial growth of the country is not retarded because the indigenous industry is not geared to produce those items which are imported.

Bangla Desh aid Committees

1159. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI PRAFODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Bangla Desh Aid Committees have been constituted in the country in the wake of political developments in Bangla Desh; and

(b) whether Government have ensured that the money collected by these Committee is properly spent for the purpose for which the same is being collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : (a) As far as the Government is aware, an Organisation called 'Bangla Desh Assistance Committee' has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri M. C. Setalvad in Delhi.

(b) Bangla Desh Assistance Committee is a registered body has been recognised by the Government for the purpose of channelising all donations in cash or kind by voluntary agencies through this Committee. The accounts are checked by the approved auditors in order to ensure that the amount spent is being utilised for the purpose for which it is intended.

Conference of Secretaries to Push through crash Programme of Employment

1160. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a two-day conference of the Chief Secretaries was held in April last to push through the crash programme of employment; and

(b) if so, the main decisions taken at the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Conference of Chief Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territories was held in New Delhi on the 12th and 13th April, 1971, to discuss *inter-alia* the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

2. The Conference had been convened to consider the operation problems likely to arise in the implementation of the Scheme. After discussing the scheme in all its aspects it was decided that the scheme will be implemented by the States and Union Territories with the urgency and earnestness it deserves so that its basic objective of alleviating the prevailing condition of unemployment and under-employment, in the country is fulfilled. The

Central Government on their part gave the assurance to all States and Union Territories that all projects of States and Union Territories under the Scheme will be sanctioned with the utmost expedition if they conform to the objectives of the Scheme. It was decided further that for this purpose the guidelines that have already been issued by the Central Government will be observed. It was emphasised upon all States and Union Territories that their projects should be designed to create durable assets which will promote the development of the districts.

Consolidation of Land in Rural areas of Delhi

1161. SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the steps Government intend to take in regard to the consolidation of land in rural areas of Delhi where it has not been done,

(b) the last target date to complete the job; and

(c) the number of villages in Delhi where the work of consolidation of land is yet to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Union Territory of Delhi consists of 357 villages. Out of these 127 villages were not to be consolidated as they are hilly, riverine or are under acquisition. Consolidation work has already been completed in 171 villages. Delhi Administration has framed a scheme to consolidate the remaining 59 villages. In pursuance of the scheme 15 villages were consolidated during the year ending 31st March, 1971. Work is in progress in

another 15 villages. The remaining villages will be taken up for consolidation during 1972-73. The entire work is likely to be completed by the end of 1973. Delhi Administration has appointed special consolidation staff for this purpose.

Complaints Re. Distribution and Illegal re-sale of Steel

1162. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state

(a) the total number of complaints received by his Ministry about steel distribution and illegal re-sale during 1969-70 and 1970-71,

(b) the broad features thereof, and

(c) the action taken against those responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) Statutory Control over the price and distribution of all categories of Iron & Steel was withdrawn with effect from 1-5-1967. Resale of Steel, therefore, did not attract any legal penalty in 1969-70 and 1970-71.

2. According to an amendment to the Iron & Steel (Control) Order notified on 29-3-71, use of iron or steel otherwise than for the purposes mentioned by the person in his application is prohibited. Therefore if a person obtaining steel uses it for purposes other than what is indicated by him in his application for that steel he will now be liable to prosecution and conviction under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act.

3. Whenever any case comes to the notice of Government, suitable action will

be taken. Regional Offices of the Iron & Steel Controller have been recently set up and one of their functions will be to check against such abuses.

हैवी इजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के कर्मचारियों पर पुलिस द्वारा लाठी चार्ज

1163. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या पुलिस ने 1 अप्रैल, 1971 को हैवी इजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के कर्मचारियों पर लाठी चार्ज किया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कहाँ तक न्यायोचित था,

(ग) क्या पुलिस ने अनेक कर्मचारियों और उनके नेताओं के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये हैं और प्रबन्धकों ने अनेक कर्मचारियों को मुअ्तल कर दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) क्या कर्मचारी और उनके सघों ने 1 अप्रैल, 1971 की घटना के जांच करने लिए जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने की माँग की है, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ तो, इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान): (क) और (ख). कर्मचारियों की भीड़ ने भारी इजीनियरी निगम के अध्यक्ष, निदेशक (वित्त) तथा

कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को 31 मार्च, 1971 को बाद दोपहर से तथा पूरी रात मुख्यालय में बन्द रखा। 1 अप्रैल को सुबह 5.30 बजे जब पुलिस ने अपने मरझरा में अध्यक्ष तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को मुख्यालय से बाहर निकालने की कोशिश की तो कर्मचारियों ने कार का रास्ता रोक दिया और पथराव आदि करना आरम्भ कर दिया। स्थिति पर काबू पाने तथा हिंसक भीड़ को तितर-बितर करने के लिए पुलिस ने पहले हल्का लाठी-चाज किया और बाद में अश्रु गैस के गोले छोड़े।

(ग) पुलिस ने कुछ कर्मचारियों पर फौजदारी मुकदमे भी चलाये हैं। भारी इजीनियरी निगम के प्रबन्धकों ने 31 मार्च और 1 अप्रैल, 1971 को प्रदर्शन तथा घेराव करने के लिए किसी भी कर्मचारी को मुश्किल नहीं किया है।

(घ) ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि प्रदर्शनो तथा भाषणों में यूनियन के नेताओं ने 1 अप्रैल, 1971 की घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिये जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने की मांग की है।

(ङ) जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई। विवाद का विषय महगाई भत्ते के समायोजन का आधार था और इसे प्रबन्धक वर्ग और मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन ने सीधे बातचीत में शांतिपूर्ण ढंग में हल कर लिया है।

U. N. Help for Refugees from East Pakistan

1164 SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
SHRI B. S. MURTHY

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India has formally presented a request to the U N Secretary-General U Thant, for help and assistance from the U N and its specialised agencies to deal with the ever increasing flow of refugees from East Pakistan because of Pakistan Government's military suppression there and

(b) if so, the response of the U N Secretary-General to the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A three-man team headed by the U N Deputy High Commissioner for refugees came to India to make an on-the-spot assessment of the dimensions of the problem created by the influx of refugees. On the basis of the assessment made by the team, the Secretary General has made an appeal to all nations and private organizations to provide emergency assistance for the relief of the refugees from East Bengal. In response to Secretary-General's appeal some countries have already announced offers of assistance.

Central Assistance for Rural works Programmes in States

1165 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the progress made in regard to rural works programmes in the State had been satisfactory,

(b) if not, the reasons for the slow progress in this respect,

(c) the total allocation made by the Central Government for rural Works programmes in the year 1970-71; and

(d) how much of it has been spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). A total outlay of Rs. 13.85 crores was approved for implementation of various schemes under the Rural Works Programme during the year 1970-71 in 45 of the 54 selected districts. The identification and selection of hard core of the drought affected areas could be finalised only by the middle of October 1970 on the basis of the data furnished by the State Government. The project reports furnished by the State Governments were processed and the schemes sanctioned very quickly. In most of the States, there was only a short working season available after the sanction of the schemes. In addition, the States had to clear the required technical, financial and other procedural formalities and arrange for the immediate appointment of staff before the actual field implementation of the schemes could commence. Consequently a sum of Rs. 9.05 crores only could be released to the States during the year 1970-71. The figures of the amount actually spent by the States have not been received so far.

Legal Status of refugees from East Bengal

1166. **SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :**
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered and taken any decision in regard to the legal status of new refugees who have

been forced to enter in India from East Bengal since March 25, 1971 as a result of West Pak Military depredations;

(b) whether these refugees are to be treated as 'alien' refugees under item 17 of the Union List under the Seventh-Schedule of the Constitution or as Displaced Persons under item 27 of the Concurrent List or as Stateless persons; and

(c) whether the question of regarding them as alien subjects of the newly formed 'Peoples Republic of Bangla Dosh' who have taken temporary refuge and asylum in India has also been considered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The new refugees who have been forced to enter India from East Bengal since March 25, 1971 are Pakistani Nationals. They are 'alien' refugees under Item 17 of the Union List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) The question of regarding them as 'alien' subjects of the 'Peoples Republic of Bangla Dosh' does not arise as the Republic of Bangla Dosh has not yet been recognized by the Government of India.

Drawing Attention of U. N. O. and other World Organisation to Problems of Refugees from East Bengal

1167. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the U.N.O. and other world organisations has been drawn with a view to send representatives to visit the border camps of the homeless East Bengalees and give help for relief works for those people;

(b) whether it has been stressed that these homeless East Bengalees, should be the concern of the U. N. O.; and

(c) if so, the response received by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A three-man team headed by the U. N. Deputy High Commissioner for refugees came to India to make an on the spot assessment of the dimensions of the problem created by the influx of refugees. On the basis of the assessment made by the team, the Secretary General has made an appeal to all nations and private organizations to provide emergency assistance for the relief of refugees from East Bengal. In response to Secretary General's appeal, some countries have already announced offers of assistance. An inter-agency consultation unit consisting of representatives of UNICEF, F. A. O., W. H. O. and the World Food Programme has been established at Geneva. The U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees will act as the focal point for coordinating assistance from various organisations of the U. N. system.

Report of Energy Survey of India Committee, 1965

1168. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Energy Survey of India Committee, 1965 had reported that the Principal increase in Energy in the form of oil would be in transport and in the domestic sector;

(b) whether keeping the Energy Survey Committee's report in view, the Fuel policy Committee is faced with disconcerting factor and the anticipated improvement in fuel efficiency has not materialised, and

(c) if so, that Government intend to do to improve the fuel consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A preliminary study made by the Energy Survey Unit of the Planning Commission which was made available to the Fuel Policy Committee, seems to indicate that the rate of consumption of energy in terms of coal replacement appears to have gone up as compared to the projections made by the Energy Survey of India Committee, 1965

(c) The matter is being studied further by the Fuel Policy Committee.

Pakistan Efforts to disown Responsibility for Refugees in India.

1169 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Radio Pakistan in a broadcast has stated that the refugees going over to India, are in fact, Indians who had infiltrated into Pakistan;

(b) whether Government of Pakistan are trying to disown responsibility of taking back such refugees; and

(c) whether it is Government's decision not to rehabilitate the refugees permanently and to encourage them to go back to Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to Radio Pakistan News Bulletin on 25-5-1971, the President of Pakistan, while addressing a news conference at Karachi, *inter alia*, referred to the question of refugees and declared that "those bonafide citizens of Pakistan who had to leave the country will be taken back. Some of them were incited, he said, while some were driven away forcibly by forces not friendly to Pakistan. Some had to leave under threat or duress. His Government would make sure that bonafide citizen refugees returned to the country."

(c) It is the firm intention of the Government that the refugees from East Bengal who have come to India following internal strife there should go back to their homes when favourable conditions are created there. There is no question of rehabilitating them in India.

Shortage of Coal in Delhi

**1170. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of coal in Delhi resulting in exorbitant price; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is due to Railways' inability to move full supplies of coal to Delhi owing to shortage of wagons which is the outcome of deteriorating law and order conditions in Bengal/Bihar area. The Government are fully aware of the situation and

are taking all possible steps, in consultation with the respective State Governments, to improve the law and order situation there and to restore normalcy in the Railway operations.

Iron ore produced by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

1171. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the working results of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited for 1970-71 and how they compare with those for the previous year;

(b) the quantities of iron ore produced during the year for internal consumption and for shipments and the realizations from the same; and

(c) the main features of the pricing policy for ore supplied through M.M.T.C. for shipments and the basis for calculating the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The annual accounts of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. for the year 1970-71 have not yet been finalised.

(b) Details are as below :

quantity (in lakh tonnes)	Sales realisation (in lakh Rs.)	
Internal consumption	0.17	3.00
Shipments :	49.39	3311.90
	(provisional)	

(c) The export contract is on FOBT basis and is entered into by the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation with the foreign buyers. According to the present arrangement, all costs upto the FOBT stage and the risk upto the destination port, as provided in the contract, are borne by the National Mineral Development Corporation. The National Mineral Development Corporation is paid the FOBT price less all expenses incurred.

Production costs of Iron ore by National Mineral Development Corporation

1172. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how the production costs of iron ore by the national Mineral Development Corporation compare with those of the private operators;

(b) in which operations, the National Mineral Development Corporation is incurring more costs; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the costs in order to bring down losses of the Corporation every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The cost of production of iron ore by National Mineral Development Corporation compares favourably with that in private sector iron ore mines.

(b) At the present level of production, the cost of production of Bailadila-14 is more than that at Kiriburu mine.

(c) A decision has now been taken, in principle, that with effect from April 1, 1971, National Mineral Development Corporation should supply ore to Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation for export at an agreed F.O.R. price. This is expected to reduce the losses of National Mineral Development Corporation.

Closure of Washery built at Gidi in Bihar

1173. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 8.32 crore washery built at Gidi in Bihar to wash non-coking coal is facing the prospect of being locked up even before it is commissioned due to want of customers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to find out customers for the washery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The possibility of utilising the Gidi Washery to the best advantage is being explored.

गढ़वाल की बारीघाट खानों में

अन्नक का उत्पादन

1175. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़वाल जिले की बारीघाट खानो मे से अन्नक निकाला जा रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष भर मे उसका कुल उत्पादन कितना है और उस का कुल मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) वहा पर विभिन्न वेतन मानो मे कितने श्रमिक काम कर रहे है और उनमे नियुक्त स्थानीय श्रमिको की संख्या कितनी है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते है ।

उत्तराखण्ड में खनिज निक्षेप के बारे में भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण

1176. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखण्ड मे विभिन्न खनिज निक्षेपों की भारी मात्रा मे उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन क्षेत्रो का विस्तृत भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण करने का सरकार वा विचार है ताकि इन क्षेत्रो मे खनिज निक्षेपो का पता लगाया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हा तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा त्या हे और सर्वेक्षण, कब तक किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). इस समय भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा फास्फोराइट के लिए कुमायू के हिमालयो मे, मैन्नेसाइट के लिए पिथौरागढ जिले मे, चूना पत्थर के लिए अल्मोडा और पिथौरागढ जिलो से तथा आधार घातु के लिए पिथौरागढ जिले के असकोट क्षेत्र चमोली जिले मे, पोखडी और धानपुर क्षेत्रो मे अन्वेषण किए जा रहे है। मुख्यस्थित मानचित्रण को सम्मिलित कर इन भू-वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषणो के अतिरिक्त पिथौरागढ जिन के असकोट क्षेत्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालयो के सभी जिलो मे भूरसायनिक और भूभौतिकीय समन्वेषण किए जा रहे है।

खनिज समन्वेषण निरन्तर प्राग्या है और इनी कारणवश इसे पर्याप्त कालावधि तक चालू रखा जायेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के भूमस्त हिमालय भूभाग को अन्तर्निहित करते हुए भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्ष न भू-वैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण और खनिज अन्वेषण का व्यापक कार्यक्रम बनाया है। उससे पर्याप्त क्षेत्रो मे भूवैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण किए जाने सम्भव हो सकेगे और उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालय-भूभाग मे ऐसे खनिजीकृत क्षेत्रो का अभिज्ञान होगा जिनमे आगामी 5-6 वर्षों के भीतर विस्तृत रूप से आगे कार्य किया जा सकेगा।

अल्मोडा और पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिलों में खनिज निक्षेपों के बारे में भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण

1177. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह शिष्ट : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण से बागेश्वर (जिला अल्मोडा) और पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले मे क्रमशः मैंगनीज और एस्बेस्टास के विशाल निक्षेप के उपलब्ध होने का पता चला है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन निक्षेप को कब तक निकाला जायगा, और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) अल्मोडा जिले के बागेश्वर मे मैंगनीज के और पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले मे एस्बेस्टास के कोई भी काय योग्य निपेक्ष बताए गए है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं।

Report of the High-level Fuel Policy Committee

1178 SHRI S A MURUGANAN-THAM Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any progress has been made by the high-level fuel policy committee in its work, and

(b) whether the committee will be able to submit its report within the stipulated period of one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The Fuel Policy Committee's work is at present in its preliminary stages

(b) While the Committee has not asked for extension of time so far, it is likely that it may not be able to submit its report within the stipulated period of one year from October, 1970

Zinc Metal Deposits in Rajasthan

1179. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan possesses the largest lead, zinc deposits in the country at present;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has only developed one mine while there is potential for establishment of four large mines near Udaipur;

(c) whether delay in zinc metal production is causing a heavy burden on the country by way of foreign exchange, and

(d) if so, the development plans, if any, of these metal deposits in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Till recently the only known workable lead and zinc deposits in the country were confined to the Zawar area of Rajasthan which covers Mochia Magra, Balaria, Zawar Mala and Baroi mines. Further workable deposits have been located in Dariba-Rajpura and Deri areas in Rajasthan.

(b) The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. are at present working the Mochia Magra deposit in Zawar area in Rajasthan and have taken up detailed exploration of other deposits in the area, namely, Balaria and Zawar Mala. Plans have also been drawn up to explore the lead and zinc deposits in Baroi (in Zawar area) and Dariba-Rajpura areas. The exploration and development of lead and zinc deposits take considerable time.

(c) and (d). Production of zinc metal commenced in the country in 1967-68 in the smelters (one in the private sector based on imported zinc concentrates and the other in the public sector at Debari, Rajasthan based on Zawar area ore) with

a total installed capacity of 38,000 tonnes per annum. Present production is of the order of about 26,000 tonnes per annum as against the country's requirement of 1,17,000 tonnes. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to double the capacity of both the existing smelters and also to set up a new Zinc Smelter at Visakhapatnam, based on imported concentrates with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum. Plans are also being drawn up to increase production further, based on the deposits in the country including those in Rajasthan so as to meet the increasing requirements of the non-ferrous metal to the maximum extent possible.

Setting up of Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam by the Hindustan Zinc Limited

1180. SHRI P.K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Zinc smelter at Zawar in Rajasthan is proposed to be extended or there is a proposal to establish a new plant at Visakhapatnam by the Hindustan Zinc Limited, and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Zinc Smelter at Debari (near Udaipur), based on the Zawar deposits, being operated by the Hindustan Zinc Limited, is proposed to be expanded. Administrative approval has also been accorded to the Company to set up another new Zinc Smelter at Visakhapatnam, based on imported zinc concentrates.

(b) The main features of the two schemes are briefly as follows :—

(i) *Debari Zinc Smelter (Expansion)*

It is proposed to expand the Smelter, capacity from 18,000 to 36,000 tonnes per annum with corresponding increase in the production of by-products viz Cadmium and Sulphuric Acid. Along with the expansion it is also proposed to modify the existing Superphosphate Plant (utilising production of Sulphuric Acid) to produce Triple Superphosphate instead of Single Superphosphate.

(ii) Vizag Zinc Smelter

It will have a capacity to produce 30,000 tonnes per annum of zinc metal (electrolytic grade) and 1,500 tonnes per annum of zinc dust. The Smelter will also produce Sulphuric Acid, Cadmium and Lead as by-products. The project is based mainly on imported zinc concentrates but will also make use of sludge arising in the existing Zinc Smelters in the country and in the Vizag Zinc Smelter itself.

Both these schemes are expected to materialise early in the 5th Plan.

Associating of Bangla Desh Govt. to look after Refugees from Bangla Desh in India

1181 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of People's Republic of Bangla Desh in East Bengal has made any requests to India to be allowed facilities for looking after the vast numbers of Bangla Desh refugees in India who have been forced out of the country by the oppression of West Pakistan armed forces, and

(b) whether in our efforts to get the help of international organisations for tackling the problem of refugees from Bangla Desh the claims of Bangla Desh Government to be associated with the work of looking after them have been borne in mind by our Government and impressed on the international organisations concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAI GOVIND VLKMA) (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such request.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Manganese ore Mines

1182 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) how many manganese ore mines are working at present in the country,

(b) how many new mines have been opened or how many working mines have been closed down during the last three years, and

(c) the reasons for closures, the loss suffered as a result in terms of employment opportunities as well as financial and the steps taken to rectify them?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)

(a) 196, excluding Goa, as on 1st January, 1971

(b) The number of mines opened and those closed during the last three years, is as under:

Year	Opened	Closed
1968	24	52 (10 mines reopened subsequently)
1969	24	48 (3 mines reopened subsequently)
1970	8	26

(c) The reasons responsible for closures have been slump in the market, uneconomic working, labour shortage and heavy monsoons in certain places. The losses suffered both financial and in terms of employment opportunities, based on production and labour employed in the years preceding the years in which the mines closed, are indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Financial loss</i>	<i>Loss of employment</i>
1968	Rs. 27,70,000	2,198
1969	Rs. 13,01,000	1,435
1970	Rs. 9,55,000	811

There is a keen competition in the world market due to emergence of new sources of supply nearer the European market, rendering our prices comparatively high. However, demand in the local market has picked up last year, and the sale price of high grade ore is improving. Reopening of mines, which were marginal producers could, therefore, be expected.

Simultaneously, the Government appointed last year a Working Group on Manganese, which has made useful recommendations in their interim report. Action is being taken on these lines to strengthen the industry as a whole.

Sheep received as gift from abroad

1183. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN** : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sheep received as gift during the year 1970 along with the names of the foreign countries;

(b) the names of the States to which these sheep were given; and

(c) whether the climate of India is suitable for these sheep and if so, the further steps for purchasing more sheep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). 1529 sheep were received from Australia during 1970 as gift.

1030 sheep were retained for use at Central Sheep Farm, Hissar. The rest were given to Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

(c) Exotic sheep have been brought in the country from time to time and kept under different climatic conditions. The Sheep have fared well. Government is negotiating purchase of sheep from U.S.S.R., New Zealand and other countries. A number of sheep were bought in U.S.A. in the last financial year.

Land revenue grants to village panchayats in Chandigarh

1184. **SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a statutory obligation of the Government to allot land revenue grants to the village Panchayats;

(b) whether since the formation of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, no land revenue grants have been disbursed to the village Panchayats of that Union Territory, if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Panchayat Raj is a State subject and grant of land revenues to the village panchayats is regulated by the Acts/Regulations in force in the State/Union Territory which are not uniform.

(b) and (c). The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 provides for assignment of land revenue to the village panchayats. This Act is in force in areas constituting Chandigarh Union Territory. The village panchayats in Chandigarh Union Territory were reconstituted by Punjab Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Sabhas (Reconstitution and Reorganisation) Order 1969 which came into force on 1.9.1969. A number of villages were transferred from the district of Ambala to the Union Territory of Chandigarh by this Order. The transfer of necessary records and documents

nation of land revenue grants due to village panchayats in Chandigarh Union Territory took time. The records, it is reported, have now been obtained and land revenue grants due to village panchayats are likely to be released shortly.

**Tube-wells erected and energised
in Chandigarh**

1185 SHRI A N VIDYAIANKAR
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state

(a) the number of tube wells erected in the Chandigarh Union Territory which could not work due to want of electric connections

(b) the reason for not giving priority to the tube-wells for electric connections in view of the importance of food production, and

(c) the time-bound programme of energising the tube wells within this Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM SINGH) (a) There are at present 32 tube-wells in Chandigarh Union Territory in respect of which applications for sanction of electric connections are being processed by the U T Administration. Out of these demand notices have already been served in respect of 22 applications and connections will be given as soon as the Test Reports are furnished by the consumers.

(b) Applications for electric connections in Chandigarh Territory are entertained freely and there is no restriction on the grant of electric connection. As such the question of giving priority does not arise.

(c) Because of free availability of electric connections, the question of time bound programme does not arise.

फरवरी 1970 में लुधियाना में हुए कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

1186 श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1971 में पन्तनगर में हुए कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रशासकों के सम्मेलन में यह बताया गया था कि सरकार ने फरवरी, 1970 में लुधियाना में हुए सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों को वायरूप देने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो लुधियाना सम्मेलन में दिये गये मुख्य सुझाव क्या है और उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्दे) (क) कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के संघ के अध्यक्ष ने अप्रैल, 1971 में पन्तनगर में हुए दूसरे समागम में अपने भाषण में कहा कि लुधियाना में हुए समागम की सिफारिशों पर भारत सरकार ने सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार नहीं किया। तथापि वास्तविकता यह है कि सब सिफारिशों पर न केवल पूर्णतः विचार किया गया है बल्कि उन पर कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के संघ के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ मन्त्रीस्तर पर पूर्णरूप से विचार विमर्श भी किया गया है। इन विचार-विमर्शों से उत्पन्न हुए अधिकांश मामलों पर तयवाही भी की गई है।

(ख) लुधियाना में हुए समागम में भी गई मुख्य सिफारिशें और उन पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया नीचे दी जाती है -

सिफारिशें

सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

1 विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय समाधानों के रूप में एक स्थायी निधि बनाना।

मामले पर भाग्य सरकार द्वारा सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

2 कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की परियोजना के लिए 32 करोड़ रुपये की मूल योजना व्यवस्था को पुनः स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये की निर्धारित राशि न्यूनतम होनी चाहिये न कि अधिकतम।

सरकार विश्वविद्यालयों को सर्वाधिक सहायता देने की दृष्टि से है जो देश के नियत पर्याप्त योजना समाधानों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है।

3 विश्वविद्यालय को दी गयी राशि पर मदवार व्यय सीमा नहीं लागू होनी चाहिये।

यह सुझाव मान लिया गया है।

4. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को सांविधिक निवार्य बनाया जाये।

इस मामले पर भाग्य सरकार कायदा कर रही है।

5. प्रत्येक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लिये पञ्च-वर्षीय योजना की सीमा उसके आधारों पर बताया जानी चाहिये। परिचालन कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्वीकृत योजनाओं का आधार होना चाहिये।

विश्वविद्यालयों से अनुगोच किया गया है कि सारी चौथी योजना के लिये विनाश योजनाय तैयार करें। इस पर विचार प्रक्रिया के पश्चात् सामान्य मजूरी दी जायेगी। बाद में दोहरा करने वाले दल विश्वविद्यालयों के दोहरा करने और समय-2 पर राशि निर्धारण करने के लिये सिफारिशें करेंगे।

6. सच ने भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद की अनुसंधान नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिश की थी।

इसके लिए नीति में अमूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मामले पर और अधिक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

Establishment of an Agricultural University in Gujarat.

1187. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an Agricultural University in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Legislature has already passed a Bill for the establishment of an Agricultural University in the State. Details of the project are awaited.

Demand of fertiliser from Gujarat

1188. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of Gujarat State for fertilizer;

(b) the demand met by the Centre; and

(c) the steps taken to help the State to meet the full demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) The Gujarat Government indicated the following fertiliser requirements for 1970-71 in terms of plant nutrient :

(figures in tonnes)

N	P	K
90,000	36,400	6,000

(b) Normally, the entire requirements of N and P_2O_5 of Gujarat are met by the domestic manufacturers, mainly Gujarat State Fertiliser Company and that of K_2O by Indian Potash Supply Agency (now Indian Potash Ltd.). However, due to shortfall in production in the Gujarat

State Fertiliser Company, the State Government requested the Government of India to supply the following quantities from the Central Fertiliser Pool for the year 1970-71 :

(figures in tonnes)

		N	P	K
CAN	6,700	1742	—	—
Urea	20,000	9,200	—	—
DAP	10,000	1,800	4,600	—
Total		12,742	4,600	—

The State Government, however, furnished despatch instructions for 774 tonnes of urea only and this quantity was duly supplied; for the balance quantity they did not give any despatch instructions. Requirements of CAN were met in full, but supply of DAP fell below their requirement because of limited availability of stocks with the Pool. In short, the actual supply made by the Central Fertiliser Pool is indicated below :

(Figures in tonnes)

		N	P	K
CAN	8404	2185	—	—
Urea	774	356	—	—
DAP	4872	877	2241	—
Total		3418	2241	—

The total fertiliser consumption of the State during 1970-71 was as follows :

(figures in tonnes)

N	P	K
74,097	46,713	6,762

(c) The requirement of the State for 1971-72 and the supplies to be made from the Central Fertiliser Pool were assessed in the Zonal Conference held on 29.4.1971 and steps are being taken to meet the full requirement of the State from the Pool.

Aerial spray in Gujarat

1189. **SHRI JADEJA** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have placed at the disposal of Gujarat State any aircraft or helicopters for aerial spray ;

(b) if so, the number of aircraft and helicopters; and

(c) the total area covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :

(a) No, Sir The Government of Gujarat, however, requisition aircraft from the Aerial Unit of the Government of India whenever needed. They can also draw upon the fleet of agricultural aircraft available in the private sector. They have not made any proposal to have any aircraft of their own for agricultural aviation purposes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Variable Dearness Allowance Paid in Collieries in Raniganj, Asansol Coal Belt

1190. **SHRI ROBIN SEN**: Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state the names of the collieries who are paying Rs. 1.53 Rs. 1.6 and Rs. 1.86 as Variable Dearness Allowance respectively in Raniganj, Asansol, coal belt ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

A statement is laid on the table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-296/71]

Abolition of Recruitment Through Coalfield Recruiting Organisation

1191. **SHRI ROBIN SEN**: Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any decision was taken in the Tri-partite meeting held on the 21st December, 1963 to abolish recruitment through Coalfield Recruiting Organisation (CRO); and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to implement the decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No final decision to stop recruitment through the Coalfield Recruiting Organisation was taken at the meeting.

(b) Does not arise.

Gratuity Scheme for Colliery Workers

1192. **SHRI ROBIN SEN**: Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enacted any scheme of gratuity for colliery workers

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme, and

(c) the time by which the gratuity scheme is going to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c) The proposal is under consideration.

Problems Faced by Labour in Barauni Industrial Belt

1193. **SHRI ROBIN SEN** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by the Labour in Barauni industrial belt, which is causing great unrest among the workers;

(b) if so, what are those problems and

(c) the steps Government are taking to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA)

(a) to (c) The matter falls essentially in the State spheres

ECAFE Report and Workers Wages

1194 SHRI A. K. SAHA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the report of ECAFE which held its 27th session at Manila on April 20, 1971 which recommended that workers must be paid more in Asian Countries and urgent steps taken for more equitable distribution of national wealth, and

(b) if so the steps Government are taking to implement the U. N. expert Body's findings.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) Government has taken note of the ECAFE Report which *inter alia* emphasised blending of economic growth with social justice including progressive reduction in income disparities, wider employment opportunities, better sharing of benefits of development, improved social services, etc for all sections of the society. Government's policies, already accepted and being implemented, are also aimed at the same goals.

बिहार सरकार का रोजगार सबंधी नीति के बारे में जापन

1195. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने एक जापन सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार की रोजगार सबंधी नीति के दोषों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है,

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) सम्भवतः यहाँ देहानी क्षेत्रों में निर्धन भ्रमर जुटाने हेतु निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सरकार के विशेष कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख किया गया है। बिहार सरकार का सुझाव आया है कि इस योजना के अधीन धन राशि का विनियतन विकास खण्डों की संख्या और जिलों में देहाती आबादी को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाना चाहिये न कि समान रूप में प्रत्येक जिले के लिये 12.50 लाख रुपये की दर में जैसा कि योजना में निर्दिष्ट है।

(ग) मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि अधिकारी

1196. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि अधिकारी देश के सभी राज्यों में कार्य कर रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रत्येक राज्य में जहाँ भविष्य निधि अधिनियम लागू है इस प्रकार के संस्थानों तथा उनमें कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है, -

(ग) क्या दूसरे राज्यों की तुलना में बिहार में ऐसे समस्त संस्थानों में से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक

संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या सब से कम है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन का संबंध न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से है जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन फंड अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किया गया है, और इसका केन्द्रीय सरकार से सीधा संबंध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :—

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन का, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तामिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल के प्रत्येक राज्य में और दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ के प्रत्येक संघीय क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय कार्यलय हैं।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-297/71]

(ग) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधियाँ और परिवार पेंशन अधिनियम, 1952 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाई गई योजनाएं कतिपय विशिष्ट उद्योगों/प्रतिष्ठानों के वर्गों में नियोजित कर्मचारों पर लागू होते हैं बशर्ते कि वे कुछ शर्तें पूरी करें और भविष्य

निधियों के सदस्य बनने के अधिकारी प्रतिष्ठानों और उन में नियोजित कर्मचारों का सीमाक्षेत्र, प्रत्येक राज्य के औद्योगिक और अन्य विकास पर निर्भर होते हुए, एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न होगा।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dangers of Unemployment

1197. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 3rd February, 1971, wherein it has been stated by the Director-General, International Labour Organisation that short of the final catastrophe of nuclear war, unemployment of a growing population was the gravest danger to political stability, economic growth and social justice now confronting the world; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Creation of employment opportunities on an increasing scale has been one of the major objectives of planning in India. Government are seized of the problem of unemployment and are taking all possible steps to tackle it resolutely, and as speedily as possible, within the available resources, through economics development programmes. Steps are also simultaneously being taken to bring down the rate of growth of the population.

Increase in Price of Levy Sugar

1198. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the price of Levy sugar;

(b) if so, the extent of price increase proposed; and

(c) the reasons for increasing the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Control on price, distribution and movement of sugar has been removed with effect from 25th May, 1971. There is, therefore, no question of increasing the price of levy sugar.

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

Legislation to Take Over Concerns Closed Down due to Industrial disputes

1199. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to enact Legislation to empower the Government to take over all industrial concerns which have closed down on account of Industrial disputes; and

(b) if so, when the proposed Legislation is expected to be brought before the Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Wage Negotiation Committee for Steel Industry

1200. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a Wage Negotiation Committee for the steel industry; and

(b) if so, the main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and

(b). Presumably the reference is to the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry which arrived at an agreement on the 27th October, 1970, in regard to the revised wages structure and some other conditions of service for workers in Steel Industry. This Committee has appointed a Standardisation Committee to standardise designations and scales of pay and to bring about uniformity concerning amenities in respect of leave, holiday, medical benefits and retirement age.

The Joint Wage Negotiating Committee will supervise and ensure implementation of the agreement as well as decision concerning standardization during the period of the agreement i. e. 4 years from 1st September, 1970.

Scheme for setting up of Agro-Service Centres in Rural Areas

1201. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. C. VIKAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for setting up agro-service centres in rural areas on a pilot basis:

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the number and location of centres to be set up, Statewise; and

(d) the estimated cost of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme, Engineer entrepreneurs will be assisted in the establish-

ment of workshops in the rural areas for repair, maintenance and hiring of agricultural machinery such as tractors, drilling rigs, plant protection and irrigation equipment and for taking up such allied activities as sale of spare parts, inputs etc. which would provide added income and work.

Investments per centre may range from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs depending upon the type and size of activity which would be met by the entrepreneurs out of loan from State Bank of India, nationalised banks and other financial institutions. To assist the entrepreneurs in the setting up of the centres, the Government of India has also earmarked imported tractors and other agricultural machinery for priority allotment to the centres. The State Governments/Agro-Industries Corporations have also been requested to assist entrepreneurs in formulating viable schemes and in securing loans from the financial institutions.

(c) Initially it is proposed to set up 500 centres on a pilot basis throughout the country. The number of centres would be increased depending upon the experience and response from entrepreneurs. The scheme envisages establishment of 20 to 30 centres in the bigger States; 15 to 20 centres in the smaller States and 3 to 10 centres in the Union Territories in the initial stages.

(d) The finance required for procurement of machinery etc. for establishment of Agro-service centres is to be obtained by the individuals from the State Bank of India, Nationalised Banks and other financial institutions. The Ministry of Industry, Government of India, is implementing a scheme, "Training of and Assistance to Engineer Entrepreneurs". Under this scheme 3 months training with free board and lodging or Rs. 250/- p.m. in lieu thereof, and subsidy of about 4 1/2% on the interest charges on the loans advanced by the commercial banks are paid. A

provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made during IV Plan for the training programme and financial incentives under the above scheme. The scheme for establishing Agro Service Centres of Agriculture Ministry also qualify for assistance under the above scheme and steps are being taken to set up new centres under this scheme.

Allocation to States for Relief to Unemployed Persons

1202. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to each State for relief to the unemployed persons as per vote-on-account budget 1971-72; and

(b) the suggestion made by the Central Government to the State Governments for spending the amount in any particular manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment for which an outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been provided during the current year 1971-72. Allocations to the State Governments and Union Territories are to be made at the rate of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district.

(b) In the guidelines issued by the Department of Community Development to the State Governments and Union Territories for formulation and implementation of the schemes, it has, inter-alia, been suggested that :-

(a) Careful attention should be paid to the proper identification of areas to ensure that (i) additional employment opportunities through these schemes reach out to those areas where they are needed most, and (ii) areas selected are those where appropriate works of labour intensive nature can be fruitfully undertaken and the work projects proposed in them are

really additional to the schemes and programmes that are being implemented under the normal plans.

(b) The work projects undertaken in the area have to be basically labour intensive; they must also be backed adequately by considerations of productivity in relevance to the overall development needs of the area.

(c) In selecting workers for employment, families in which no one is employed are to be given priority.

(d) Since the Crash Scheme seeks to alleviate the problem of unemployment locally, the work projects under the Scheme should not encourage migration of labour to the project sites from distant areas.

(e) The wages paid to the workers should correspond to the locally prevailing off-season rates not exceeding in all Rs. 100 per head per month. An amount not exceeding a fourth of the total wage-bill for any project will be available for materials and equipment for that project to ensure its productivity and durability.

Import of wheat under PL-480

1203. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total wheat U.S. will supply to India under PL-480 during 1971;

(b) how much has already been supplied and how much is still to be supplied;

(c) whether in 1970 the PL-480 wheat was much less than that of 1969; and

(d) whether India still needs wheat to be imported and if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The P.L. 480 Agreement of 1-4-71 provides

for a supply of about 1.57 million tonnes of wheat all of which is likely to be shipped in 1971. There is also a possibility of some additional quantity becoming available.

(b) Out of the above, about 0.29 million tonnes has already been received in India. The rest is yet to come.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) For 1971, the quantity of wheat required to be imported, for consumption and buffer stocks, has been assessed at about 3 million tonnes.

Interim Report and Formation of Subcommittee on Agricultural Development of National Commission on Agriculture

1204. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture proposes to submit certain interim reports to the Government;

(b) if so, the subjects of reports and their recommendations;

(c) how long the Commission will take to complete its work;

(d) whether the Commission has decided to set up five new sub-committees on various aspects of agricultural development; and

(e) if so, the purposes thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) As per the terms of its reference, the Commission was asked to make interim recommendations on the following items :—

1. Agricultural Research and Extension.

2. Administrative Organisations for agricultural Research and Development.
3. Employment Potential of agricultural sector.
4. Problems of small farmers and agricultural labour.
5. Programmes for Integrated Area Development.
6. Any other items that the Commission may deem fit.

Keeping these in view at its first meeting, held in October 1970, the Commission decided to furnish interim reports on the following items related to the subjects mentioned above :—

1. Application of science and technology to agriculture,
2. Arrangements for multiplication and distribution of quality seeds,
3. Arrangements for supply of fertilisers and chemicals,
4. Pilot projects for creation of employment potential in different types of areas,
5. Agricultural credit with particular reference to the needs of small and medium farmers,
6. Land Reforms, and
7. Agricultural Extension (if time permits).

At the fifth meeting held in March 1971, the Commission felt that the following other areas would also be important from the point of view of the need for making interim recommendations :

- (1) Present status of the soil map with soil classification and soil profiles;

- (2) Present status of experiments on surface water and groundwater utilisation-economics of groundwater exploitation and restrictions on their exploitation;
- (3) Fertiliser sale, promotion, distribution and financing;
- (4) 'Operation Flood'—dairy project and the working;
- (5) Use of mixed hardwood for manufacture of paper-pulp; and
- (6) Improvement of existing irrigation resources with particular reference to controlled irrigation.

At the 6th meeting held on 7-5-71, the Commission felt that it should submit Interim Reports on the following two areas in the field of Agricultural Labour :—

- (1) House sites for landless labourers; and
- (2) Rural Works Programme as an employment oriented programme to maintain wage levels.

Recommendations will be known when the reports are received.

(c) The Commission has been asked to submit its report as soon as practicable and, in any case, within a period of 2 years, *i. e.* by August, 1972.

(d) Yes, The Commission at its 6th meeting held on 7-5-71 decided to set up 5 more working Groups on various aspects of agricultural development.

(e) These working Groups will study in detail the problem referred to them and make recommendations for consideration by the Commission. The Government propose to refer to the Commission for any early interim report regarding 'Post Harvest Technology', as this problem has assumed considerable significance owing to the vagaries of weather, experienced lately in the Northern India.

Agency for research work in fruit industry

1205. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an agency for carrying out research work on the fruit industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has also decided to assist in setting up fruit industry in Assam; and

(c) if so, the main purpose of setting up the agency?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :

(a) No sir.

(b) The proposal for horticultural development and processing of fruits was one of the proposals looked into by a World Bank Agro-Industries Reconnaissance Mission in February, 1971. A detailed project will be prepared on the basis of the Report of the Mission which is yet to be received.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance for Exploitation of Sea-Food available in Kerala Coast

1206. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to finance the State Fisheries Corporation in Kerala for intensely exploiting the sea-food available in Kerala coast; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :
(a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for financial assistance to the State Fisheries Corporation in Kerala.

Winding up of State Farm in Hirakud.

1207. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Farm in Hirakud is going to be wound up as it is running at a deficit; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this deficit in this particular farm, while most of the other farms run by State Farms Corporation had shown good results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). In view of the consistent and continued agitation by the local tenants displaced by the construction of Hirakud Dam, cultivation operations at the farm have been severely hampered resulting in huge losses in running the farm from year to year. The State Government have been requested to offer an alternative site on the same terms and conditions already agreed to where cultivation operations could be carried on without any hindrance. In case the State Government is not in a position to offer any such alternative site it is possible that the Farm might be wound up. However, a final decision in the matter will be taken after hearing from the State Government.

Shifting of Factories to places where Trade Union Movement is weak

1208. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to enact Central legislation for making uniform minimum wage for handloom workers all over India; and

(b) whether industrialists are now shifting their factories to places where the Trade Union movement is weak and cheap labour available, from traditional industrial centres where the workers have established their rights?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No.

(b) No such instances have been brought to the notice of Government.

Area and Distribution of Khas Lands in States

1209. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Khas lands in each State at present available for cultivation;

(b) when Government propose to direct the States to distribute them; and

(c) the main features of the scheme of the proposed distribution of these lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :

(a) to (c), About one million hectare of land has been declared surplus by the States for distribution as a result of imposition of ceiling and about half of this area has been distributed as indicated below :

Name of the State	Surplus Area (in 000' hectares)	Area distributed (in 000' hectares)
West Bengal	354	140
Jammu & Kashmir	180	180

Maharashtra	152	47
Uttar Pradesh	97	55
Punjab	71	25
Haryana	73	22
Rajasthan	24	5
Madhya Pradesh	34	7
Gujarat	20	10
Tamil Nadu	11	9
Andhra Pradesh	30	00
Assam	27	00
Total	1073	500

As the implementation of ceiling legislation is still in progress in most of the States it is not possible to give any precise estimate of the total area of land which would become available for distribution on completion of implementation of ceiling laws. The lands which are becoming available on imposition of ceiling on holdings is being distributed to landless agriculturists and other categories of persons eligible for allotment.

Besides the distribution of surplus land which become available on imposition of ceiling, State Governments have been distributing land in the normal course through their Revenue Departments or Gaon Sabhas. So far 5.7 million hectares of waste land have been distributed by various States as indicated below :

State	Extent of waste land distributed (in 000' hectares)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	880
Assam	121
Bihar	202
Gujarat	250
Kerala	20
Madhya Pradesh	1200
Maharashtra	320

3	2
Mysore	290
Orissa	67
Punjab	68
Rajasthan	1800
Tamil Nadu	125
West Bengal	49
Uttar Pradesh	378
Total	5770

For distribution of surplus as well as other land priority is given to cultivating tenants already in occupation of land acquired from the owners, displaced tenants and uneconomic holders and landless agriculturists. Within these categories preference is given to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and cooperative farming societies. Other categories of persons who also get priority in allotment in a number of States are holders of contiguous lands and ex-servicemen. State Governments have been requested to expedite distribution of available land.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Equipment for Bokaro Steel Plant

1210. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is much behind the delivery schedules of equipments to the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the items whose delivery has been overdue;

(c) the effect of this delay on the progress of work at Bokaro and how much it has added to the cost of completion of its first stage; and

(d) the steps taken to bring about more efficient working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Out of a total of about 72240 tonnes of mechanical equipment to be supplied by HEC to Bokaro for First Stage, supplies of about 30,770 tonnes were in arrears, as on the 30th April, 1971. Only a small part of this tonnage is in relation to the First Blast Furnace Complex which is due to be erected by the end of this year.

The main reason for delay is that most of the items of equipment are being manufactured in the country for the first time and it has taken HEC longer time than was anticipated to overcome the technological and production problems in the manufacture of these sophisticated items. To some extent, the delay is also due to the shortage of materials and the failure of sub-contractors to make supplies to HEC.

(b) The shortfalls in supply of equipment by HEC are being made up by increasing its own rate of production, by import of some vital components and by subletting some of the work. As a result of these efforts, the despatches from HEC during the last five or six months have shown some fine improvement, and it is expected that the supplies will be made in time for the completion of the Plant in accordance with the current schedule.

(d) A detailed itemised programme for the production of various items of equipment has been drawn up by HEC. The implementation is being watched and reviewed closely both by the Management and in the Ministry. Some changes in higher management are also being made.

एक जनवरी, 1971 से सुपरबाजार
बिस्ली द्वारा खरीदी और बेची
गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

1211. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृपि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक सुपरबाजार दिल्ली द्वारा विक्रय के लिए खरीदी गयी वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है; और
(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान बेची गयी वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर लि० (सुपर बाजार), नई दिल्ली द्वारा जनवरी, 1971 से अप्रैल, 1972 तक खरीदी गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य 94.29 लाख रु० है।

(ख) उक्त अवधि में बेची गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य 113.79 लाख रु० है।

Assessment of Fuel

1212. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the fuel potential and needs of the country ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to formulate a long range policy on fuel ; and

(c) whether more crude oil will be imported to meet the increasing demands of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Government have already set up a high level Fuel Policy Committee to frame a long term fuel policy for the country. This Committee will also assess the fuel resources and the consumption pattern of different fuels by various consuming sectors.

(c) Yes, Sir. The estimated imports of Crude Oil envisaged during the years 1971-74 are as under :—

1971	12.8 million tonnes
1972	13.1 million tonnes

1973	16.5 million tonnes
1974	17.7 million tonnes

Research on Hazards of Artificial Manures

1213. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Statesman* in its Delhi issue dated the 17th April, 1971 that all man-made fertilisers are cancer inducing according to Japanese scientists;

(b) whether any research is undertaken in our Medical Institutes; and

(c) if not, whether Government consider the desirability of conducting investigations on the possible ill-effects of artificial manures extensively used in our country and to reduce the hazards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) According to recent press reports, a Japanese research scientist has found that six varieties of chemical fertilisers produced in Japan contained small quantities of hydrocarbons which may cause cancer. The Japanese scientist is, however, reported to have not been able to find out the extent to which these dangerous substances find their way into the crop plants.

(b) and (c). The reported findings of the scientist are under examination in consultation with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Health and the Department of Food.

Embezzlement in Delhi Milk Scheme

1214. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen press reports to the effect that milk powder worth Rs. 35 lakhs has been embezzled from the Delhi Milk Scheme ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take against the erring officials of the Delhi Milk Scheme responsible for the said embezzlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No case of embezzlement of Milk Powder worth Rs. 35 lakhs in Delhi Milk Scheme has been reported by Audit. The Press report possibly refers to an alleged mis-appropriation of approximately 13,830 Kgs. of skim milk powder of the value of Rs. 22,820/- as disclosed from a test check of accounts for the period June 1969 to October, 1969 by the Internal Audit Section of Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) One Store Keeper and one Store clerk connected with alleged irregularities in respect of skim milk powder were suspended and the case was referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation on 2-5-1970 for further investigation. These investigations have not yet been completed. Meanwhile, Government ordered a special physical verifications of all stores of Delhi Milk Scheme under the supervision of an officer deputed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This report has been received by Government on 31-5-1971 and is under examination.

राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वयन

1215. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की उन सिफारिशों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनको अभी तक सांविधानिक रूप नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अत्यधिक विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा यह कार्य कब तक किया जायेगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या 1 T-298/71]। यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि किस समय तक संबद्ध सिफारिशों को सगुचित सांविधिक रूप देने की कार्यवाही पूरी होगी।

पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से आये हरिजन शरणार्थी

1216. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970-71 में पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से हरिजन शरणार्थी भारत आए हैं और वे राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में रह रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी कुल संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन गरीब हरिजनों के पुनर्वास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act in Tripura

1217. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Industries in which the Minimum Wages Act has been implemented in Tripura ;

(b) if the wages have been fixed, the date thereof ; and

(c) whether further revision of wages is envisaged, if so, in what industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Schemes for Employment Opportunities in Tripura

1218. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the specific schemes sponsored by the Central Government for giving employment opportunities to the unemployed youth of Tripura ; and

(b) the number of unemployed youths who are likely to be absorbed in each of these scheme in Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b) : The various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan are expected to generate increasing employment opportunities although it is not possible at this stage to assess the actual impact of each of these programmes on the employment of youth and others. The recently sanctioned Crash Scheme for

Rural Employment, however, envisages an expenditure of Rs. 34.98 lakhs in Tripura in 1971-72, resulting in the employment of about 3,000 persons.

Food Production and Area under High Yielding Variety of Seeds

1219. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise production of foodgrains during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) the state-wise targets of production during 1971-72 ; and

(c) the State-wise breakup of areas as proportion of the total area under cultivation covered by high-yielding variety of seeds during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Statement I showing the Final Estimates of production of foodgrains in different States during 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-299/71] Similar information for 1970-71 is not yet available.

(b) Statement II showing targets of foodgrains production for 1971-72, as emerging from the Annual Plan discussions with the representatives of the State Governments, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-299/71]

(c) Statement III showing total area and area under high yielding varieties and the percentage of the area under high yielding varieties to total cropped area in respect of paddy, maize, jowar, bajra and wheat during 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-299/71] Similar information for 1970-71 is not yet available.

Productivity of Land and Income of Farmers in Intensive Agricultural District Programme

1220. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increase or decrease in the productivity of land in each of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme year-wise during the last three years ; and

(b) the extent of rise or fall of the *per capita* earnings of agricultural labourers and other sections of the farmers in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme during the same periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Statement I showing the percentage increases or decreases in the yields per hectare of principal crops in the different I. A. D. P., Districts during the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70, as compared to the pre-Package period, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-300/71]

(b) Information regarding the extent of rise or fall in the *per capita* earnings of agricultural labourers and other sections of the farmers in the I. A. D. P. Districts is not available. However, Statement II showing the rates of daily agricultural wages at selected Centres in some of the I. A. D. P. Districts is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-300/71]

Expenditure incurred on Advertisements by Hindustan Steel Limited

1221. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on advertisements by Hindustan Steel Limited between 1968-69 and 1970-71 ;

(b) the total investment as on the 31st March, 1971 ; and

(c) the total accumulated loss as on the 31st March, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on advertisements by Hindustan Steel Limited during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 was as under :—

1968-69	Rs. 14.18	Lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 16.78	„
1970-71	Rs. 28.36	(provisional)

(b) the total investment based on Government funds, as on 31-3-1971, was Rs. 1025.98 crores (Equity Rs. 557.0 crores and outstanding Capital Loans Rs. 468.98 crores).

(c) the total accumulated loss as on 31-3-1970 was Rs. 172.83 crores. The accounts for the year 1970-71 have yet to be finalised.

Payment of Sugarcane arrears in U. P., Bihar and Tamil Nadu

1222. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether effective steps have been taken to ensure early payment of sugarcane price arrears to the cane growers in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether the question has been taken up with the State Governments ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by those Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India have asked the State Governments to

take stringent measures including coercive steps against defaulting sugar mills to enforce timely payment by sugar factories of cane price arrears to cane growers.

(c) In Uttar Pradesh, recovery certificates have been issued on the basis of position of cane price dues as on 15-4-1971. Eight sugar factories have been placed under receivership. Collectors have announced auction of six sugar factories. The owner of one sugar mill was put under revenue lock up for holding up payment of cane price dues. In Bihar legal steps $1/2$ criminal and certificate proceedings have been started against the defaulting mills which do not make payment on the demand of the cane growers. Tamil Nadu Government have reported that they are making every effort to persuade the sugar factories to clear off the arrears early, but the progress was slow due to low off-take of levy sugar. With the removal of controls over price and distribution of sugar the position is likely to improve.

Rise in Price of Sugar in Open Market

1223. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of sugar in the open market registered increase in the month of April, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There was some increase in the price of sugar in the open market during April 1971.

(b) The increase in price was mainly the effect of increase in price of levy sugar allowed by the Allahabad High Court, in their interim orders, to sugar factories

in Uttar Pradesh which challenged in that Court the price of levy sugar fixed by Government.

(c) Control on price, distribution and movement of sugar have been removed with effect from 25th May, 1971 and a larger quantity of 4.5 lakh tonnes of sugar has been released for sale from 29th May, 1971.

Implementation of Electricity Wage Board Recommendations in Uttar Pradesh

1224. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the wage Board for Electricity workers have been implemented in Uttar Pradesh ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) An order enforcing the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings was issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under section 3 of the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, on the 11th February, 1971.

(b) After issue of the above order, certain difficulties were pointed out by employers of major electricity undertakings such as the U. P. State Electricity Board, M/s Martin Burn Ltd. etc. These are being considered by the State Government.

Streamlining the working of Community Development Projects

1225. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether community blocks set up in the country under the Community Development programme are proving to be very expensive as lot of expenditure is being in-

owned on them, whereas they are not proving very useful to achieve the set objectives ;

(b) whether Government have recently reviewed the working of the community blocks and taken any steps to streamline their working in order to improve their utility in the agriculture and farming in the country ;

(c) whether most of the State Governments are not in favour of continuance of these blocks and have recommended their closure ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government about the future set up and working of these community blocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) . (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that the Community Development programme is proving very expensive. It provides the basic extension organisation and execution agency at the block level for most rural development programmes, particularly the Agricultural Production Programme. Effecting improvement in agriculture is a major objective of Community Development. The question of streamlining the working of the programme is under constant review and one of the steps under consideration is the appointment of a Commission.

(c) Community Development Programme is being implemented throughout the country and no State has indicated any desire to discontinue the programme .

(d) Does not arise.

Funds for Guide Service and assistance to Farmers from Agricultural Research Institutes

1226 SHRI R. S. PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Research Institutes in the country are affording any guide service to the farmers to teach them ways and means for the use of scientific farming implements to raise their production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these bodies are also helping the farmers in the procurement of modern farming implements and better quality seeds etc. ; and

(c) whether government proposes to allot adequate funds to these institutes and if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE). (a) Yes, Sir.

Farmers' Days are periodically arranged by the agricultural research institutes including agricultural universities. The agricultural implements and machinery evolved at the institutes are demonstrated there.

In addition, under the National, Demonstrations Scheme in the 4th Plan of the India Council of Agricultural Research, agricultural research institutes and agricultural universities have been made responsible for conducting first line demonstrations all over the country. The agricultural engineers engaged in the Programme in the research institutes or agricultural universities demonstrate, *Inter alia*, the use of suitable machinery and implements and guide the farmers on their related problems .

(b) Direct procurement of improved implements and supply to farmers does not come under the purview of the research institutes. However, farmers are given the technical advice and guidance on availability of implements, their suitability and performance.

(c) In the 4th plan, the agricultural institutes including the agricultural universities have been strengthened for research and training on agricultural implements and

machinery under various projects, such as, University Development programme, All-India Coordinated projects and schemes for strengthening of I.C.A.R. institutes.

In addition, good research schemes, not included in the plan, are also taken up as *ad hoc* schemes for which expenditure is met from the cess funds

Distribution of Tractors to small Farmers

1227 SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether distribution/allotment of tractors to farmers is uneven with the result that small farmers are unable to get the tractors due to lack of credit facilities etc.

(b) whether Government have any set criteria for allotment of tractors to the farmers and if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have also made proper arrangements to provide tractors to the small farmers and for that purpose provide them credit facilities on easy terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the various State Agro-Industries Corporations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha after it is received.

मध्य प्रदेश में मिण्ड, मुरैना, ग्वालियर में खादर की भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

1228. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश की मिण्ड, मुरैना और ग्वालियर जिलों की इस खादर की भूमि को मुख्य रूप से उकैतों के छुपने में प्रयोग में आती है, को कृषि योग्य बनाने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के दौरान अनुमानित 50.00 लाख रुपये की लागत से मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में 2000 हेक्टायर खादर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय परिचालित भादशं परियोजना प्रारम्भ की गई है ताकि महान आकार की खादर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए उसकी तकनीकी और आर्थिक संभव्यताओं को निर्धारित किया जा सके। भादशं परियोजना में प्राप्त किये अनुभव को राज्य सरकार महान खादर नियन्त्रण और उसे कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये कार्य में लायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों में कपड़ा मजूरी बोर्ड के पंचाट का लागू किया जाना

1229. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा मजूरी बोर्ड ने अपने पंचाट को मध्य प्रदेश में समस्त कपड़ा मिलों पर लागू कर दिया है।

(ख) यदि नहीं तो, उन मिलों के क्या नाम हैं जिसमें उक्त पंचाट अभी तक

सम्भू नहीं किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जाने का विचार है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) से (ग). दूसरे केन्द्रीय कपड़ा उद्योग सब्जी मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों तमाम 21 कपड़ा उद्योग इकाइयों पर लागू होती है। 18 इकाइयों ने इन्हे कार्यान्वित किया है। राज्य सरकार शेष तीन इकाइयों को भी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अनुमति देने के अपने प्रयास जारी रखे हुए है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उपलब्धियों का सर्वेक्षण

1230. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या और प्रतिशतता का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है जिन्हें वेतन के रूप में प्रतिमास लगभग 100 रुपये से भी कम मिलते हैं ;

(ख) देश में इस समय अलग-अलग कितने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी स्थाई हैं, और कितने अस्थायी हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकारी सेवा में उन अधिकारियों की क्या संख्या है जिन्हें प्रतिमास 1000 रुपये अथवा इससे भी अधिक मिलते हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) यह जानकारी नियोजन और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष 31 मार्च को, की जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सरकार के असेनिक (सिविलियन) कर्मचारियों की वार्षिक जनगणना के अग के रूप में इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

(ख) अन्ततम जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

अस्थायी स्थिति जैसी कि 31 मार्च, 1969 को थी

स्थायी	18,92,987
अस्थायी	7,15,796

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1969 को ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या 8,689 थी, जो प्रतिमाह रु० 1000/- अथवा इससे अधिक मूल वेतन पाते थे।

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदी गई सरसों

1231. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना, भिण्ड और खानियर जिलों में गेहूँ, चावल और गन्ने की तुलना में सरसों की पैदावार अधिक है, और

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी सरसों खरीदी तथा उनका मूल्य कितना था ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धों० शिंदे): (क) यह

1969-70 के दौरान तोरिया के बीज तथा सरसों, गेहूँ, चावल एवं गन्ना (गुड़ के रूप में) का क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन के

अनुमान और इन तीन जिलों में बीनी का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित तालिका में दिया गया है :—

क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन के प्राक्कलन-1969-70

क्षेत्र हैक्टर में तथा उत्पादन मीटरी टनो में)

जिला	तोरिया के बीज तथा सरसों	गेहूँ*	चावल*	गन्ना* (गुड़ के रूप में)	बीनी*
मुरादा					
क्षेत्र	21,800	66,800	3,300	2,500	*
उत्पादन	6,800	43,800	2,800	8,600	
मिर्जा					
क्षेत्र	21,000	68,800	11,800	600	**
उत्पादन	7,400	60,100	11,300	1,300	
महालियार					
क्षेत्र	1,300	88,900	15,000	2,800	
उत्पादन	500	60,500	13,700	7,400	7,814

(ख) भारत खाद्य निगम ने वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के दौरान सरसों के बीजों की खरीद नहीं की। 1970-71 के दौरान इसने 150.70 रुपये से 168.17 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल (सूखे बीजों के लिये) के मूल्यों पर हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली से कुल 3,220 मीटरी टन सरसों के बीज खरीदे।

सचन होती तथा कुछ योजना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का विशेषी मन्त्र के तहत तथा गांवों के लिए अनुसूच

1232. श्री हुकूम खन्ड काझवाब : क्या कुछ मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था। कि सचन

* राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त किये गये अंतिम प्राक्कलन।

** इस जिले में कोई बीनी का कारखाना नहीं था।

सेती तथा वृष्य योजना के लिये राज्य को विदेशी नस्ल के साँड और गाये उपलब्ध कराई जायें ,

(ख) 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान कितने साँड तथा गाये उपलब्ध कराने का अनुरोध किया गया, और

(ग) उक्त समयावधि में राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध कराये गये साँडों तथा गायों की

सख्या क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

कुछ मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) विदेशी नस्ल के पशुओं की आपूर्ति के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की मांगे निम्न-प्रकार है -

वर्ष	जर्मी		रेड डन	
	साँड	गाये	साँड	गाये
1969-70	18	30	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
1970-71	12	30	२	30
1971-72	8	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
कुल	38	60	2	30

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में विदेशी पशुओं की आपूर्ति मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निम्न-प्रकार की गई है -

वर्ष	जर्मी		रेड डन	
	साँड	ओसर	साँड	ओसर
1969-70	4	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
1970-71	2	17	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
1971-72 (31-5-71 तक)	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	1	20
कुल	6	17	1	20

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को विदेशी नस्लों के पशुओं की आवश्यकताओं पर पहले के ही समान, कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत अथवा पशुओं के विदेशी

दाताओं में प्राप्त होने वाले पशुओं के आवंटन के समय, जब कभी भी होंगे, विचार किया जायेगा ।

**Allegation against Managing Director
Punjab State Agro-Industries Corporation**

1233. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the Managing Director, Punjab State Agro-Industries Corporation;

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

(c) whether Government have since inquired into these complaints ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints relate to administrative and general matters concerning the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation.

(c) and (d). The complaints are being forwarded to the State Government.

Damage to crops due to Insects, diseases, dust storm and rain.

1234. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** :

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding crops damaged during the current year by insects, plant diseases and dust-storm and rains in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the protection of crops?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE)** :
(a) It is extremely difficult to accurately

assess the loss in crop yield which is due only to damage by insects, pests, plant diseases, etc. The crop may be attacked by one or more insects, diseases, etc., and depending on control measures taken, its yield may be affected in varying degrees. It is, however, estimated that losses to foodgrain crops in the field on account of damage by insects, pests, diseases, weeds, etc. and in storage range between 15 to 20%.

There were reports of hail storms, thunder storms, dust storms of high intensity and rain from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana in April and May, 1971. The Damage was mostly to the harvested wheat lying on the threshing floor to the extent of 20 to 25% in Bihar, 10 to 15% in Punjab and Haryana and 20 to 25% in Uttar Pradesh. This assessment of damage is a general one. No report of any serious damage has been received from Rajasthan. There has also been damage to other crops like mangoes, melons, vegetables, etc.

(b) For the protection of crops against pests and diseases, the State Governments have their own plant protection organisations fully equipped with necessary plant protection equipment and material. In addition, there are nine Central Plant Protection Stations for taking control measures against crop pests and diseases. It is reported that the State Governments have taken control measures over an area of 3.95 Lakh hectares affected by epidemics in 1970-71. The Government of India gives grant to the extent of 50% and Loan to the extent of 25% on the cost of pesticides used in the control of crop epidemics occurring in the States.

For eradication of pests and diseases on crops in endemic areas, a centrally sponsored scheme was started during 1970-71 with a total outlay of Rs. 4.30 crores for the 4th plan. Under this scheme, an area of 12.95 Lakh acres was covered by the agro-chemical operations in 1970-71.

As for the unseasonal rains, the Government are aware of the need for improving the post-harvest handling and storage at producer's level and have been considering steps that are to be taken in this regard. So far as damage to the wheat by recent rains is concerned, it is reported that the damage is more in terms of quality than quantity. In order to give relief to the producers, the Government have relaxed the specifications for procurement of wheat in order to facilitate purchase of the rain-damaged wheat.

**Closure of Kalipahari Colliery
West Bengal**

1235. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kalipahari Colliery, West Bengal, has been closed down by its management;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of workers affected as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to re-open the mine.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

National Institute of Labour

1236. **SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has agreed to the proposal of his Mantralaya to convert Indian Labour Institute into National Institute of Labour;

(b) if so, how far the change will benefit the labour class; and

(c) when it is likely to be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Planning Commission has approved the Fourth Plan project for the establishment of an autonomous National Labour Institute in which the existing Indian Institute of Labour Studies will stand merged.

(b) The National Labour Institute will undertake broad-based training and orientation programmes for personnel concerned with labour matters, alike in managements, trade unions and Government administrations. It will also undertake research and consultancy functions, and bring out publications, of common interest to all, including labour.

(c) Necessary steps to establish the National Labour Institute are in hand.

Reported Statement of Chief Minister Punjab for a price freeze of Agriculture Inputs

1237. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Punjab pleading for a price freeze of agricultural inputs at the 1968 price level in view of the fact that the Government of India had retained the last year's procurement price for wheat ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir, However, it is a fact that the procurement price of wheat for 1971-72 has been retaj-

ned at previous year's procurement price. It is also true that prices of certain agricultural inputs have risen marginally since 1968. But the prices of certain varieties of fertilisers were reduced during 1969-70 and 1970-71, the price of a particular variety of ammonium sulphate was reduced by Rs. 100/- per M. T. during 1969-70 and recently the price of urea was reduced by Rs. 20/- per M. T. with effect from March 4, 1971. There is also a downward trend in prices of seeds of established varieties.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

Meeting of Ipat aur Khan Mantri with Representatives of Steel-Industry and Workers.

1238. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had held a joint meeting with the representatives of the Steel Industry and workers recently to improve the performance of the units in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, whether any decisions were arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Minister of Steel and Mines had met the members of the joint wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry on the 21st April, 1970. The Committee consists of representatives of employers (both in the public and private sector) and of workers. On this occasion, there was an exchange of views on a number of subjects including the need for improved industrial relations, greater production and higher productivity. This was in the nature of a meeting for exchange of views and hence, no specific decisions were taken. There was, however, favourable response

from all sides to the suggestion that attention must be directed to improve production.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

1239. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to expand Durgapur Steel Plant had been forwarded to the State Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pradhan Mantri's Appeal, to States to Create more Employment Potentialities

1240. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri had appealed to the Chief Ministers of all States to create more employment potentialities in their States; and

(b) if so, what has been the reaction of the different Chief Ministers in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Prime Minister (Pradhan Mantri) has written to the Chief Ministers on March 18, 1971 requesting them to get concrete programmes formulated urgently for implementation under the Central Government's Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

(b) Replies have been received from most of the Chief Ministers who have positively responded to the appeal.

Development of Dune-Infested Areas

1241. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some dune-infested areas in the country are being brought under sprinkler irrigation to develop into agricultural farms :

(b) whether the Centre has any such scheme for the development of the dune-infested areas of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Central is aiding the Government of Rajasthan to sponsor any such scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, This is being done on a pilot basis in the Soil and Water Management Project near Patiala an area where irrigation facilities exist.

(b) No such scheme has been formulated at present. However, depending upon the results of the Pilot Project near Patiala it should be possible to extend such practices to suitable areas in Rajasthan *i. e.* where irrigation facilities exist on an adequate scale, in due course.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No. The question of sponsoring a scheme of sprinkler irrigation in dune infested areas can arise only after the Patiala Pilot Project has been duly completed and its results analysed.

Sealing of Ovens in Durgapur Steel Plant

1242. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 60 Ovens in the Durgapur Steel Plant have been sealed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether as a result of the sealing of the ovens the production in the plant has been affected and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). No oven was permanently sealed. In February and March, 1971 when there were a series of work stoppages and 'Bandhs' about 60 Ovens had to be blanked temporarily. These were brought back into operation in the latter half of March 1971. As a result of such temporary blanking of ovens, the production in the Plant was affected and the loss of Production during the period from 8.2.71 to 13.3.71 was as follows :-

Coke Ovens	—	48875	Tonnes
Blast Furnaces	—	60,886	"
Steel Melting Shop	—	43,647	"
Blooming Mill	—	41,556	"
Billet Mill	—	27,888	"
Section Mill	—	11,682	"
Merchant Mill	—	13,397	"
Skelp	—	7,741	"
Sleeper Plant	—	4,298	"
Fish Plate Plant	—	207	"
Wheel & Axle Plant	—	909	"

Conference of Additional and Joint Registrars of Consumers Cooperatives held in Delhi

1243. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions and the recommendations of the conference of Additional and Joint Registrars of Consumer Cooperatives held at Delhi recently;

(b) whether the conference discussed the serious shortcomings and losses of the large number of cooperatives in the country;

(c) if so, the gist of the general discussion; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) A summary of the main decisions and recommendations of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library See No. LT—301/71*].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—301/71*]

(d) The recommendations of the Conference are being sent to all State Governments and Union Territories for consideration and necessary action. They will also be examined in this Ministry for necessary action.

Bringing of Land Under Two Crop Irrigation System

1244. **SHRI B. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 80 per cent of our cultivable land is non-irrigated or one-crop Producing per year; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make these lands irrigated and bring them under two-crop or three-crop system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) According to the latest land utilisation statistics available for the latest year viz. 1967-68, about 80

per cent of the total cultivated land (net) was non-irrigated and about 83% was one crop producing.

(b) Steps taken to bring more area under irrigation and under multiple cropping include; (i) giving priority to irrigation in allocating funds under the State Plan; (ii) mobilising additional financial resources from the institutional agencies for minor irrigation and command area development to the maximum extent possible; (iii) introducing modern methods for fast drilling tubewells, bore wells and boring of dugwells and for lifting of water (iv) extending rural electrification programme for energising wells tubewells; (v) strengthening groundwater organisations in the States as well as at the Centre for looking after the expanded programme; (vi) encouraging conjunctive use of surface and ground-water for providing more assured irrigation and encouraging multiple cropping; (vii) undertaking command area development programmes for more efficient and timely utilisation of the available irrigation water (viii) introducing pilot project in multiple cropping in selected blocks as a Centrally sponsored programme.

Representations for Lifting of Ban on Manufacture of Milk Products in Delhi

1245. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been made with regard to lifting of ban on milk products in Delhi and districts of other States round about Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government have decided that in the larger public interest, the prohibition on the manufacture of milk products will continue to operate during the ban period from 7th May, 1971 to 15th July, 1971 as mentioned in the Delhi, Meerut and Buland-

shahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1971.

Reduction in Middle Men's Profit in Procurement of Foodgrains

1246. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken further to reduce the middle man's profits in procurement of foodgrains from different States;

(b) the gap between the procurement price and the market price of foodgrains; and

(c) the profits, if any, which middlemen and the State undertaking get?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Continuous efforts are made towards maximum utilisation of cooperatives and direct purchases from producers.

(b) Procurement prices, fixed by the Government, act as the support or floor prices below which the prices are not allowed to fall. For comparable qualities, the gap between the procurement prices and the market prices are either narrow or nil during post harvest period. The gap widens during the lean periods owing to upward trend in market prices.

(c) The State undertakings generally work on incidentals approved by Government which does not contain an element of profit. The middlemen work as commission agents of the State undertakings and paid commission for services rendered in the *mandis* in accordance with marketing regulations and practice which varies from State to State. Such commission is paid both for procurement and distribution work, wherever middlemen are engaged. It is difficult to say what profits they make out of the commission paid to them.

Sanction for Expansion of milk Industry in Kerala during fourth Plan

1247. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any milk industry expansion scheme to Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if not whether Government propose to sanction atleast one milk industry expansion scheme to Kerala during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have included a project for the expansion of Trivandrum Milk Supply Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs

The Milk Scheme at Trivandrum was commissioned in the year 1971 with a targetted capacity of 6,000 litres per day of milk. Imported equipment for the scheme was received under U.S.A.I.D. Programme. The scheme has exceeded the target and is now handling on an average about 10 000 litres of milk daily. The Government of Kerala have initiated action to expand the scheme for a daily throughput of Rs. 20,000 litres of milk. The expansion will be in the form of addition to the existing dairy buildings and installation of dairy plant and machinery.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Utilisation of Central Assistance for Drought-Affected areas of Gaya (Bihar)

1248. SHRI S. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Narwada and some other parts of Gaya district in Bihar were declared as drought-affected areas during the year 1970-71

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance granted for relief work ;

(c) whether the amount has been utilised for the specific works for which it was sanctioned ;

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government against those responsible for the diversion of the funds ; and

(e) whether fresh grants have been given for the fulfilment of the works originally sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is presumed that the place referred to in the question is Nawada and not Narwada.

(b) Rs. 2.35 crores (Rs. 2.00 crores as loan and Rs. 0.35 crores as grant) were released to Bihar by the Government of India during 1970-71. It is for the State Government to make allocations for individual affected areas in the State.

(c) No report to the effect that funds had been utilised for purposes other than the sanctioned works had been received.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The State Government has drawn up fresh relief schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.35 crores for the State as a whole. A request has been received from the State Government for an *ad-hoc* financial assistance of Rs. 3 crores. To make an on-the-spot assessment, a Central Study Team is currently visiting the State. The quantum of assistance required by the State will be decided on receipt of the Team's report.

Pilot Scheme for Dry-Farming in Areas with Scanty Rain Fall.

1249. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started any Pilot Scheme for dry-farming in areas which have scanty rain fall and have no other means of irrigation ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether any such scheme has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced in Uttarakhand region ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the same with financial and physical targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme which is of the nature of Pilot Projects, include soil conservation and land development ; suitable tillage operations and soil management ; water harvesting practices ; use of sprinkler irrigation ; introduction of new varieties ; new crops and improved implements ; animal husbandry programmes ; demonstration and training of farmers in close coordination with research centres of the ICAR.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर-प्रदेश में खनिज पदार्थों के निक्षेपों के बारे में भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण

1250. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण कराने के परिष्कृत स्वरूप

वहाँ विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिज और धातु बड़ी मात्रा में पाये गये हैं,

(ख) उन स्थानों के २। क्या है जहाँ यह कार्य प्रगति पर है तथा उसका व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) शेष स्थानों पर कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा तथा खनिजों उपयोग में लाने का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होगा, और

(घ) उसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानत, कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा तथा इस संबंध में श्रेणीवार व्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात और लान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए भूवैज्ञानिक अन्वेषणों के परिणाम स्वरूप कुमाऊँ और गढ़वाल के हिमालयों में चूना पत्थर, डोलोमाइट, मैग्नेसाइट, टाल्क, फास्फोराइट, जिप्सम और बैरीट्स के अनेक निक्षेप अवस्थित किए गए हैं। अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़ और चमोली जिलों में ताँबे, मीसा, और जस्ता के प्राप्ति-स्थल भी अवस्थित किए गए हैं। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालयों के सभी जिलों में भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। कुमाऊँ के हिमालयों में फास्फोराइट, पिथौरागढ़ जिले में मैग्नेसाइट और पिथौरागढ़ जिले के असकोट क्षेत्र में, चमोली जिले के पोखरी और धामपुर क्षेत्रों में आषाढ धातुओं के लिए कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण का आगामी पाँच-छ: वर्षों में व्यवस्थित भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण द्वारा पर्याप्त क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण करने का कार्यक्रम है। भूवैज्ञानिक

सर्वेक्षण और खनिज समन्वेषण सतत प्रक्रियाएँ हैं और इन्हें पर्याप्त कालावधि के लिए जारी रखा जाएगा।

अल्मोड़ा के मैग्नेसाइट निक्षेपों का समुप-योजन का उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पहले ही सक्रियतापूर्वक किया जा रहा है। देहरादून के चूना पत्थर निक्षेप समुपयोजना-धीन है। जिप्सम और टाल्क को भी यत्रयत्र समुपयोजित किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक फास्फोराइट निक्षेपों का संबंध है, समुपयोजन की मायंकना का परीक्षण तब किया जा सकेगा जबकि विकासशील अभिकरणों द्वारा बाय संपूरित किया जाएगा जो कि इस समय उन अभिकरणों द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा।

Retrenchment of Workers in Madhugar Colliery, Raniganj

1251 SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in Madhugar Colliery, Raniganj, West Bengal, the management has retrenched 11 workers

(b) whether this action of the management is a violation of the agreements with the workers

(c) whether the police have been restoring to large-scale arrest of leading workers in order to suppress their resistance, and

(d) what steps Government are contemplating to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHAB-

LITIGATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (d). It is presumed that the information sought is in respect of Madhujere Colliery. It is learnt that the management of the Colliery charge-sheeted 11 workmen on 8-1-1971 and subsequently dismissed them after holding a domestic enquiry for assaulting the unit supervisor and a clerk of the colliery. The police too are reported to have investigated the matter, and made one arrest, on the basis of a complaint lodged by the management. The dispute regarding the dismissal of the 11 workmen has since been referred for arbitration under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Distribution of Steel to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

1252. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be please to state :

(a) the demand of different categories of steel and steel materials by Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and how much has already been supplied,

(b) whether works on different projects of Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority could not proceed timely and regularly because of non-supply of demanded materials; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to see that orders are promptly supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Although the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority indicated a requirement of 1546 tonnes of steel for the period April-June, 1971, their demands were not received in time for normal allocation by the Steel Priority Committee. With special efforts, however, it was possible to earmark about 604 tonnes for them from the Reserves.

2. For the period July-September, 1971^{*} against the indicated demand for 8,992 tonnes, the Steel Priority Committee were able to allocate 592 tonnes, in the context of the low availability for allocation compared to the total requirements of all priority sectors. As a substantial part of their requirements are bars and rods, which are still available for allocation from other sources, the Iron & Steel Controller has been asked to help them to the maximum extent possible when finalising those allocations.

नई दिल्ली, नार्थ एवेन्यू स्थिति "एम० पीस कोल कम्पनी" नामक कोयला डिपो में कोयले की कमी

1253. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के नार्थ एवेन्यू स्थित "एम० पीस कोल कम्पनी" नामक कोयला डिपो अपनी सुविधानुसार बार-बार कोयले की कीमतों में परिवर्तन करता रहा है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या एक महीने के दौरान समद सब्सिडी से विभिन्न कीमतें वसूल की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त डिपो में सदैव ही कोयले की कमी रहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षेत्र के संसद सदस्यों को उचित कीमत पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

दुष्प्राप्त और खाने जमाना में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि कोयला डिपो का स्वामी सोपठ कोयला कुले थोक बाजार में खरीदे जा सकने वाली दरों पर निर्भर विभिन्न दरों पर बेचता रहा है। मार्च से मई, 1971 के तीसरे सप्ताह तक के दौरान डिपो में कोयले की कोई असामान्य कमी नहीं हुई लेकिन यह सम्भव है कि थोक स्तर पर कोयले की बढ़ी हुई कीमतों और कम आपूर्ति के कारण इस डिपो स्वामी ने अपने उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा अपेक्षित पूर्ण आपूर्ति नहीं की।

(ख) इस समय कोयले के मूल्य व बितरण पर किसी प्रकार का नियन्त्रण नहीं है। तथापि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों में स्थित दुकानों को जहाँ ससद सदस्यों का निवास है, सीधे कोयला खानों से कोयला प्राप्त करने के अपने स्वतन्त्र प्रबंध करने हेतु प्रार्थना की जा रही है। भारत सरकार द्वारा कोयले के परिवहन हेतु बैगनों की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

**Additional Supply of foodgrain to
Meghalaya due to in flux of
Refugees From East Bengal**

1254. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment and estimate of additional supplies of foodgrains that would be required by the State of Meghalaya for the evacuees that have come to these border States from East Bengal since 25th March, 1971 has been made; and

(b) whether any arrangements have been made to make these additional stocks of

foodgrains available to this State over and above the already committed central supplies, so that the open market levels of foodgrains prices may not go up in the coming lean season months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Arrangements have been made to meet the Government of Meghalaya's requirements of foodgrains from the Central pool.

Survey for location of fresh water resources in Rajasthan.

1255 SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was conducted by the Geological Survey of India recently in Rajasthan for locating fresh water resources;

(b) if so, the areas covered under the scheme, and the results achieved, and

(c) whether the survey has also revealed alarming situation regarding disease caused by the use of water containing fluorine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has been carrying out systematic groundwater resources studies in Rajasthan for the last two decades and so far over 50 percent of the total area of the State has been covered. These investigations have indicated the availability of nearly 230 million cubic metres of additional exploitable fresh groundwater every year in areas of Padru, Balotra, Asotra of Barmer district, Shergarh-Balasar & Agolai of Jodhpur district, Kantlibasin, Singhana and Banganga Basins, Kuchawan-Didwana area, Jaisalmer, Banas river valley and Ahar river valley.

(c) In some areas bone deformities found in human beings can probably be attributed to the use of fluorine rich waters in many villages of Sirohi and Nagpur districts. The Geological Survey of India is, however, assisting the State Government in locating fresh water resources nearest to fluorine rich areas with a view to transporting it to the affected area through pipe lines.

Prices of Steel

1256. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain rolling mills in Delhi have arbitrarily increased the price of steel during the period 1st March to 15th April, 1971;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to control the price of Steel;

(c) whether M/s Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Delhi, who are primarily manufacturing steel used for the production of motor spring has increased the price arbitrarily over six months ago resulting in great set back to spring industry; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to control the price of this category of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Since there was no control on the prices of re-rolled products during this period, precise information regarding the prices charged by the rolling mills is not available.

(b) In order to regulate production distribution and prices of steel items rolled by the Billet Re-rollers, Government have introduced a new scheme with effect from 1.5.1971. A copy of the Announcement (No. 1 dated April 28, 1971) giving the details of the scheme as also the schedule

of prices is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, Ser. No. LT-302/71]

(c) M/s. Guest, Keen Williams have reported a small increase in the prices of their spring steel flats due to normal commercial factors.

(d) There is no proposal at present to control the prices of spring steel flats, which are made by a number of other parties as well.

Area under Forests

1257. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area under forests in the country;

(b) whether the area under forests in the country has gone down during the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to increase the area under forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The total area under forests in the country during the year 1968-69 was 75,273 thousand hectares

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These areas have had to be released Permanent alternative use, such as river valley projects, agricultural purposes, transmission lines, establishment of industries and other miscellaneous purposes.

(d) "Forests" is included in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, the Central Board Forestry of which the Minister of Agriculture (Krishi Mantri) is the Chairman has recommended time and again that encroachment in any form upon forests should be prevented and that the existing areas be augmented to bring it to 33% of the total land area of the country as prescribed.

ibed in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952, by Consolidation of holdings and by bringing under forests all available lands such as waste lands panchayat and Panchayat Samiti lands ravines, canal banks, etc.

Man-days lost due to Strikes and lockouts

1258. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days lost during the last three years (year-wise) on account of strikes and lock-outs; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The number of man-days lost (in millions) during 1968, 1969 and 1970 on account of strikes and lockouts was respectively 17.28, 19.05 and 17.17 (provisional).

(b) The main effort is to minimise industrial disputes through the processes of preliminary discussions, as informal mediation, conciliation, and adjudication or arbitration, as necessary, under the existing statutory and voluntary arrangements; Government have also been holding discussions with the worker's and employers' representatives with a view to evolving agreed measures for securing improvements in the industrial relations system.

Ground water exploration in Orissa.

1259. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has taken up independently any area in Orissa for ground water exploration; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (formerly Exploratory Tubewell, Organisation) did groundwater exploration work in Orissa in the years 1958-59, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65. Exploratory work was done in districts Balasore, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Puri. In all 34 Exploratory bores were sunk of which 21 were developed as full-fledged wells and handed over to the State Government and remaining 13 being unsuccessful were abandoned. (A list giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-303/71])

This year exploratory work is to be taken up in districts Dhankanal and Bolangir. Arig has been sent and work is to start shortly at Kumunda site.

Buffer Stock of Sugar

1260. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a buffer stock of sugar in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have removed control on price and distribution of sugar with effect from the 25th of May 1971 except that releases of sugar for sale by factories will continue to be regulated. By a process of judicious releases it will be ensured that a reserve stock of sugar always remain with the factories to meet future contingencies.

**Setting up of Sponge Iron Plant in
Tamil Nadu**

1261. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be please to state

(a) whether any proposal was made for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SAHA NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Madras have submitted an application in December, 1970 for the grant of an industrial licence for the setting up of a new industrial undertaking at Arkenam District Chingleput, Tamil Nadu for the manufacture of 60,000 tonnes of sponge iron p.a. They were requested in March, 1971 to depute their technical representatives for a discussion on the economic viability of the proposed unit vis-a-vis the level of investment envisaged. Their reply thereto is awaited.

**Production of Drilling Rigs and
Boring Pipes**

1263. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE please to state :

(a) whether the country is in a position to produce drilling rig and boring pipes to an extent required for boring tubewells to irrigate all cultivated lands of the country which cannot be irrigated by canal system; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prepare such scheme for completion during the present plan period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :**

(a) The requirement of drilling rigs and boring pipes has been estimated only in relation to the 4th Plan targets for boring of dugwells and drilling of tubewells. In general, the country is in a position to produce this requirement. Only a few highly sophisticated or extra heavy rigs may be required to be imported

(b) Groundwater development through tubewells or dugwells, depends on the type of sub-surface geological formations and on the quantum of groundwater recharge available. Consistent with the local feasibilities, several compact area schemes of ground water development are already in hand covering most parts of the country and additional schemes are constantly under preparation in accordance with the local potentialities for groundwater development as assessed by systematic groundwater surveys and studies. Arrangements for such surveys and studies are being intensified progressively. Because of financial and organisational limitations and technical consideration, the full development of groundwater potential in the country is expected to take several more years beyond the 4th Plan period.

**Running of Giridih Colliery in Bihar on
Co-operative basis.**

1264. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to run the 23-B incline of Giridih Colliery in Bihar on co-operative basis ;

(b) whether Labour Co-operative Society of Giridih applied for this to the National Coal Development Corporation several months ago, agreeing to all the terms and conditions laid down by the said Corporation but the agreement has not yet been finalised ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to expedite the finalisation of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The National Coal Development Corporation have agreed to run 23-B incline of Giridih Collieries with the Labour Co-operative Society on partnership basis. The Government have approved the draft agreement. It is likely to be executed shortly.

S. C. and S. T. Educated Unemployed

1265. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Matriculates, Under-Graduates, Graduates and Double Graduates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unemployed in the country as on the 1st January, 1971; and

(b) the intensive steps Government have been taken or proposed to take to

neutralise that unemployment among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The only information available in this regard relates to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job-seekers borne on the live register of Employment Exchanges classified by educational levels. A Statement containing this information is attached.

(b) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and communication, social services such as education, health and family planning and social welfare included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Centre and States are expected to create increasing number of employment opportunities for unemployed persons including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

Sl. No.	Educational level	Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-70.	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Matriculates.	83,749	12,201
2.	Higher Secondary (including Intermediates/Under-graduates).	32,759	5,207
3.	Graduates.	10,830	1,519
4.	Post-graduates.	1,129	295
Total		1,28,467	19,222

**Modernisation of Metal and Steel
Factory, Ichhapur by Heavy
Engineering Corporation
Limited, Ranchi**

1266. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : ||WH|| the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi took up the work of modernisation of the Metal and Steel Factory at Ichhapur in West Bengal on turn-key basis;

(b) if so, at what cost and when this job was scheduled to be completed;

(c) whether this job has been completed as per the schedule and at the estimated cost;

(d) if not, the time by which it is expected to be completed and at what extra cost; and

(e) the estimated loss of said Metal Steel Factory for the delay, of any, in completion of this job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation had undertaken the work of modernisation of the 28" Bar Mill of the Metal and Steel Factory at Ichhapur and not of the entire factory. This work was to be done in four phases;

(b) The original estimates of cost and schedule of completion were as under:—

	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of Completion
Phase I	29.515	October, 1967
Phase II	50.733	June, 1968
Phase III	88.520	December, 1968
Phase IV	62.225	March, 1969
	<u>230.993</u>	

(c) and (d). The progress is indicated below :

Phase I	Completed by 8. 5. 70
Phase II	Expected to be completed by 15-6-71.

Phase III and IV Civil works already taken up. According to the revised schedule entire work is expected to be completed by end of August, 1972. The estimated revised cost is about Rs. 415 lakhs.

(e) It is not possible to make any precise of the loss suffered by the Ichhapur factory as a result of the delay in the completion of the project.

बेलाडिला में लोह धवस्क का उत्पादन

1267. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाखे : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के बेलाडिला स्थान में प्रति वर्ष कितना लोह धवस्क उत्पादित होता है ; और

(ख) जापान को कितने लोह धवस्क का निर्यात होता है तथा कितने लोह धवस्क को जपान देश में होती है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). बेलाडिला निक्षेप संख्या 14 में उत्पादन समस्त लोह धवस्क जापान को निर्यात करने के अभिप्राय के लिए है। वार्षिक उत्पादन और निर्यात का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है :

आंकड़े लाख मेट्रिक टनो में		
उत्पादन		पोत लदान
1967-68	4.64	3.73
1968-69	21.50	16.19

1969-70	26.22	29.27
1970-71	32.66	32.95

उत्पादन और पोत लदान के आँकड़ों में अन्तर का लेखा गर्त-मुख स्टाक, पत्तन को परिवहन में अयस्क और पत्र पर पुर्जित स्टाक के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Bill Re. Rights and Privileges of Hospitals Employees

1268. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a bill in the current Session to protect the Rights and Privileges of the Hospital Employees, which were snatched away particularly after the recent judgement of 1970 of the Supreme Court of India; and

(b) if so, salient feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND
VERMA): (a) and (b). The question of
undertaking legislation on this and other
connected matters is still under Govern-
ment's consideration.

12 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A PRO-PAKISTAN
ESPIONAGE RING IN CALCUTTA

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI
(Berhanpor): I call the attention of the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS to the

following matter of urgent public impor-
tance and I request that he may make a
statement thereon :—

“The reported discovery of a pro-
Pakistan espionage ring in Calcutta
involving a former Cabinet Minister
and a Deputy Minister of West Bengal
Government and one ex-Member of
Parliament”.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have
seen Press Reports about the activi-
ties of a Pakistani spy ring operating in
West Bengal and the alleged involvement
therein of some ex-Ministers of the Govern-
ment of West Bengal and a former Mem-
ber of Parliament from that State. The
State Government have intimated that two
persons, Shri Badrudduja, a former Mem-
ber of Parliament and Dr. Golam Yazdani,
a former Minister in the second United
Front Government have been detained
under the Maintenance of Internal Secu-
rity Ordinance, 1971. Further inquiries
are in progress.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Be-
fore I proceed to ask any question I must
register my most emphatic protest agai-
nst the way the Government has replied
to this call attention motion. It seems in
trying to be too clever the Government
has tried to convince us that they only go
by newspaper reports ; they only see news-
paper reports and they hear no evil, see
no evil and speak no evil. This doubly
confirms in our minds the suspicion about
the insinuation that has been only made
by the same newspaper in which reports
appeared about Pakistani spy ring, insi-
nuations that have also been made by cer-
tain eminent public men of West Bengal.
This report appeared in the *Anand Bazar
Patrika* and the *Hindustan Standard* on

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

26th May in which it was specifically stated that "a Minister in the United Front Ministry used to hand over strictly confidential files to the Pakistan Government; a well-known Member of Parliament of this State received money from Pakistan for acting as its agent." "Going back a few years, a Congress Deputy

Minister collected information for Pakistani intelligence department." Pakistan, it has been alleged, helped two political parties in this state in different ways. Dealing specifically with the activities of the former Congress Minister the report says that "the Congress Minister always moved close to the then Chief Minister and other important leaders and passed on all sorts of information to Pakistan."

The Pakistani authorities would grant various facilities to his relations over there, "that means in Pakistan", "as a reward". It was stated that these facts were revealed in a dossier that has come into the hands of the Government of India. That was the report; not in the State Government's hand, but in the hands of the Central Government. The House should bear in mind that this involves the security and defence of the State and we are living in very troublesome times. Things that are happening in Bangla Desh, the hostile posture taken by Pakistan Government, clearly indicate that any moment, any aggression can take place. In spite of the hostile posture taken by Pakistan and by the friend by powers of Pakistan, the Government says, and wants the House to rest assured, that it has only seen the press reports about the spying. Is this way the Central Government the Union Government, charged with the security and defence of the country, is expected to function and operate?

With regard to the insinuation made in the paper, the Government of India should have certainly seen these insinuations also when they have seen the press reports,

it has been specifically stated on the 26th in the same group of newspapers—the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and the *Hindustan Standard* group—and they have specifically accused the Government as follows: The India Government however does not want any information to leak in the press; all attempts are being made to throw a curtain of secrecy over this news."

About the two arrests that have been referred to by the hon. Minister, the paper alleged that the Governments, both the Central Government and the State Government, were rather unwilling to institute a case against anybody, not because of lack of documents and incriminating evidence. The real reason is fundamentally different. The facts in the possession of the Government reveal that more than one person was implicated in this, not only politicians; there are Government officers, businessmen and many people who are very influential in social life. If a prosecution is launched in a court of law, then the names of many of these people would be drawn in. That is why neither the Central Government nor the State Government of West Bengal were at all enthusiastic to proceed to take any move in the matter. The paper has hinted that the two arrests made under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act have been made only as a sop to public opinion.

The question that naturally arises is this. We all know in this House, Syed Badrudduja, a former Member of this hon. House. Sir, I hold no special brief for Syed Badrudduja. But he is a man eminent in public life, and to put the record straight, I should also mention that in the last mid-term election, he worked against me, against my candidature. But even then, there is a thing called natural justice, and it must be put on record, it is already on record; it is a historical fact that Syed Badrudduja was one of these few Muslims in this country who had the

courage of conviction to oppose Muhammad Ali Jinnah on the Pakistan issue, who opposed the formation of Pakistan State. He was almost ostracised by the Muslim community in those days for having opposed the formation of Pakistan. He is now at the fag end of his life; he is aged 74. He is a man eminent in Public life. If you give a stigma like this, and then arrest him, what happens? Curiously enough these arrests have been made under newly passed internal Security Ordinance. I do not know why he has been detained only, and why the arrests have been Selective.

Apart from the former Cabinet Minister of the United Front Government, and a former MP who is now sought to be made out—Syed Badrudduja—it was also mentioned in newspapers as I have already read out from the report itself, that one former Congress Deputy Minister was involved.

Secondly, a very senior Government official—I do not know whether of the State Government or of the Central Government was involved. There are many other important people who, it appears, are involved. In view of the very serious situation and the serious charges that have been made, I specifically ask why these arrests have been made selectively and why they have been made under the Maintenance of Internal Security ordinance excepting that they were acting against the security of the State, no specific charge has been laid against them. I do not want to go by press reports, but I have a right to ask of this Government, who is the Congress Deputy Minister who was hanging about the former Congress Chief Minister, got the information and passed it on to Pakistan and why that person has not been arrested? Who is the Government Official involved and why has he not been held? It has been reported in the papers that this dossier came into the hands of Government about 1 1/2 months back.

Do the Government seriously want us to believe that they were only going by press reports and this dossier was not actually in their hands and that the West Bengal Government has acted entirely on its own? One of the officials of the Special Branch—his name has also been mentioned in the papers—Mr. Arun Mukerjee, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Special Branch or Security Intelligence, has specifically stated that they have enough evidence to prosecute certain people in court on the charge of espionage. If that is so, why is the Government not granting clearance so that at least Mr. Syed Badrudduja can have the chance of clearing his name in a public trial? I stand for no spies. If they are any spies who act against the security of the country, let them be hanged by all means, but give them a fair trial. There is such a thing called natural justice. There cannot be anything called selective justice. When you took the powers, we knew how they would be used. These are the first two arrests under the new detention ordinance. You have to bear in mind that three bye-elections are in the offing and another bye-election was to be held. It has been publicly alleged that these arrests have been made to influence public opinion on the eve of the bye-election. Mr. Syed Badrudduja was likely to contest the bye-election to Parliament that is soon coming. Therefore, I ask the Government, why they should not immediately start proceedings against these people against whom allegations have been made.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of government adopting a casual attitude on this point. Government thinks this to be of a very serious nature and it has been dealing with this matter in a most serious manner. Why I mentioned about the press report was because the hon. Member himself, while calling the attention of the government, referred to press reports and as it turned out he himself quoted extensively from the press reports. That is the only reason.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI I am not the government, he is in the government. When I ask him a question he should answer it on the basis of fact at his disposal. Does the hon. Minister realize that he is making a laughing stock of himself and the government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA The question was based on a press report. Since the hon. Member has quoted extensively from that, I merely said that government has seen the press report. I do not know what is wrong in that. Then I proceeded to say what action the Government of West has taken in this matter. I have myself said that action has been taken under the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, in view of the extraordinary situation which the hon. Member himself admits exists in that part of the country. I think it is proper use of the Ordinance and the discretion of the State Government has been properly exercised.

As regards the insinuation that it has been done in view of some impending by-elections, well, as a matter of fact, some by-election or mid-term election is always taking place in the country and if this kind of plea is accepted I do not think any action can be taken under this Ordinance even when there is an extraordinary situation.

As regards the other point which the hon. Member raised, some Deputy Minister belonging to the Congress Party being involved in it, I will refer to a press report that the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal has denied that any ex-Congress Minister is involved in this case.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY (Cooch Bihar) The hon. Minister has tried his best to give a clear answer to the point raised. Even then I must say that it was not very much clear. It was specifically stated in the calling attention that this news has appeared in the press. The hon. Minister stated in reply to calling attention that

government have seen the press reports. Is it enough? Are we here simply to hear what the press report? Should the Minister merely repeat that? Should we not know the real facts which are within the knowledge of the government? I must say that this is very much reprehensible. The facts as stated very clearly show two things. An espionage ring has been in existence for a long time. Immediately after the 1962 debacle arising out of the Chinese aggression on the NEFA border then Defence Minister admitted on floor of the Lok Sabha that there are serious gaps of efficiency in our intelligence department and intelligence branch. Though both China and Pakistan are our neighbouring State, we are not having good relations with them. Yet, our intelligence department and intelligence officers did not take so much care to go in to the entire matter very seriously when an espionage ring was functioning for Pakistan and China.

Some hon. Members seem to be very much agitated that this is being done just before the mid-term elections or the by-elections in West Bengal. In the press report it has been stated that these two persons are Dr. Golam Yazdani, a former United Front Minister—at that time he belonged to CPM and Shri Badrudduja, (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir, I would request you not to permit him to make an insinuation. What he is saying is baseless.

MR. SPEAKER but he did not object when the name of a Congress Minister was mentioned?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU If the other side is sleeping, why should I worry about it? (Interruptions)

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY Even during the last election it was mentioned that a sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to settle off the political elements.

In view of all these facts I would like to know from the Government whether the Government has got the full report. The report says that the Government has got a dossier of not only the persons but the mastery and could created against some of the persons. Some public men and political party leaders are also involved. Will the Government be good enough to state the names of those political leaders; otherwise, all political party Leaders might be involved. Let it be very clear and fair. Who are those political party Leaders; or, should we presume that some of the political elements I would not mention the names who are still thinking of and are utilising the position of this Government, particularly the Prime Minister, with that of Yahaya Khan in relation to East Bengal and West Bengal, are also involved this espionage ring? That also should be made very much clear.

In some papers it was also mentioned that the Headquarters of this espionage spy ring, though apparently from the recent press reports, it seems is in Calcutta. But it is not so; it is in Delhi. One gentleman, who used to work as courier in the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi, Mr. Quddus, is in possession of certain incriminating documents. Have the Government got this information and have they referred the matter to the intelligence branch to inquire against all the persons with whom Mr. Quddus had a relation? It will give some more revealing facts to the Government.

So, I request the hon. Minister to make a very brief and frank statement clearly setting out the names of those persons, political party Leaders and political elements who are involved in this espionage ring.

Finally, I would also like to know from the Government whether this Government is in touch with the state Government of West Bengal and whether they have said that the State Government of West Bengal are already coming to the conclusion that an open trial and proceedings will be started very soon.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member, wants to know the names of persons and political parties who are implicated in this matter, where the headquarters of this spy ring are and who the courier is. All I can say is that is not in the public interest to disclosed all these facts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It is in the interest of the Government, not at all in the interest of the people and the security of the nation, not to give this information.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The whole matter is being investigated by the West Bengal Government and were in touch with the West Bengal Government. All possible assistance that can be given to them is being given in this matter. It would not be proper that we go into the various details about names of persons etc., before the investigations are over.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA (Ludhiana): A few days ago the Minister of Home Affairs made a statement in this House that the situation obtaining on the borders of Bangal Desh was a very abnormal one and that the normal ground rules could not be observed. Now we come on the revelation that we are faced with a very serious problem of internal security, that treachery has seeped up to the very highest echelones of our national life, of our body politic as such. I think, this is a situation of very grave emergency. My question or suggestion is simply this. Would the Government have the courage to recognise the situation as one of grave emergency and declare it as such in all States surround or touch upon Bangla Desh borders; or, will it be deterred by the semantics of parliamentary debate?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Government does realise that the situation is a very serious one and anyone, who would be found guilty of treachery to the country, will be very seriously dealt with.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

But we are committed to a parliamentary system of Government and, I think, we should work it as well as we can. Therefore, whatever extraordinary measures would be taken would be limited to what is most essential as happened in this case. It was exactly to meet such situations and emergencies that this Ordinance was promulgated. This Ordinance and other legal powers available to the Government will be used to put down these things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :

Sir, I am not much encouraged to ask questions because it is obvious we are not going to get any information from the Government. I think, about 90 per cent or more of the Call Attention Notices that you consider everyday are based on press reports. There is no other way by which we can get information. The hon. Minister is studiously refusing to go beyond anything that we have seen in the press.

All I would like to say is this that in these cases of arrests which have taken place, either they have got evidence or they have not got evidence. I do not think there can be any third position. If they have not got any concrete evidence on the basis of which specific grounds can be given or specific charges can be made, then, it means they have acted only on suspicion. In that case, I would say that the use of the Ordinance on the basis of mere suspicion against prominent public men is something which is most reprehensible and this method should never be resorted to.

The Government refuses to give information. It means the Government is putting a premium on any type of rumour or speculation or anything which may go on in this country. The hon. Minister refuses to take Parliament into confidence which means he keeps the doors wide open to any kind of rumour or speculation regarding anybody, any person, or any party, that anybody may choose to indulge in.

I cannot forget that Mr. Badrudduja was put under preventive detention in the year 1965 also during the Indo-Pakistan hostilities. At that time, it was not stated anywhere that he was arrested for, or found indulging in, any type of espionage activity. No grounds were given at least as far as we know. He was kept in detention for several months, and ultimately, he was released after the hostilities were over. Subsequent to that, he again stood for election and he came to this House as an elected Member of this House. He discharged his duties here. So, quite obviously, upto that time, at any rate, neither the Central Government nor the State Government, nor any body else, had any grounds on which they could say that Mr. Badrudduja indulged in espionage activities. Yet, some sort of stigma was attached to him. Not only to him. At that time, a very large number of persons belonging to the minority community were put under preventive detention and were subsequently released. They can say it was a preventive measure based on suspicion, based on nothing more than that. But such is not the present case.

A story has been made out, at least in the press, and it is upto the Government either to deny that story or to corroborate that on the basis of whatever evidence they have in their possession. The story in the press is that some documents or some papers in which the names of certain persons have been found have come into the possession of the Government and that these documents were intercepted by our Border Security Force when some person or persons who were employed in the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Calcutta—the Deputy High Commissioner who later defected to Bangla Desh—were trying to smuggle out papers and documents to Pakistan.

They were intercepted by the B.S.F. and these papers have come into our possession. Will the hon. Minister at least tell us whether there is any semblance of truth in the

story and, if so, who are those persons, who were trying to smuggle out these things and who were intercepted by the B.S.F., presumably apprehended by them. They have not been arrested; they have not been detained. Who are they? Are they Pakistanis or are they Indian citizens? We know nothing about it. The hon. Minister refuses to tell us anything.

My only point is this. On the face of it, we can all speculate on many things. I am not prepared to accept either of these versions, I am not prepared to dismiss that anybody cannot be indulging in espionage simply because he is a political figure. We know what has happened in other countries. We have many famous espionage cases on record. But those cases were all brought to light, public trials were held on the basis of concrete evidence and, either people were found guilty and convicted or they were acquitted. Nobody in this country or in this House, I am sure, wants that if in respect of any person, no matter to which party he belongs and however eminent he may be in public life, it is proved that he is guilty of espionage, he should be left off. Nobody wants that. On the face of it, one can go on speculating. If some Minister is involved, whether of the Congress or of the CPM or some other party, I am not interested on the face of it. A minister, presumably, by virtue of being a minister, may have access to certain information which may possibly be of some use to the other side if it is passed. But, I do not know about it.

Here, Mr. Badrudduja was not a Minister. He was a very ordinary humble sort of person leading a very modest sort of life. What possible access could he have to such top-secret files and top secret information which would be of value to the Pakistanis? We can go on speculating anything and we can go on talking things like that. But I want to ask the Government whether they have got any evidence or not. If they have not got evidence,

if they are proceeding only on the basis of suspicion, then they will lay themselves open to the charge which has been hurled here, that this is a matter of vindictiveness, political motivation etc. etc.

If they have got evidence, we hope, they will tell us that the necessary process of open trial will be gone through, that they will take action in a court of law and that a proper trial would be held so that these people have got a fair chance to defend themselves. If they are guilty that can be proved only on the basis of concrete evidence, not otherwise.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The State Government has taken action under the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, which also provides a certain procedure for dealing with such matters. Whatever allegations the State Government have would have to be conveyed to the detainees within five days. Then there is a procedure in the Ordinance for bringing up that matter before a 3 man Advisory Committee which would consist of High Court judges or persons of that status. Therefore, it is not true to say that things are done in an arbitrary manner.

It is true that extraordinary situation--as the present one--need extraordinary legislation of the type that has just been enacted. But care is taken to see that necessary safeguards are provided at every stage and protection given to the persons concerned as the law would permit.

About the holding of an open trial, it is too early to say what the State Government would do in the matter. They are still investigating the whole thing and if their investigation reaches a certain stage, a regular case would be filed and prosecution launched, I think the State Government would do that when they reach that stage. But, at this stage, it is too early to say what action will be taken with respect to this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We would like to know why the Government have taken a hush-hush attitude in regard to a serious matter which opens them up seriously to the criticism that has been offered that they have acted with political motive and in a vindictive manner against some political leaders and some political parties. This is what one would think unless the Government come forward with the full story and with the full seized documents which they have in their possession in regard to the activities of the Pakistani espionage ring.

The hon. Minister stated that it is not in the 'public interest' that he should disclose the facts found in those seized documents. I do not understand how this public interest come in. In the press report names have been mentioned. It involves the integrity of Congress, CPM and other parties too. A number of top leaders, political leaders, figure in regard to this Pakistani spy-ring.

Also, it has categorically mentioned the names; of course, it does not mention the name but refers to one Journalist. It has also mentioned about a few top officials. The integrity of the political leaders, political parties, a journalist and also a few top officials is seriously involved. Is that not a matter of public importance?

Secondly, in view of the fact that in the eastern region of India today, a serious situation is developing and every day the Pakistani spy-rings are operating and they are being arrested, is it not also in the interests of the nation that the functioning of these two parties and those political leaders who are supposed to have been involved in the activities of Pakistani espionage should come to the limelight so that the people may know?

I am very sorry to note that secretary of the Communist Marxist Party has said that this is a sordid conspiracy to terrorise the people of the minority community. To me, any person who is involved in espionage

activity or spying against his own nation does not belong to any community or to any political party. He is a traitor. He is a spy and he should be treated as such.

No political party or no community has any relevance to this question of a minority community or majority community being involved as such. But if Government keep it hush-hush, then, naturally, the other parties will take advantage of it and criticise them and say Government want to take political advantage out of this.

The whole matter is an alarming commentary on the inefficiency of our intelligence working in the eastern region, because this espionage ring has been operating there for the last five years, but they could not unearth even a little bit of it. Even now, they have not unearthed those documents but only the border security force people have done that job for the intelligence,

Again, as regards the Cabinet Minister of the UF Government, Mr. Yazdani, he was in charge of pass-ports and issuing visas for Pakistani nationals. It has appeared in many papers in West Bengal that Mr. Yazdani, violating the Central rules, was issuing a number of visas to Pakistani infiltrators to move about in West Bengal and to go to any place whatsoever. These reports appeared two years before in any papers. I want to know from Government why they have not taken...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : on a point of order the hon. Member has mentioned the name of a former Minister of UF Government. He is not here to defend himself. So how can he mention his name here?..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any points of order. The hon. Member is only repeating what has appeared in the papers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We know about this Member. We know how he is a CIA agent... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha)
These people are traitors and they should
be dealt with as such (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU those
marks should be expunged

MR SPEAKER Why should they be
expunged ?

SHRI P R DAS MUNSI (Calcutta
south) They are trying to protect the traitors
Why should anyone object to that ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Shri Jyotirmoy
Basu has got elected for a second time, and
he should now feel tired of repeating the
accusations of CIA agent

MR SPEAKER May I request the
hon Member to conclude and cool down
also ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Are you
going to allow anyone here to malign some
body who has been detained for the political
interest, and especially a former Minister ?
The hon Member has no right to do that.
How can he be allowed on the floor of the
House to malign a person who is not here
to defend himself, a man who has functioned
as a minister ?

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing
him. So, why should he get up and
interrupt ?

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Tr vendram)
Anyhow, he has said it all the same

SHRI SAMAR GUHA These reports
appeared in many papers in West Bengal.
I want to know from Government why
they did not intervene in the matter and
take steps. If they had found that the
reports appearing in the papers were
wrong naturally those Ministers against
whom accusations were levelled could have
been absolved.

But no contradiction has come from any
quarter. Government also did not take
action.

It will be absolutely wrong on the part
of Government to use the Maintenance of
Security Act to imprison a person charged
with such grave charges as those of espionage.
I want to know whether Government
will without delay bring those persons who
have been arrested public trial.

Thirdly the Deputy Chief Minister
of West Bengal has mentioned at a press
conference yesterday that investigations
against 7 other persons are also continuing.
It is also in the interest of the country
that he should disclose the name of these 7
persons as also the names of those political
parties against whom accusations have been made.
In addition, he should also disclose the
names of the journalists and top officials
implicated in this.

I want to ask whether Government will
repeat the same thing which they did during
the time of the India China war when they
refused to disclose the names of those
persons who were having account in the
Bank of China whose names have not even
today been published. Are Government
going to publish the name of those persons
involved in this espionage ring caught for
working for Pakistan ? Also are Govern-
ment going to overhaul the whole intelligence
service in West Bengal and other eastern
regions of India ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA The
hon member has raised a number of points
and made a number of observations. He
says that our intelligence services in Bengal
should be strengthened and should be made
to inquire into these things. It is exactly
because our intelligence has been working
in an effective way that these things have

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]
come to light and have come to a stage
where a definite investigation could be
connected and action taken

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The BSF found
this out, not the, Intelligence

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The
hon Member mentioned about several items
of news which have appeared in this press
and asked why Government have not denied
them. If he expect Government to deny
or accept all or most of them, I think it
is not possible to do so. All these matters
are under investigation by the State Govern-
ment. They have just taken certain steps
they are still delving into the matter in a
serious way. If more things come to light
definitely action will be taken.

I would certainly appeal to the hon
member not to bring in political motives or
communal considerations in a situation
like this. I think it is very improper to say
that these gentlemen have been arrested
because they belong to a minority commu-
nity. The question is one of national security
and to bring in a communal element in an
important and delicate matter like this is
not at all fitting the dignity of the House
or that of the hon member.

12.43 HRS

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND REPORT OF THE REHABILI-
TATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
LIMITED, CALCUTTA

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND
VERMA) :** On behalf of Shri Khidaiaker,
I beg to lay on the table a copy each of
the following papers (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (1) of section
619A of the Companies Act, 1956

(1) Review by the Government of the
working of the Rehabilitation Indus-
tries Corporation Limited, Calcutta,
for the year 1969-70

(2) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation
Industries Corporation Limited,
Calcutta for the year 1969-70 along
with the Audited Account and the
comments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library. See No LT-287/71]

FERTILISER (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) :** I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Fertiliser
(Control) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi
and English versions) published in Notifi-
cation No. G.S.R. 690 in Gazette of India
dated the 12th May, 1971 under sub-
section (6) of section 3 of the Essential
Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in the Li-
brary. See No 288/71]

Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Product Control Order

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
SHER SINGH) :** I beg to lay on the table
a copy of Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr
Milk and Milk Product Control Order,
1971, (Hindi and English versions) published
in Notification No. S.O. 1911 in Gazette
of India dated the 3rd May, 1971 under
sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential
Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library.
See No LT 189/71]

12 44 Hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANISATION LIAISON
COMMITTEE**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)** I beg to move

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation Resolution No F 10-1/165-FAIT, dated the 9th September 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation, Liaison Committee for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution"

MR SPEAKER The question is 'That in pursuance of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation Resolution No F 10-1/65-FAIT, dated the 9th September, 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution"

The Motion was Adopted

12 45 Hrs

**BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX)
(DELHI VALIDATION OF APPOINTMENTS
AND PROCEEDINGS) BILL***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R**

GANESH) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to validate appointments of certain officers under the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi and to validate proceedings taken by such officers under that Act and the Central Sales Act, 1956

MR SPEAKER The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to validate appointments of certain officers under the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi and to validate proceedings taken by such officers under that Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 "

The Motion was Adopted

SHRI K R GANESH I introduce the bill

**STATEMENT RE BENGAL FINANCE
(SALES TAX) (DELHI VALIDATION OF
APPOINTMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS
ORDINANCE)**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K R GANESH)** I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax), (Delhi Validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library See No LT 290/71]

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 3 6 71

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President

12.46 Hrs.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY 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 detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected there with."

Three Members have given notice to oppose it, Shri Banerjee, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to oppose this Bill which, in my opinion, is a carbon copy of the preventive Detention Act with certain more harsh provisions and is therefore worse than that. It is a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy that even after their massive victory in the elections where the people ungrudgingly voted for the present ruling party under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, they have to come with such a black Ordinance.

My objection is on three counts. The first is that the Ordinance was promulgated on 7th May, 1971, when it was known to every one of us, including the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister, that both Houses of Parliament were meeting on 24th May, 1971. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says:

"In view of the prevailing situation in the country and the developments

across the border, there is need for urgent and effective preventive action in the interests of national security."

Sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 of the Bill says:

"It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

This is discrimination and the Constitution never allows discriminations between man and man, between people of one State and another. It is something extraordinary and passes my comprehension that in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is so near Pakistan and where spies enjoy immunity, people cannot be arrested under this Act or Ordinance, because it is not extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but somebody in Kanyakumari can be arrested, as if spies go only to Kanyakumari and they do not go to Kashmir. Secondly, the provisions of the Bill violate article 19 of the Constitution relating to freedom of speech and expression. Clause 3 of the Bill reads:

"(1) The Central Government or the State Government may —

(a) if satisfied with respect to any person (including a foreigner) that with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to —

(i) the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, or the security of India, or

(ii) the security of the State or the maintenance of public order, or

(iii) the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, or

(b) if satisfied with respect to any foreigner that with a view to regulating his continued

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 3-6-71.

"presence in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India,

"it is necessary so to do, make an order directing that such person be detained."

The hon. Minister said that an opportunity will be given to the person detained, but Clause 8 says :

"When a person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, but ordinarily not later than five days and in exceptional circumstances and for reasons to be recorded in writing, not later than fifteen days, from the date of detention, communicate to him the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order to the appropriate Government "

There is a further provision made .

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose."

The grounds will not be disclosed if they think that it is in the public interest to do so. The person concerned will have to rot in the jail for months together before he is introduced before the court

It has been said that foreign spies and agents who enter our country should be punished. Is there no provision in our various Acts to punish such people ? Then again, how are we to do it in Kashmir ? The tragic part of the story is that even after the promulgation of this, there are people who are constantly abusing national policies and there are people working as spies, people who are spreading communal hatred. In Calcutta even today Mr. Mehdi

Mahsud as Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan is moving from street to street and from village to village, preaching communal hatred but he has not been arrested. This is brought in to take political vengeance against some political parties who are their opponents. In all fairness, in the name of parliamentary democracy, equity and justice, this should be withdrawn. Otherwise the impression will gain in the country that though the Government has massive majority in Parliament, it wants to rule the country with certain black Acts. I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का प्रारंभिक अवस्था में विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बहुत सी बातें सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री बनर्जी ने यहाँ पर रखी हैं। व्यक्ति को संविधान ने जो स्वतन्त्रता दी है उसपर यह कुठाराघात है। वास्तव में इसका उपयोग जब शुरू में किया गया था उस समय स्वर्गीय सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल (गृह मंत्री) जी ने इस बात को कहा था कि यह सदा के लिए नहीं है, केवल कुछ समय के लिए है किन्तु हमने देखा कि सदा के लिए ही यह चलता जा रहा है। पिछली बार जब इस सरकार का बहुमत चला गया था तो यह बिल पास नहीं हो सका था और लैप्स हो गया। लेकिन अब पिछले 14 महीने में ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कत आ गई है जिसको लेकर सरकार फिर से नया बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहती है। जो कारण सरकार ने दिए हैं वह भी तर्कपूर्ण नहीं हैं। पिछले 14 महीने में सरकार ठीक ढंग से काम चला सकती थी लेकिन अब चूंकि इनका बहुमत आ गया है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस स्टेज पर आप सिर्फ लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पैटेंस पर ही एतराज कर सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जयन्ताय राय जोशी : कुछ व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता और स्वाधीनता भी होती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... श्री जीवाब मे मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि पांच दिन के भन्दर कारण बताया जाता है एडवाइलरी बोर्ड है किन्तु उसमें भी देश हित का नाम लेकर जैसा कि यहाँ भी देश के हित में न होने के कारण बहुत सी चीजे बताई नहीं जाती है ऐसी स्थिति में देश के हित को सामने रखकर किसी आदमी को पकड़ना और बिना कारण बताये इतने दिन तक बन्द रखना, पिछले कई सालों का अनुभव मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसका दुरुपयोग ही ज्यादा हुआ है, कितने ही हमारे कार्यकर्ता पकड़े गये, साल दो साल तक बन्द रहे जबकि उनपर कोई आरोप नहीं था तो केवल विरोधी दलों को कुचलने के लिए ही इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। यदि वास्तव में उनके मन में विश्वास था तो जम्मू कश्मीर में जहाँ पर कि इस प्रकार की एक्टिविटीज होती रहती है उसको इसमें से क्यों निकाल दिया गया है? यदि पूर्वी बंगाल की स्थिति का तर्क इसके पीछे था तो इसको पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सीमित किया जाता किन्तु समग्र भारतवर्ष के लिए जो इसको रखा उसका मतलब यही है कि इनके हाथ में पूर्ण अधिकार होने की वजह से विरोधी दलों को कुचलने के लिए और प्रजातन्त्र पर कुठाराघात करने के लिए यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है और इसका मैं अपनी पूर्ण सामर्थ्य के साथ विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I oppose this measure, on legislative incompetence, and I want to oppose the Bill totally. This ordinance was hurriedly brought into existence. I call it a lawless law; just when a knock at the door of Parliament was heard, they tried to pass it in that month when we sat may be for 10

days. After that they could not wait, and they brought in the ordinance, because they had some political mission in their minds to further their own political purpose. They want to create a real dictatorship in this country. So, they are steadily moving towards it.

What about the PDA? It was enacted sometime ago. They have detained no less than 3,000 persons in West Bengal alone and most of them are political workers belonging to the Congress-opposed forces. In one case, I am a member of the Governing body of this cancer hospital, the Cancer Research Institute. They had arrested three persons in Chandannagar. I saw Mr. Mirdha and I showed him the original documents. The chargesheet said that those persons threatened the Director, threatened to stab him and beat him up. As a Member of the Governing Body, I asked for a report from the Director in writing, and the Director gave in writing saying that these persons never came near him, never threatened him and never tried to beat him or stab him or shoot him. The whole thing was absolutely a string of lies. So, this is how they are bringing in these summary laws.

Now, Mr. Nanda's White Paper. It was a mockery, it is still a joke. The White Paper of Mr. Nanda in 1965 did what? With one stroke of the pen, 8,000 persons belonging to the minority community were put behind the bars, and by another stroke of the pen after a few months, the same 8,000 people were released without anything being stated about their guilt or innocence. Then, in 1962, 3,000 people, workers—

MR. SPEAKER : You can make those points in your speech later. Not now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Syed Badruddin had been detained four times before that. (Interruption) It is just for a political purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : I request you not to go into such details. You will have your time at the appropriate time. You can now raise only the question of legislative competence or otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am just finishing. (*Interruption*) I want the Government to withdraw this Bill. You gave Shri Banerjee seven to eight minutes. You give me the same time. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : But you must be relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, Sir. Let not my friends opposite get provoked. This is all politically motivated. Mr. Badrudduja told me that he was offered a Governorship and then a Cabinet position by Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray and Shri Atulya Ghosh who went to him. He declined. This has been the complaint against him. The whole thing is politically motivated. (*Interruption*)

I will show you that there are ample provisions in the existing Act. Sir, you are a lawyer. You understand the law much better than I do. I wish to draw your attention to the Official Secrets Act, 1923. I want to draw the attention of the Ministers also ; if they will kindly read section 3 at page 3 of the Act, they will find that it gives them powers to impose an imprisonment for fourteen years in certain cases. That being the case, why do you want to bring in a law to put the people behind the bars for just one year at the most ? I will read the relevant section—section 3 (1) :

“If any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State—

(a) approaches, inspects, passes over or is in the vicinity of, or enters, any prohibited place ; or

(b) makes and sketch, plan, model, or note which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy ; or

13.00 Hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : All this is not relevant at this stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, shall I continue after lunch, because I will take some time. I want to quote from the Act, the ordinance, the Bill and other law books to establish that there are enough provisions existing at the moment and bringing a Bill of this nature is unnecessary, unless they have some political motive in mind. There is no need to introduce this Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Let him say that he is prepared to withdraw the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to finish this before lunch. How much more time does he want ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About ten minutes

“(c) obtains, collects, records, or communicates to any other person any secret official code or pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article, or not or other document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy or which relates to a matter the disclosure of which is likely to affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State or friendly relations with foreign States ;

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend, where the offences committed in relation to any work of defence, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment

or station, mine, minefield, factory, dockyard, camp, ship or aircraft or otherwise in relation to the naval, military or air force affairs of Government or in relation to any secret official code, to fourteen years and in other cases to three years "

Under this ordinance, the punishment is not exceeding one year

"(4) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under section 3, the fact that he has been in communication with, or attempted to communicate with, a foreign agent, whether within or without India shall be relevant for the purpose of proving that he has, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, obtained or attempted to obtain information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy "

This is a blanket Act. There is no lack of power. If you go to the Indian Penal Code, there are other blanket provisions contained in sections 120A, 120B, and 121. Is it not enough?

Why is it that they are bringing an ordinance? I will read out what the ordinance says. This was issued on 7th May. I look at page 130, para 8 (2). It says

"Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose "

Are we talking about democracy, natural justice, and not giving summary powers to people who are almost fascist in character? At the same time, you are bringing a legislation of this sort so that you can arrest a person without disclosing to him even the reason for which he is being taken to custody. In the Bill also the same provision has been kept.

This is a clear case where the Congress Government, taking advantage of its being in power at the Centre, is misusing the power that it is enjoying in every sphere of life. They are trying to deprive even the common man, the working class people who are opposed to the Congress Party, their elementary rights. They are making use of the official machinery for the purpose of furthering their party cause. They are depriving the people of their minimum human liberties.

Take the case of Dr. Golam Yardani and Shri Badrudduja. A lot of temptations were offered to them. They refused to join and serve the Congress Party. That is why they have been taken into custody. The Deputy Chief Minister repeatedly kept saying for 15 days "we shall prosecute them". Shri Nahar, the former Hindu Mahasabite, said "we shall prosecute them". Yet, they were taken into custody under the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance. Why not under the ordinary law of the land? If you have got any evidence in hand you could have done that. Then we would have welcomed that. We challenge you, go to a court of law, produce all the evidence and prove that they have been doing what you say they are doing, otherwise, withdraw all such charges.

Finally, I would appeal to the government through your good offices that this sort of Bill should not be presented before the House. They should withdraw it. I oppose the Bill lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI K. C. PANT This is not the occasion for a full-dress debate. Therefore, I would not like to touch on all the points that have been raised. But the Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly states

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We will not be a party to this outrage. So, we are

all walking out Shame on you, shame on
your hypocrisy (interruptions)

SHRI K C PANT He should have
the courtesy to hear me before he goes out
I will deal with his point He must wait
till I finish to know whether I am with-
drawing the measure

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Are you
withdrawing the Bill?

SHRI K C PANT You must listen
to me to know that How can you walk
out before you have even heard me? You
have made the position ridiculous How
can I help you? You have not heard me .
(Interruptions)

*Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and some other hon
Members then left the House*

SHRI K C PANT I am surprised at
this behaviour They wanted to make
speeches in order to persuade me to with-
draw the measure Now they are not pre-
pared to hear me to know whether I am
withdrawing it or not

As I was saying, the Statement of Ob-
jects and Reasons states clearly why such
a measure is necessary in view of the pre-
vailing situation in the country

MR SPFAKER Whom are you going
to convince?

SHRI K C PANT I am saying it for
the purpose of record. The Statement of
Objects and Reasons says

"In view of the prevailing situation
in the country and the development
across the border, there is need for
urgent and effective preventive
action in the interest of national
security It is, therefore, consid-
ered essential to have powers of

preventive detention to deal effecti-
vely with threats to the defence of
India and to the security of India,
especially from external sources and
espionage activities of foreign agents
Since the existing laws available to
deal with the situation have not
been found to be adequate, the
Maintenance of Internal Security
Ordinance, 1971, has been promul-
gated It is now proposed to re-
place the Ordinance by an Act "

My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
cited certain laws I have not got all the
laws he has cited but the position
briefly is that those laws come into effect
after the commission of an offence whereas
this is a preventive measure There is a
basic difference between the two

My hon friend, Shri Tridib Chaudhuri,
has walked out earlier today in the course
of the calling attention notice He used
some phrases which I jotted down He
said that we are living in troubled times,
that the question of the security of the coun-
try was involved, that any moment aggres-
sion could take place, that the Central
Government is charged with the security
and defence of the country, that we should
not be complacent and asked why arrests
were not made under the MIS Ordinance
That is implication of what he said And
now he has walked out along with them I
am surprised that, after describing the
situation in such alarming terms in order
to have a dig at the Government, when
this situation faces the country and must
take steps, he has chosen to walk out

Another point was made that this Bill
does not apply to Jammu and Kashmir
when an extraordinary situation—so my
hon friend said—exists The simple point
is that the Bill does not apply to the State
of Jammu and Kashmir because the rele-

vant entries in Lists I and III are not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Parliament is not, therefore, competent to legislate on this subject. That State has a separate law on this subject enacted under the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. That is position with regard to Jammu and Kashmir.

My hon. friends, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Joshi, in referring to Jammu and Kashmir indirectly admitted that the situation there was grave and that it would have been good if this Bill could have been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. That is the logic of what they said. They said that spies could not be arrested in Jammu and Kashmir without this. That is not a fact. But the fact is that they expressed their anxiety that a situation exists in which this Bill could be justified. I take it as their indirect support for this Bill.

I would not go into the other points because my hon. friends are not here but I was surprised to hear Shri Jagannathrao Joshi ask us whether any trouble; *kya apati a gai hai*? We are every day debating in this House the extraordinary situation.

MR. SPEAKER: I Directed them to raise objections on legislative competence or on certain constitutional provisions. As for the other facts mentioned, they can be replied to in the debate.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): They can oppose the introduction of the Bill even without those points. The Rules of Procedure that they can oppose it on other grounds also.

MR. SPEAKER: On certain earlier observations we are basing this. As far as the details are concerned, they could wait for the consideration of Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT: All right, Sir. I will not reply to the other points but I

will merely say that I do want to state that the insinuation or the charge that it has been brought to crush Opposition parties, is really most extraordinary and is farthest from the truth that any charge can be. It is because of the situation in the country that this has been brought forward. I can say that we shall use this only when it is absolutely necessary to do so.

Finally, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not here. I am glade that he has developed a very deep loyalty for democratic values. He has expressed his sorrow that this will give an opportunity for the Government to deny some of the citizens of this country their liberty. All I say is that we stop at liberty; I am not sure if his party would stop at liberty. They do not seem to respect even the life of citizens who oppose them.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith."

The Motion was Adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE - MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971, as

required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—291/71]

MR. SPEAKER : We will resume further discussion on General Budget after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.15 P.M.

13. 16 Hrs.

THE LOK SABHA ADJOURNED FOR LUNCH TILL FIFTEEN MINUTES PAST FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri R. D. Bhandare to continue his speech.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday, when I started speaking, I was trying to emphasise as to how the Finance Minister has tried to explain the new orientation of policy. After going through the Budget, we come to the conclusion that he has tried to give new direction and new dimension to the economic policies of the country.

When the Budget was presented to this House, all sorts of criticisms were made. Some of the hon. Members said that the gap between promises and performance has widened. Some of them have gone to

the extent of saying that by these Budget proposals presented to the house, the Congress party has given a go-by to Socialism and 'Garibi-hatao'. But I am not dealing and I shall not deal with the cheap criticism that has been levelled. I shall take note of some other important criticisms which have been levelled and more especially the criticism levelled by Shri Samar Mukherjee, while speaking yesterday in this house.

He said, and the majority of his school of thought maintain, that the Budget simply distributes poverty and rich and monopoly interests have not been touched in this Budget. That is the first point they made.

The Second type of criticism that was offered was that the Budget distributes poverty and that the poor and the middle classes are taxed to the breaking-point.

I shall deal with these two types of criticisms presently.

Let us see the first point whether the richer classes have been touched or not. When we talk of the richer classes, two types of taxes have to be taken into consideration; one is the corporate tax and the second is the personal income-tax which has been levied on individuals. Now, the budget for 1971-72 proposes certain changes in relation to (i) income from priority industries, (ii) long term capital gains, and (iii) surtax. There are some changes sought to be made by certain proposals in the budget. Among the structural changes which were made to achieve the objective and which affect taxation of corporate incomes, the following are more important. The first is the exclusion of debentures and long-term borrowing from the capital base for the purpose of tax holiday exemption. This tax holiday exemption has been to some extent given up. Secondly, the deductible amount of

expenditure on payment of salaries and perquisites to directors and other employees getting more than Rs. 5,000 salary and Rs. 1,000 perquisites has been put a limit to. The third is that the limit over daily allowances of employees while on tour, for the purpose of computing business profits, is also being taken into consideration. The revised limits of daily allowance will be Rs. 80 per day in the case of an employee drawing Rs. 1,000 p.m. and Rs. 40 per day in the case of other employees, except in cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, the limit is Rs. 120 in the case of directors drawing Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 60 per day for the others. The fourth is that the withdrawal of development rebate after three years' notice period has also been introduced, that is to say, from 1st June, 1974, the development rebate will be withdrawn.

Apart from these four proposals in the present budget, the proposals of the Finance Act of 1970 had also made certain structural changes, the result of which brought the following changes. Firstly, the rate of development rebate on new machinery and plant came down with effect from 1st April, 1970 on priority industries from 35 to 25 per cent and on the other industries from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. The second is that the provision for granting tax credit certificates granted on their manufacture income and also central excise duty lapsed from the accounting year of 1970-71. Thirdly, in computing the taxable profits, no reduction is now allowed for the entertainment expenditure incurred in India or the expenditure on maintaining guest-houses.

What is the result of these structural changes? The result of these structural changes will be summarised in the following form. The period of stagnation in yield of revenue from corporate tax has now virtually passed, as will be evident

from the following statistics of collections under the head during the past ten years. I need not bother the House by reading the figures for all the years, but I shall start with 1968-69. The base has been widened in 1968-69 and the collections were Rs. 299 crores. In 1969-70, it was Rs. 353.39 crores, in 1970-71, it was Rs. 382.21 crores, and in 1971-72 budget, it is estimated to be Rs. 395 crores.

So my hon. friend will notice that we have taxed the corporate sector and the base of the taxation has widened from year to year.

My hon. friend also said that the richer and monopoly classes have not been touched. I have dealt with corporate tax. I shall now deal with taxation of personal incomes. I shall not take much time on this. It is proposed to increase the surcharge on income-tax from 10 to 15 per cent on incomes exceeding Rs. 15,000, and then there is the tapering arrangement. Secondly, regarding wealth tax on individuals and HUFs, it is proposed to raise the rates particularly on net wealth in excess of Rs. 15 lakhs. Thus even the individuals and HUF have not been left out. Thirdly, the rich farmers are touched, they are now liable to pay excise duty on the purchase of tractors. Therefore, none should conclude that we have not touched the richer classes.

Criticism has also been levelled that the poor classes, the working classes and the middle classes have been heavily taxed. The extent of taxation in the budget proposal is four-fold: (1) proposals relating to consumers goods of mass consumption including items affecting the low income groups, (2) proposals relating to consumer goods not affecting the low income groups including luxuries, (3) proposals relating to other goods like industrial raw materials and producer goods and so on; and (4) proposals touching the agricultural sector. As

regards (1), it is bound to be said, as is said, that the incidence on the poor classes is heavy. Let us see what is the extent of the revenue from wage goods available to Government from year to year. If we examine it, we come to the conclusion that it is only 22.1 per cent or Rs. 461 crores only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)
What is it?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE Wage goods means items such as kerosene, sugar, matches, vegetable products, coffee and tea, footwear, soap and cotton fabrics. The excise duty on these items is only 22.1 per cent, but from the other sources it is 77.9 per cent. The poor classes and middle classes have not been taxed to the extent the others have been, but that is not to say that I am fully supporting whatever taxation has been brought in on the former. On the contrary, I am making a suggestion that Government should come forward with a proposal withdrawing the excise duty on maida, bread, coarse cloth, soap, petrol and ready-made garments.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Is it an inspired proposal?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE Do you think that it is inspired?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I am hoping so. I am only asking.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE It is not inspired. It is of my own thinking and of my own making. By this time you must have studied the Members and their thought process.

My second suggestion is that more allocation for improvement of slums and rural housing should be made in the Budget. You know the position of the slums in the bigger cities. So long as the Government does not come forward with the necessary

allocation for this purpose, the State Governments and the municipal corporations or municipalities are not going to deal with this problem at all. It is no use passing on the burden to the States and the Corporations. Some of the States are very allergic to the report of the Finance Commission. They would like to have more allocations. I would certainly like to suggest to the Central Government to give them more funds for slum clearance and rural housing.

When the Centre gives some amount, it is not spent for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes. It is spent on something else and then they give a report to the Centre that they require more money. My suggestion is that the Centre must force the States and the Corporations to better the lot of those living in slums.

There must be rural housing schemes in order to create mixed localities. This is not the time for to be vociferous, and I need not mention that in India in every village there are two parts, one occupied by the general community and the other by the members of the Schedule Castes.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur): Masters and slaves.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE As I said, I do not want to be vociferous, today I only want to make some suggestions. The suggestions may or may not be accepted, but it is my duty to make them.

My third suggestion is that more allocation should be made for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then, I would like in all seriousness to ask the Government what happened to the granting of facilities, not political but educational to the Buddhists. Two years have passed since the then Law and Social Welfare Minister, the late lamented Shri

[Shri R.D. Bhandare]

Govinda Menon, announced in this House on 12th August, 1969, that facilities, both educational and economic, would be granted to the Buddhists. I do not know what has happened to it. I have not seen any provision in the Budget. I do not know whether the Government is sleeping over the promise given or decision taken. I do not know whether they are aware of the existence of article 25 in the constitution under which the Buddhists are entitled to get educational and economic, if not political, facilities.

The hon. Minister has dealt with the question of price rise. It is not enough to lament on the rise in prices. Government should have the courage to take the necessary measures to bring the prices under control and try to reduce them gradually.

Internal and external savings and loans and taxes are the three sources for getting funds—resources for economic development and investment. Taxation is also the instrument to bring about economic and social justice in society. This has been repeated often, nay, *ad nauseam*. But I do not find any change either in the mind or attitude of the Government for utilising the instrument of taxation for bringing about economic and social justice. It is not enough to pay lip service to and often quoted proposition: growth must be accompanied with social justice. I think there is no growth to that extent, but there is absolutely no social justice; social justice is absent in toto. (Interruption) To some extent there is economic growth in country Economic Survey has shown it in a fashion that you cannot make out anything out of it. Even then we see some slow rise and some figures are given and diagrams are given. As for social justice, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you know the status of the tribals and the Scheduled Castes who had been clamouring for social justice for ages. We thought that after Independence Swaraj will bring

in Swarajya—good Raj or Ram Raj... (An Hon. Member: Now it is socialism)...which means the socialist society. Scheduled Castes are subject to suppression and oppression everywhere.

AN HON. MEMBER : Ram Raj was not good.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not know in what sense you are talking. This was the slogan given from time to time. I am reminding the party in power to which I belong of the slogans given by them from time to time without going into the connotations of the slogans. I am emphasising on the fact that even though all sorts of atrocities are committed on the members of the Scheduled Castes, no relief is given to them either by the CBI or the Central Government or the States. What happened in Madhya Pradesh the day before yesterday, or for that matter in Rajasthan. When complaints are lodged by the Scheduled Castes, some of the prominent public men come forward and say that those complaints are false. It is curious fact to reflect upon that in Rajasthan one of the Deputy Ministers undertook a fast because of the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes. The Government went to the extent of accusing their own Deputy Minister that he had joined the dacoits and that he was in league with the dacoits and as a person in league with dacoits he was making false complaints because the dacoits from the Scheduled Castes were arrested.

I do not think that the house will agree that it is the monopoly of the members of the Scheduled Castes only to be dacoits. It is not their monopoly. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : They are only followers.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not want the House to take it lightly.

AN HON. MEMBER : Leader.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : How can such a person be a leader in the village so that he can take the whole village according to his whims or his ideas or imaginations? Therefore, dacoits have no caste. They could be found and located anywhere. But then especially when atrocities are committed, the poor Scheduled Castes are branded as members belonging to dacoits. That is my grievance, and that should not happen.

Therefore, if we are to talk in terms of social justice, if we are to talk in terms of socialism, then we must pay more attention to the downtrodden and the underprivileged classes of society.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to oppose these budget proposals; and I am opposing them on two grounds. One, that they contain neither anything to do with social justice, as my friend Shri Bhandare has said just now before me, nor do they satisfy even modestly the requirements of growth and investment which are necessary today. I am not talking within any framework of socialism, or whether it is socialism or not, because nobody expects a socialist budget from this Government. I am talking about the existing framework. (*Interruption*) What is the use of talking about socialism? We are a long way from socialism. The point is whether within the existing framework it was possible or not to do something more and at least to make a show of redeeming the pledges which have been given so recently by the ruling party to the millions in this country.

This budget has turned out to be the biggest anticlimax, I would say, in many

years. A mountain of assurances, a mountain of promises about *garibi hatao*, has brought forth the proverbial mouse. The best thermometer, as we always know, is the stock exchange, the share market. These people who run the share market and the owners of these big business-houses were probably feeling a little nervous themselves before the budget was presented, because there had been so much talk about the "massive mandate for socialism" and so on and so forth. So, they were a bit nervous, not knowing exactly what they might have to face. Naturally, they are completely taken aback now; they never expected that they would be let off so lightly. The initial response which you found on the day after the budget proposals were announced was that the share markets were absolutely buoyant and rejoicing, and it is only now after they have betrayed their initial reaction, that recently in the last three or four days, they have started talking about having second thoughts, being a bit cautious: oh, after all, we of the big business sector perhaps have always got some burden to bear.

If you read through their remarks now, what they say is boiling down to this. I was reading in a paper this morning, on the commercial page, and they say that "it will take a little time for us to study and find out how far these proposals may be a disincentive to further investment." This is the maximum that they can work themselves up to, because they are taken by surprise. They heaved an immense sigh of relief, such a sigh of relief that one heard the windows in Lyons Range or Dalal Street rattling. They never expected this.

This is not surprising at all, because I will just recall soon after the general elections and soon after this massive victory won by the ruling party, the Prime Minister

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of this country addressed the conference or the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry here in Delhi. Coming just on the morrow of the elections, all these big captains of business who had assembled there also wanted some sort of assurance from the Prime Minister that nothing very drastic was going to happen. In her speech to the LICCI session, the Prime Minister assured them saying, "Please remember that 85 per cent of the economy of the country is in the private sector and the Government has no intention of bringing about a state of affairs where the private sector will not have sufficient scope to function and to carry on business." This is nothing new. They were assured as soon as the elections were over. The next step in the chain came in the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament after the election. I had pointed it out at that time in my speech during the discussion on the President's Address that while so many things were mentioned in that Address, not a word was mentioned, there was ominous silence, on the question of growth of big monopoly houses and concentration of economic power in the hands of monopoly houses. There was no mention in the President's Address whether the Government is at all seized of the question after the elections and proposes to do anything about it. So, what has crystallised now in the form of this budget is not something which has happened overnight. These are all links in a chain and they started immediately after the elections, the last milestone having been laid now by the Finance Minister.

Yet, you find that the total tax increase which is being proposed amounts to Rs. 220 crores, all taken together. Some economic journal, I think the *Economic*

Times, commented on this a few days ago, assuring Mr. Chavan a place in history for no other reason than this that "this is far and away, the most massive tax increase ever proposed in peace time". On the one hand we have this unprecedented tax increase and on the other, we have the big business sector on the whole realising that they have been let off cheaply and lightly. If you put these two facts together, the conclusion is obvious that somebody else is having to pay for the brunt of these budget proposals.

The increase in the corporate and direct taxes taken together Rs. 27 crores of that he wants to realise this year and Rs. 57 crores next year—will not work out to an increase of more than 4 per cent, taken as a whole. If you add up all those imposts tabulated here by Mr. Bhandare and take it to consideration the rebate, tax holiday, etc., the net burden of all these on the corporate sector will not come to more than 4 per cent. This is my calculation. You are at liberty to correct me. It means that this is an extremely marginal impost, a little bit of nibbling at the corporate sector and nothing more. Of course, you have made a lot about wealth tax, but even there the companies have been left out. There is no wealth tax being placed on companies in relation to their gross assets. It is reserved for individuals, undivided Hindu families and so on. Behind all these arguments which are put forward, the dominant sector which is being protected and shielded is the corporate sector of business, particularly big business.

The main burden has, therefore, been thrown on the common man. I do not know what the expert advisers of the Finance Ministry consider to be the common man. If you say that the middle class man

living in the cities is much better than the poorest of the poor in the villages, well, of course, that is a fact. But this has no relevance in this context for the simple reason that the entire rural sector, the biggest Sector in this country, is left completely out of these taxation proposals. So, why should you compare the poorest of the poor of the villages with the common man, or the wage earner, or the middle class employee, or the ordinary citizen in the town when he alone is being taxed? So, the entire tax structure is being confined more and more to an increasingly narrow base, and that is the urban sector, because you refuse to go beyond this.

I warn Shri Chavan that in this grim battle for resources, which is the key to development, in future also he will be faced time and again with this problem if you insist on refusing to touch the rural sector (*Interruptions*) I know there are members in the ruling party who are extremely sensitive whenever the name rural sector is mentioned. I remember that before the elections, in the last Parliament I had made a suggestion during the course of some discussion that at least the wealthy and rich section of the farmers who have received some benefits as a result of 20 or 22 years of development, not others, should also be made to pay something and I remember that half the Congress Party stood up in their benches and would not allow me to proceed further. So, I know I am treading the ground where angels fear to tread. But the Finance Minister has taken refuge behind the constitutional argument that this is a State subject. So, I would request him to consider seriously amending the Constitution at least to give some powers to the Centre in this respect. Otherwise, what are you going to do in the future? Where are you going to get your resources from? Because, after 20 years of development no-

body denies that there is a section of agricultural community which has become prosperous, which is rich by any standards; nobody grudges that. But if they want to be left out of the tax net for ever that cannot be done.

Then, a hue and cry has been made about this 10 per cent duty on tractors. Well, they may have to pay 10 per cent more on tractors. Here I would draw the Finance Minister's attention to a statement which was published in the press a few days ago by the indigenous tractor manufacturers, who are hailing him and greeting him, saying that this is the best thing he has ever done. While you have put a 10 per cent excise duty on indigenous tractors, you have imposed a 20 per cent customs duty on the imported tractor. So, the indigenous tractor manufacturers are extremely happy that they will have a completely protected and sheltered market. Even the indigenous tractors are not made completely indigenous. Almost all of them are made with foreign collaboration. But, in any case, imported tractors will become much more expensive and the farmers, at any rate those farmers who can afford tractors, will have to go in for indigenous tractors.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : That is not true. When you speak on this point you must have some knowledge about what is happening in the rural sector. You have certainly every right to criticise the proposal. But you should know that with all the heavy imposts on imported tractors the price of Russian tractor would be still less than that of the indigenous tractor. This would be a happy news for you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If that is so, then your 10 per cent excise duty is also futile. I am quite willing to imbibe knowledge from these champions of the rural sector but I say that these are the people

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

who are not being taxed I am quite aware of this fact that when I touch this point there will be opposition But some way or the other you will be faced with this problem because the country is still, by and large, an agricultural country So, you cannot leave the majority of the people outside the net of taxation and still get resources for *garibi hatao* It is not possible I may not know much about rural conditions but some people do not know much about either economics or planning generally

Now let us take a look at some of the articles which he has selected for excise duty I can understand the Minister saying that he has got to get money and, therefore, he has decided to tax these commodities But if his advisers have told him that here are some commodities which are not consumed by ordinary people but only by people belonging to the affluent sections or leading an affluent life, then I wonder what sort of advisers he has got, where they live, what they think about and what kind of reality they have any connection with

Take this maida for bread

SHRI YLASHWANT RAO CHAVAN
I thought, you would begin there

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I begin with this because it is so extraordinary I know that he has very cleverly pegged it with the children's nutrition programme so that if I oppose this tax he will say that I do not want the children's nutrition programme But I am not opposed to the children's nutrition programme, I am opposed to this argument being put forward or the idea being given that bread made out of *maida* is not an article of consumption of the ordinary people

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN :
I concede that it is a food of the industrial worker.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I may tell you that in Bombay (Interruption)

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN :
The urban poor man eats it I concede that

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur)
He has conceded one point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Besides, only a few years ago you have invested Government money in setting up the Modern Bakeries At that time we were told that the object of this was to change the nutrition habits of the people so that they would be accustomed more and more to consuming bread Now you place some curb on this

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE On the All India Radio there should be no '*Mummy, nummy, Modern Bread*'

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA There is this kind of a contradiction Either there is no coordination between the different ministries or the implication of this is not being studied at all If that kind of a levy is earmarked for a programme like the children's nutrition programme I do not see why, following the same line, a few more levies could not be imposed on the richer farmers or on the big business houses and earmarked, let us say, for the employment programme because everybody knows that Rs 25 crores for the educated unemployed and Rs 50 crores of the earlier crash programme, these Rs 75 crores, will not touch the fringe of the problem If we can have a levy on bread for children's nutrition programme, why can we not have a levy on the big business houses or on the rich farmers in some form or the other form being earmarked for an employment programme? I do not see anything wrong with it

Then I come to hair oils.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI
(Shajapur) : Lipstick.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not worried about the lipstick.

Much has been made of this adjective "perfumed" to hair oils. I would like to have a list of those hair oils sold nowadays in the market which are unperfumed. I do not find any. All hair oils have some sort of a scent or perfume nowadays. That is a normal thing. I know that the Finance Minister—I hope, he would not mind it—probably does not have any need for hair oil but certainly he has no right to force all the people of this country to join his fraternity sooner or latter, because I am told that the absence of oil is one of the contributory factors to baldness. I do not see why everybody should be forced to give up using hair oils.

Then, marginal adjustments on cloth, coarse and medium, as he called it or suggests. Certainly, that will lead to some rise in the price. His colleague, Shri L. N. Mishra, has made a categorical statement only yesterday in this House in which he has said that under no circumstances will the price of medium and coarse cloth be allowed to rise. I am trying to reconcile these two statements. Either Shri Mishra is right or Shri Chavan is right. If Shri Mishra is right, then the implication is that this increase in the duty on coarse and medium cloth will be absorbed by the mill-owners and will not be passed on to the people. That is the only sense in which it can have any meaning. Is that what is meant? Have they got the machinery to enforce that? Can they do that? If not, then these levies are bound to lead to a rise. As everybody knows, the actual rise in the market is always more than what is put in the Budget proposals.

If that is so, then Mr. Mishra is wrong and he must withdraw the assurance which he gave on the floor of the House yesterday.

15 Hrs.

Sugar, of course, is not in the Budget. But it has been decontrolled only the other

day. The price of sugar has already gone up from Rs. 1.75 P. to Rs. 2.00. A general price rise is on the cards. It is quite obvious to anybody.

Then, kerosene has been taxed.....

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN: No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Kerosene will come under petroleum products. The price has already gone up

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : That is a different matter. But kerosene has not been taxed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that the prices of higher variety of kerosene will not be touched by the impost he has imposed. I will be satisfied.

Coming to ready-made garments, there are different varieties. We know there are some very expensive ready-made garments. But there are ready-made garments on the making of which depends the livelihood of tens of thousands of small tailors.

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : They have been exempted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Ready-made garments of Congressmen have not been taxed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not clear to me. You have not said that. You have said that ready-made garments making of which power is used will be taxed. What does it mean? I do not follow. Ready-made garments of a cheaper variety which are consumed by middle-class people, children and so on are manufactured on a big scale. Thousands of people depend on that for their livelihood. Please be careful to define your proposal in such a manner that the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

impost is only restricted to the group of higher-priced products of ready-made garments and not to the general run of it.

As regards petrol, as far as private car owners go, they will have to pay more. Already, this 20 P. per litre increase has become 25 P. I checked up in Delhi yesterday. It has risen by 25 P. Now, we are paying, instead of Rs. 1.20 P., Rs. 1.45 P. It may go up even more.

I do not know whether the advisers of the Ministry think that affluent people ride in buses or affluent people ride in autorickshaws, but people who do not have private cars either have to walk or have to use public transport. Therefore, inevitably, all these transport charges are going to go up.

I find, actually the Finance Minister has accomplished something which even the foreign oil companies were not able to do. The petroleum Ministry has given us a detailed statement a few days ago saying how these new imposts on crude oil imports which have been insisted upon by the foreign oil companies are going to be accepted by us willy-nilly. There is a long argument into which I do not want to go now. At the end, they have given a table showing an increase in the basic selling prices of bulk refined petroleum products ex-storage point at Bombay. This is after absorbing the rise in crude prices which is being enforced by the suppliers from Middle-East countries on us because taxes have gone up in Iran or somewhere and, therefore Indian consumer must pay the whole of it. After absorbing all that, in respect of motor spirit of two varieties, variety 93 and variety 79, the increase works out, according to the Ministry's calculations, to Rs. 31.71 per kilo liter and Rs. 27.90 per kilo liter. This is what the foreign oil companies say. And the Finance Minister has increased it to Rs. 200 per kilo litre. So,

I hope, he will reconsider it because, whatever the private car owners may be able to sustain, it will certainly not be possible at all for thousands and millions of commuters who go about their daily business by means of public transport.

So, these are some examples which certainly negative the prospect of holding the price-line or bring in any kind of stable price level within which to operate our development plans. Prices are bound to go up; they are going up. It is obvious that even if higher varieties and more expensive varieties of certain goods are taxed like soaps or cigarettes, it is inevitable that the prices of the cheaper varieties will also rise. This is the common law of Supply and Demand. There will be a general price rise.

One of their Election promises given was that sterner action will be taken to hold the prices. But, here, we find that just the opposite is happening. Many friends have spoken about these things and many others will. Just want to spend a few minutes on the question of growth.

Social justice is nowhere to be found here. Our friend Mr. Bhandare has said enough on that. I need not dilate much on that point. But what about growth? People are prepared to bear certain burdens if that will go to finance development and growth programmes which will, in the long run, really raise the standard of living and combat the spectre of unemployment. But, I must say, the biggest disappointment in this Budget is from that point of view.

The increase in the Plan outlay that is proposed is only of the order of Rs. 155 crores. This is nothing. This is a most routine, ordinary humdrum type of Budget. You will find that the growth in the public sector which is visualised is mostly in the infra-structure. The hon. Finance Minister has dealt with this point in Part Two

of his speech. This relates to shipping, ports, harbours, roads, Post and Telegraphs etc. Well, all these are very important things no doubt, but this is what is generally called 'the infra-structure' and the bulk of the investment there is going to go into this sector which is also what the private sector needs very badly for its own business activities. May I take it that this idea of a Plan outlay is that it will act as a kind of catalyst for the private sector to prosper? Where is growth for the public sector visualised? You have brought forward a Bill—which, as far as it goes, we welcome, though not all the detailed provisions, which we shall deal with later,—to take over General insurance into the nationalised sector. At the same time, you are allowing private sector to penetrate into the sector which has so long been reserved for nationalisation. You are counter-balancing nationalisation of General Insurance by denationalisation of the steel sector and allowing private parties to be licensed in order to set up what are called mini-steel plants, which is rather a new departure.

Therefore, where is investment and where is growth visualised for the public sector? That is what I am not able to find out anywhere in the Budget.

Certain relatively—I won't say absolutely, but relatively, favourable factors in the development over the last few years have been listed in the Economic Survey on the basis of which bolder steps for going ahead could have been taken, but, unfortunately, have not been taken. The Economic Survey has said this, I do not want to go into the details. It has said that there has been considerable growth in foreign trade, may be temporary, I don't know, but this Survey says that our obligation to the International Monetary Fund has been discharged and to that extent at least the foreign exchange position has improved. There has also been an increase in food production, a corresponding fall in food imports. At least some

industries, consumer goods industries, have been stepping up and Government control over institutional and corporate sector has been established. Well, these are favourable factors which should give the Finance Minister an opportunity to present the Budget with bolder plans of development, even within the existing framework.

But, I humbly submit, this Budget has thrown away this opportunity and I would like the Finance Minister to consider its political implications also—not only its economic implications.

Do not let this massive majority which you have got blind you to the type of development which we have seen taking place in Ceylon where promises were made and assurances were given by a popular Government which came to power with a huge popular majority but which itself now admits that because of being blinded by its majority and allowing itself to drift year after year the young people in the country found that promises were not implemented which resulted in certain things happening there. This is a very unpleasant state of affairs which we have seen. Please do not become complacent and let not this majority blind you of the need for development in this country. People are not carried away by your broken promises and unimplemented assurances.

We are today faced with a national crisis on our borders, I don't want to go into it in detail, as everybody knows it. We don't know where it is going to end. We don't know how it is going to be solved or of what proportion it might assume tomorrow. Nobody can rule out the possibility of this country being embroiled in another war. At a crucial time like this, we should not have a budget which in any way aggravates political instability in the country. Why

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

should the Finance Minister do that? Why should he put forward proposals which create disaffection and discontent and disunity among the people? This is not the way in which the budget should be looked at simply as a set of economic proposals.

There has been some increase in income-tax. I say that Government have no moral right to increase income-tax unless they could tell us what they propose to do about the unrealised taxes and the taxes which are in arrears. It has assumed a scandalous proportion in this country. But the hon. Minister has not said a single word about it except that there will be more tightening up of the machinery. The income-tax arrears for 1970-71 are calculated at over Rs. 700 crores. That means that even if one-third of it is realised, the deficit in the present budget will not be there, and the deficit budget that he has placed before us need not have been a deficit budget at all. But what has happened in regard to these arrears? During the last session, a statement was made here that Government had decided to write off Rs. 7½ crores because it was unrealisable. Income-tax evaders, particularly those in the upper brackets are getting some sort of premium. The budget has not come down hard on them. The hon. Minister has not said a word about that

Only a few days ago in the Calcutta newspapers, there were paid advertisements issued by the Income-tax Commissioner, in which he has given the names of parties with their assessed incomes, but who have not paid up their taxes on those assessed incomes, and the years covered ranged from 1962 to 1967. This means that these parties whose names have been listed in the public newspapers are parties who have not been paying their taxes which were due even for those years up to date. Let me give a few examples taken from the income-tax

Commissioner's own list. In the case of Bird & Co., their assessed income is Rs. 194 lakhs, that is, assessed for purposes of taxation, but on which the tax has not been paid. In the case of the Turner Morrison group belonging to our famous Mr. Hari Das Mundhra, it was Rs. 154 lakhs; in the case of Rohtas Industry, it was Rs. 38 lakhs, in the case of Ashok Marketing, it was Rs. 34 lakhs, in the case of the Atwal group, it was Rs. 44 lakhs, in the case of the Jitpaul group, it was Rs. 28 lakhs, in the case of Surajmal Nagarmal group, it was Rs. 62 lakhs, in the case of the Khaitan group it was Rs. 22 lakhs, in the case of Binani, it was Rs. 24 lakhs and in the case of the Jalan group it was Rs. 14 lakhs, and in the case of the Jain group it was Rs. 7 lakhs and so on. Instead of tightening up the machinery for tracking down and punishing these tax-dodgers, why should people be asked to pay higher income-tax? In fact, is it or is it not a fact that certain courageous and honest and active and energetic officers of the Revenue Intelligence Department, even of directors' rank, who were doing good work in unearthing and finding out these tax-dodgers have been transferred under pressure? I do not want to mention names here. I hope the officers are known, because their names have been given many times. Is it not a fact that certain conscientious and reliable persons who have been acting as unofficial informers to find out the secret details and who have been giving the information regularly to the Ministry have been blacklisted and prevented from doing this work, though they had been responsible for catching some very big tax-evaders? I submit that the Central Board of Direct Taxes is colluding with and shielding and protecting some of these criminals.

As regards the nationalised banks, Shri Y. B. Chavan has given us many assurances, I hope he will be able to carry them out. But it is a fact that even now valuable resources in this country like loans from the nationalised banks are still flowing to the big business-houses, some of whom are doing nothing but speculative business.

The Turner Morrison group of Mr. Hari Das Mundhra is using this money for buying shares and selling shares from one company to another in their own group, with the result that some of them are on the point of closure, and some have closed down. Only a few days ago, we heard that in Bhavnagar in Gujarat, Alcock Ashdown which is one of the biggest engineering concerns is facing closure, and they belong to this Turner Morrison group. They have got a crore of rupees as loan from the SBI. I could multiply examples of this type.

Therefore, I would say there is no use turning a blind eye to this thing. The people of this country will resent paying higher income taxes when they know that there is a big circle of powerful people like this who are getting away with crores and crores and no step is taken against them and no punishment given.

Then there is the question of smuggling. How many hundreds of crores of rupees worth gold are being smuggled into the country every year? This is a known fact. From the Middle East, from Dubai particularly to the Western Coast along Maharashtra, from where the Finance Minister comes, there is a regular and lucrative trade with these vessels coming and transferring their illegal gold to people who are receiving them at this end. It is calculated that something like 200 tonnes of gold worth over Rs. 400 crores in the black market are landed yearly on the west coast. What is being done about it? Hardly any, not even 10 per cent of it, is ever seized because powerful rings are operating there. Corruption is rife. I do not think that the Customs and Central Excise is efficient enough, equipped enough or honest enough to deal with this vast smuggling trade. Government is apathetic about it.

Sometime ago, there was a case where 11 excise officers implicated in one of these

smuggling cases were interrogated and were reported to have made very valuable confessional statements, but no further action was taken on that by the CBI or anybody else.

In every country where this type of smuggling goes on along the coast, at least the authorities are equipped with some type of fast amphibian craft called hovercraft, vessels which could move quite fast on water and on land. Government will have to import some of these craft. If you have half a dozen of them operating along the western coast, this kind of gold smuggling which is going on can be stopped. But we will not spend money on buying them. On the other hand, we are spending Rs. 37 crores to buy three Jumbo jets. Of course, the passengers who will travel by these jets will now have to pay 20 per cent more on their tickets. They can look after themselves—I am not likely to travel on this Jumbo jet. But when we can spend Rs. 37 crores on three Jumbo jets, can we not give these Customs and Excise people a few hovercraft, modern type of craft, to track down these smugglers who bring into this country hundreds of crores worth of black market contraband every year? Instead of doing this, Government want to add fresh burdens on the people. Naturally the people look at it from a different point of view.

I forgot to mention one thing. This concerns the direct taxes on the agricultural sector. Ten years ago, in 1960, the income of the agricultural sector was computed at Rs. 6,707 crores and the direct taxes paid by it that year was Rs. 106.7 crores. In 1967-68, the income went up to Rs. 11,545 crores and the direct taxes paid was Rs. 100.1 crores. I am not an enemy of the agricultural sector, but I think some proportion should be there. Something should change sometime or other. Why should those people who can afford to pay not pay? How it has to be done has the

Constitution to be amended, what type or shape of tax it should be, are all matters that can be considered and decided upon.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : The figures he quoted are the old figures.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let him give the latest figures. All I wish to say in conclusion is that we cannot support these budget proposals on these premises, that not only the ends of social justice are being subverted, the middle class people, ordinary working people are being heavily taxed—whether that is in keeping with Government's promises or not is for them to face the people and explain to them—but growth, investment, without which this country will be landed in a terrible crisis, is absolutely not being provided for here at all. All that is being done is that some outlay is being provided for an infra-structure which will help the private sector to grow fast. This is my bone of contention with this Budget.

After all he has said that the benefits of investment and development should be spread out as far as possible, decentralised in all parts of the country and all centres should share it. But I would like to know if this very good theory, that concentration should not be at one place or in one hand, apply everywhere. For example, you will find I do not know whether it is a coincidence, that in Bombay City there is a remarkable concentration of the head offices of all the credit institutions. Why are they all localised in Bombay? The head offices of the Reserve Bank, State Bank, Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, Industrial Development Bank, IFC, ICICI are all located in Bombay. Out of the 14 nationalised banks, six have their head offices in Bombay. Forty general insurance companies which are now nationalised have their offices in Bombay. All I want to ask humbly is : when you talk about commanding heights of the economy,

do you mean only the heights of Malabar Hill and nothing else?

In conclusion I want to say that this is a thoroughly pro-capitalist budget, and this throws the poor man, the ordinary common man, once again to these big monopolist wolves and the little bit of tinkering with Wealth Tax the proposed abolition of the tax holiday after 1974 etc., have been taken at their face value for what they are worth by the gentlemen who run Dalal Street and Lyons Range. They are not able to conceal their joy and they are surprised also to some extent, and now they have realised that things are going to go on merrily in the old way. Therefore, the people of the country will have to come to some conclusions, and unless you change this policy and divert from this path and try to act in consonance with the pledges you have given to the people, the country is going to see big upheavals in the near future. I hope you will not mind my saying so, but there are Members opposite who have not yet become very big leaders and Ministers, many young men whom I welcomed on the first day, who at least will give top priority to carrying out the promises and assurances given to the people, on the crest of which they won the elections. I hope they will stand up and join hands with us in the interests of the people and see that the development of the country takes place at the cost of the big monopolists and rich and big industrialists who are ruling the country to exploit it.

श्री नाथूराम निर्या (नागौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट में जिन बातों का वित्त मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया है और जिन नई दिशाओं का निर्देशन किया है, वे वास्तव में एक अलग प्रकार की हैं और पुराने रास्ते से हट कर एक दूसरे तरीके का रास्ता उन्होंने इसमें अपनया है। इसमें जिन कुछ

मुद्दों को छुड़ा गया है, जिन नीतियों का प्रतिपादन किया गया है उनसे पता चलता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को भली भाँति जानते थे कि गरीबी हटाने की जो बात है या बेकारी हटाने की जो बात है या उसके बारे में जो एक प्रोग्राम है, वह कोई एक साल का या एक बजट का प्रोग्राम नहीं है। जो हमारा रास्ता है वह लम्बा रास्ता है। हमने देश में समाजवाद कायम करने की बात को स्वीकार किया है और उसको हमें लोकतन्त्र के जरिये, शान्ति के जरिये कायम करना है और परिवर्तन और क्रान्ति को इसी रास्ते पर चल कर लाना है। हमें इस देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे को ऊँचा उठाना है। ऐसा करते समय जो पुरानी और अनुकूल और अच्छी परम्पराएँ हैं, उनको हमें कायम रखते हुए बदलाव लाना है। हमने जो रास्ता अपनाया है वह न किसी कम्युनिस्ट देश का रास्ता है और न ही वह किसी पूँजीवादी देश के रास्ते से मेल खाता है। हमारा रास्ता बिल्कुल एक नया रास्ता है।

15.24 Hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair.]

दुनिया के अन्दर इस रास्ते की कीमत को अब लोगों ने समझना शुरू किया है। हमारा रास्ता लम्बा जरूर है। लेकिन उसमें उस प्रकार की झड़ने जो दूसरे दर्शन शास्त्रों से आती हैं, नहीं आती और जिन मुश्किलों का उनको सामना करना पड़ता है, उन मुश्किलों से इस रास्ते पर चल कर हम बचते हैं। हमारा एक लम्बा-चौड़ा देश है, जिसकी एक लम्बी-चौड़ी आबादी है। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार हमारे देश की आबादी 54.70 करोड़ है। चीन जैसे एक-आध

देश को छोड़कर हमारी आबादी संसार के दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ रही है। हमारी आबादी की ग्रोथ का परसेंटेज 2.4 परसेंट है, जो काफी बड़ा है।

इसलिए हमारे देश की समस्याएँ बहुत बिकट और मुश्किल हैं और हम उनको लोकतांत्रिक और शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से हल करना चाहते हैं। हम अपने देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और यहाँ की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को मिटाना चाहते हैं। यह गरीबी और बेरोजगारी एक लम्बे अरसे में इस देश में व्याप्त है और उसके कई पुराने कारण हैं। हमारे रास्ते पर चल कर उसको एक-दम दूर करना आसान काम नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे कदम उस दिशा में लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं।

“गरीबी हटाओ” का नारा हम चुनाव से पहले लगाया गया था और आज भी हम उस पर कायम हैं। विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के माननीय सदस्य अपने-अपने तरीके से इस नारे को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग इस नारे का मजाक उड़ाते हैं। सी० पी० आई० और सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के सदस्य अपने तरीके से इस नारे को देखते हैं और इसका मजाक उड़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस बजट में कामन मैन पर जो धोके से टैक्स लगे हैं, कल सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के डिप्टी लीडर ने अपने भाषण की शुरुआत उनको लेकर की। उन्होंने कहा कि इन टैक्सों से गरीब जनता की कमर टूट जायेगी, जनता की जेब पहले से ही खाली है और उसके पास देने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, आदि। ये लोग मानते हैं और खुले-आम कहते हैं कि इस सविधान के रहते हुए इस देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : यह बात तो आप लोग भी कहते हैं।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा : हम कहते हैं कि अगर जरूरत हुई, तो हम इस संविधान में परिवर्तन करेंगे। ये लोग कहते हैं कि इस संविधान से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है, क्योंकि इनका समाजवाद बिल्कुल भ्रमण है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दोनों एक ही बात कहते हैं। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में कही और आप हिन्दी में कह रहे हैं।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा : यह तो समझ का फर्क है। हमारी और इन लोगों की समझ में फर्क है। इनको चाहिए कि ये लोग उस फर्क को जनता के सामने समझावें। अगर ये अपने तरीके का समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, तो ये लोग जनता के सामने जाकर ईमानदारी से उसको समझावें। लेकिन ये ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ये इन बातों को छिपाना चाहते हैं।

सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के लोग समझते हैं कि जिस प्रकार का नक्शा दुनिया के कई दूसरे मुल्कों में बना है, वह यहाँ नहीं बन सकता है। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि उनके भाषणों का असर शहरों में चन्द फैक्टरियों में काम करने वाले लोगों पर ही पड़ता है। इस देश की जो ग्राम जनता है, जो गाँवों में बसती है, जो चाहती है कि उस के मूल अधिकार कायम रहें, अपनी जमीन पर उसका हक हो और उनकी व्यक्तिगत खेती बनी रहे, उस पर इन लोगों के प्रचार का असर नहीं पड़ता है। कम्युनिस्ट यह कहते हैं कि प्रोडेशन के सब सोस सरकार के हाथ में होने चाहिए, सरकार एक ही पार्टी की होनी चाहिए, कोई दूसरी पार्टी न हो, लोगों को अपनी बात कहने की

आजादी न हो और वे अपनी ही पार्टी के जरिये अपने तरीके का समाजवाद लावें। अगर वे किसी प्रकार एक बार जनता की बुद्धि पर बैठ जायें, तो फिर चुनाव का नाटक भले ही बार-बार रचा जाये, लेकिन सत्ता पर हमेशा के लिए उनका अधिकार हो जायेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस बात की भली-भाँति समझती है। जब कम्युनिस्ट "गरीबी-हटाओ" के नारे का मजाक उड़ाते हैं, तो जनता समझती है कि ये लोग क्यों ऐसा करते हैं और ये किनके प्रति सिनसियर हैं और किस प्रकार की तस्वीर हिन्दुस्तान में लाना चाहते हैं।

जब जनसंघ, स्वतंत्र पार्टी और अन्य दलों के सदस्य बोलेंगे, तो वे भी अपने अपने तरीके से "गरीबी हटाओ" के नारे का मजाक उड़ावेंगे। वे अपने अपने दृष्टिकोण, नाति और दर्शन-शास्त्र के अनुसार इस बजट ने बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे। देश की जनता ने हमारे पक्ष में वोटिग दिया है और इस हाउस में हम 350 सदस्य चुन कर आये हैं। उस ने हमारे "गरीबी हटाओ" के नारे को समझा है, हमारे तरीकों को समझा है और उसने गहराई से इस विषय पर अपना माइंड एप्लाइ किया है। पिछली लोक सभा में विभिन्न दलों की जो स्थिति थी, उस में हम यह महसूस करते थे कि हम देश को आगे बढ़ाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। तब प्रधान मंत्री ने यह फैसला किया कि इस लोक सभा में बैठना बेकार है, हम को अब जनता की अदालत में जाना चाहिए और उससे पूछना चाहिए कि क्या वह हमारे तौर-तरीकों को पसन्द करती हैं—हम शान्तिमय तरीके से समाज से व्याप्त इनईक्वेलिटीज, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को तेज गति से दूर

करना चाहते हैं और हम उस के लिए जनता से मॅन्डेट लेना चाहते हैं।

चुनाव से पहले हम ने जो बातें कही, हम निश्चित रूप से उन को पूरा करेंगे। हमारे कदम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह बजट और जो कानून हमने कल पास किया है, वह इस दिशा में कदम है। हम ने जनता को बताया है कि हम आने वाले वर्षों में अपने इस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर चलते हुए देश में एक नया आर्थिक ढाँचा खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, उस के जरिये से हम लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, देश में इन्फ्लेक्शन को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, बड़े लोगों को कुछ नीचे लाना चाहते हैं और गरीब लोगों को काम दे कर उन्हें ऊँचा उठाना चाहते हैं।

देश की जनता ने हमारे तरीके को समझा है। क्या सामने बँठे हुए माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि जिस तरह वे “गरीबी हटाओ” के नारे का मजाक उड़ाते हैं, उसी तरह जनता ने भी उस नारे को मजाक समझा है और हम को चुन कर भेज दिया है? जनता के सामने हम ने जो रूचन दिया है, उसको पूरा न करने की इम्प्लीकेशनज को हम भी समझते हैं। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम अपने वादों को पूरा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। क्या वे समझते हैं कि हम राजनीति में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं? हम राजनीति में रहना चाहते हैं और ज्यादा तादाद में जीत कर यहाँ आना चाहते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि हमें अपनी नीतियों, कानूनों और कामों के द्वारा जनता को सतोष देना पड़ेगा। हम इस बात के बड़े कान्शस हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : इस बजट में पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। इस लिए अगर

माननीय सदस्य अब टैंकरी या स्कूटर पर चढ़ें और ड्राइवर को बतायें कि मैं एम० पी० हूँ तो वह उन को उतार देगा।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा : मैं रोज चढता हूँ। मुझे कोई नहीं उतारता है। बस वगैरह के डर से वह इन को जरूर उतार सकता है।

जिस प्रकार का बजट पेश हुआ है, जो बाते वित्त मंत्री ने कही हैं और जिन दिशाओं का निर्देशन इस बजट में किया गया है, उन से यह स्पष्ट संकेत मिलता है कि हम अपनी बातों को पूरा करने के लिए कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं।

हम ने यह कहा है कि हमें बेरोजगारी मिटानी है। बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए हमें ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट चाहिए। जो हमारे देश की समस्याएँ हैं जैसा मैंने आप से कहा एक तरफ बढ़ती हुई आबादी है। उस को हम परिवार नियोजन के प्रति जनरल पब्लिक की कांसमनेस त्रियेट कर के घटाना चाहते हैं। बर्थ रेट को कुछ कम करना चाहते हैं हम चाहते हैं कि उस के जरिए हमारी आबादी के ऊपर एक तरह का नियंत्रण हो। क्योंकि कोई भी विकासशील देश दुनिया के अंदर जो लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से आगे बढ़े है उन्होंने देश की आबादी के ऊपर नियंत्रण करना अपना एक आवश्यक कर्तव्य समझा है। मेरे जैसा आदमी तो यह मानता है कि देश की भी तरक्की के जो भी प्राग्राम हो, चाहे वह आर्थिक तरक्की हो, एजुकेशनल तदक्की हो या किसी तरह की भी तरक्की क्यों न हो, उस सब के लिए प्राथमिक से ज्यादा पापुलेशन के ऊपर नियंत्रण करने का प्रोग्राम हो। यह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट प्राग्राम है और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि तमाम सदस्यों को जो ईमानदारी से विश्वास करते हैं कि लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से समाजवाद आना चाहिए

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा]

उन को इस प्रोग्राम के अंदर अधिक से अधिक दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए। बजाय इस के कि हम दूसरे प्रचार करें, लोगों को लड़ाने भिड़ाने और आपस में टकराने के प्रोग्राम करें, इन प्रोग्रामों को हम कारखानों के अंदर, लेबर के अंदर और किसानों के अंदर तेजी के साथ में ले जा कर इस काम को करें। यह सच्चे माने में देश की सविस्त होगी। इस के साथ साथ दूसरे जो तरीके हो सकते हैं वह भी हमें करने हैं। हमें देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा। देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के जरिए से हम देश के लोगो को ज्यादा चीजें बे सकेंगे, ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकेंगे, अंडर-एम्प्लायड को पूरा एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकेंगे। देश का उत्पादन ज्यादा कैसे बढ़ेगा? देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा देश के अंदर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइज कर के और उन रिसोर्सेज को सही तरीके से इन्वेस्ट कर के देश की योजनाओं को ज्यादा तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना होगा। देश की योजनाओं को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना है तो उनके अंदर मोर रिसोर्सेज पुट इन करने होंगे और मोर रिसोर्सेज अगर उन योजनाओं के अंदर पुट इन करने हैं तो उन योजनाओं के अंदर हमें उन रिसोर्सेज का मोबिलाइजेशन करने के बारे में भी ध्यान देना होगा।

रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइज करने के लिए हम देश के अंदर जिन लोगो से कर्जा ले सकते हैं, वह ले, यह एक रास्ता हो सकता है। जिन लोगो के पास ज्यादा देने को है उन से हम ज्यादा पैसा ले सकते हैं, जिनके पास कम देने को है उन से भी कुछ पैसा लेना पड़ेगा क्योंकि किसी भी विकासशील देश के अंदर अगर हमें विकास की ओर आगे बढ़ना है और हम यह मान कर चलें कि कुछ लोगो से किसी प्रकार का कोई टैक्स न लिया जाय तो इतने बड़े करोड़ों लोगों

की जनसंख्या वाले देश के अंदर जहाँ करोड़ों लोगों का हमें भला करना है, विकास करना है, जिन की आर्थिक गति को आगे हमें बढ़ाना है उनको अगर हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उस वक़्त कुछ त्याग और सैक्रिफाइस कर के भी अगर उन्हें कुछ देना पड़े तो हमें उन से भी लेना पड़ेगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि कई जगह उन से थोड़ा सा भी लेने से उन को कष्ट हो सकता है। अगर किसी भी देश या राष्ट्र के अंदर एक पीढ़ी अगर अपनी आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए सुख और बँभव चाहती है तो जो आज की पीढ़ी के लोग हैं उन्हें कुछ कुर्बानी करनी पड़ेगी।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बजट की तस्वीर को देखें। जो हमारा इंटेरिम बजट पेश हुआ था उसके अंदर जो भी कुछ प्रावधान किये थे सेंटर का जो प्लान का बजट था उस के अंदर कुल 1195 करोड़ का प्रावधान था जिस को बढ़ा कर अब 1350 करोड़ या 1357 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार से विकास के सिलसिले में हम ने 150 करोड़ या 155 करोड़ रुपये का ऐडिशनल प्राविजन किया है। क्यों कि उस समय जब इंटेरिम बजट पर बहस हुई थीं इस सदन का मत था कि इस देश के अंदर जो योजना हम ने रखी है उस योजना के साइज को बढ़ाना है और मैं तो आज भी यह महसूस करता हूँ कि आज भी जो कुछ 155 करोड़ का बजट बढ़ाया है वह कम है। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि इस देश की जो ग्रामीण जनता है, जो देश की 80 या 85 प्रतिशत जनता है, अगर उनके अंदर हम प्रोडक्शन की तेजी को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हर साल कम से कम 800 करोड़ से लेकर 1 हजार करोड़ का इन्वेस्टमेंट और हमें करना जरूरी है। अगर हम 800

करोड़ से 1 हजार करोड़ का इन्वेस्टमेंट गाँवों के क्षेत्रों के अन्दर और ज्यादा तेजी से करें तो मैं कह सकता हूँ आज जो हम योजनाओं की गति के अन्दर तेजी लाना चाहते हैं वह गति और ज्यादा तेज हो सकती है और वह गति तेज होने से प्राइसेज में जो राइज हो रही है वह कम हो सकती है। इससे गाँवों का प्रोडक्शन और छोटी मोटी चीजों का प्रोडक्शन इतनी तेजी से गाँवों में बढ़ेगा कि दो, तीन, चार परसेंट मंहगाई जो हर साल बढ़ती है या प्राइस राइज होती है, मैं समझता हूँ उसमें कुछ कमी होगी। पर आज सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश में वह 800 या हजार करोड़ रुपए धायें कहाँ से? आज 155 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट भी योजनाओं में बढ़ाने के लिए हमने जो 177 करोड़ का टैक्स बढ़ाया है उसके बाद भी जो कुछ बजट का बेलेंस बनता है वह 220 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा शो करता है। इसलिए हमारे पास ज्यादा प्राविजन करने की गुन्जायश न होने की वजह से हमने जो कुछ योजना में प्राविजन किया है उसको जरा महेनजर रख कर देखे, जिन आइटम्स के ऊपर हमने प्राविजन्स को बढ़ाया है वह एक तो कृषि के ऊपर लगभग 30 करोड़ बढ़ाया है, फैमिली प्लानिंग के ऊपर करीब 12 करोड़ बढ़ाया है और इसी प्रकार से योजना के अन्दर 5-6 आइटम्स हैं जिनके ऊपर 155 करोड़ की बढ़ोतरी की गई है, यह हमारी योजना के इम्पार्टेंट ग्रंग है। उसके अन्दर शिपिंग भी है, कोर्ट भी है और भी दूसरी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनके बजट को बढ़ाया गया है। यह सब देश की जरूरत की चीजें हैं। हमें इन योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाना होगा। और बढ़ा करके जो 155 करोड़ का एडिशन किया है, बित्त मन्त्री जी ने ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट क्रिएट करने के उद्देश्य से और आगे भविष्य में हमारे लोगों को

योजनाओं के जरिए उत्पादन जो बढ़े उसका फायदा पहुंचे, इस दृष्टिकोण से विकास के अन्दर जो यह योगदान किया है वह एक बिल्कुल सही दिशा है। उसके बाद में जब हमने पुराने बजट और नए बजट को देखा, जो कैपीटल के अन्दर घाटा है, जो रेवेन्यू बजट के अन्दर घाटा है उस घाटे की पूर्ति के लिए और जो बजट बढ़ाया गया है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए कुल मिलाकर 397 करोड़ का घाटा हो जाता है, उसमें से 177 करोड़ का टैक्स लगाया है। यह 177 करोड़ का जो टैक्स लगा उसके बारे में भी हमें देखना होगा। श्री सी. पी. भाई. के लीडर बोल रहे थे जो कह रहे थे कि आपको क्या हक है कि आप इनकम-टैक्स बढ़ायें? हमारे देश के अन्दर कितना इनकम टैक्स बाकी है? मैं मानता हूँ, हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की भी कमियाँ हो सकती हैं, उन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कमियों को पूरा किया जाये, उसके बारे में बित्त मन्त्री जी स्वयं बहुत पटिकूलर है। उन्होंने जो कुछ भी अपने बजट भाषण में-है, बातें कहीं हैं, टैक्सेशन की बात कहने से पहले, उससे स्पष्ट है। उन्होंने कहा है जिस प्रकार से लोग टैक्स इवेड करते हैं उस टैक्स को इवेड करने के लिए जो लूप-होल्स हैं उनको प्लग करना बहुत जरूरी है। उसके बारे में चार पाँच बातें उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में कही हैं। अन्दर रैलुएशन प्रापर्टीज का जो करते हैं उससे कितना टैक्स इवेज होना है और खजाने तथा पब्लिक का नुकसान होता है उसको रोकने के लिए तुरन्त ही बिल लाया जायेगा और अगर जरूरी होगा तो उन्हीं कीमतों पर सरकार उनको खरीद लेगी पब्लिक के लिए। और भी चार पाँच बातों के लिए उन्होंने कहा है, सेल क्रिएट करने के बारे में और जो बेनामी प्रापर्टीज हैं उनके ऊपर टैक्स के बारे में बातें

[श्री नाथू राम मिश्रा]

कहीं है। मैं उनको गिनाकार सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि वह इस डाकूमेंट में लिखी हुई हैं। इससे अन्दाज लग सकता है कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री और हमारी सरकार इस बात के लिए कितनी पर्टीकूलर है कि टैक्स के अन्दर लूप-होल्स कहीं हैं, उनको कैसे रोका जाये और रोक कर कैसे टैक्स के कलेक्शन को अच्छी तरह बढ़ाया जाये। इसी प्रकार से इनकम टैक्स के बारे में कई बार इस सदन में चर्चा उठी है और मे आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि वित्त मन्त्री ने इसके ऊपर विचार नहीं किया लेकिन वित्त मन्त्री जी इसके बारे में उतने हा चिन्तित है क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा है कि छोटे छोटे इनकम टैक्स पें करने वाले लोगों के केसेज का जल्दी और आसान डिम्पोजल हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था जल्दी कर दी जायेगी। इसके लिए उन्होंने टैक्स का प्रोसीजर सिम्पुल और सीधा कर दिया है और बाकी का काम्पलीकेटेड केसेज है जिनमें ज्यादा समय लगता है उनको निपटाने के लिए अफसरों को ज्यादा समय मिल सके जिससे वह उनको फाइनल कर सकें और उनकी वमूली जल्दी की जा सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वह करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि वित्त मन्त्री का ध्यान जो टैक्स के इरियर्स हैं या जिनका फाइनल डिम्पोजल नहीं हुआ उनकी ओर नहीं है, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। वे इस बात के लिए उतने ही पर्टीकूलर हैं जितने हमारे माननीय सदस्य इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता होंगे। सरकार इस बात के ऊपर बहुत ही पर्टीकूलर है कि इस प्रकार के एरियर्स आफ टैक्सेशन के केसेज जल्दी निपटायें जायें और उनमें जो लूप-होल्स हैं जिनको कानून में प्लग किया जाना जरूरी है उसकी व्यवस्था की जाए। इस ओर वित्त मन्त्री जी ने सबसे ज्यादा हमारा ध्यान आकषित किया है और हमें विश्वास

दिलाया है कि जिन बातों के बारे में आप सोचते हैं हम पहले से ही उसके बारे में पर्टीकूलर और कांशस है।

अब जो बायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की बात है उसके बारे में सदन के बहुत से सदस्यों का कहना है कि बायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन ज्यादा होना चाहिए और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों की तो यह मान्यता है कि सारे का सारा स्टेट सेंक्टर ही होना चाहिए। हमारे देश की एकोनामी इन सेंक्टरों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें एक पब्लिक सेंक्टर है, दूसरा प्राइवेट सेंक्टर है और तीसरा है कोआपरेटिव सेंक्टर, जिनको हम डेवलप करना चाहते हैं। थोड़े समय में कुछ काम नहीं हो सकता है, कामयाबी प्राप्त करने के लिए थोड़ा समय तो लगेगा ही। अभी यहाँ पर क्रिटीसिज्म किया गया कि पाँच स्टील के कारखानों का इजाजत दे दी गई। इसमें क्या बुरी बात है। आज देश के अन्दर स्टील की इतनी कमी है कि जिसके कारण हमारे कई जरूरी काम रुके पड़े हैं। स्टील का भाव ऊँचा हो रहा है। देश के अन्दर आज जितने कारखाने चल रहे हैं, वे डिमान्ड को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अगर वे कारखाने लग जायें तो उनसे देश के विकास में मदद मिलेगी, लेकिन इन कामों में देर लगेगी। ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि एक साल में कारखाना लग जाय और अगले दिन से उसके रिजल्ट्स आने लग जाएँ। इस लिए अगर छोटे मोटे कारखाने लगा कर एक नियंत्रित तरीके से लोहे का उत्पादन बढ़ा सके, जो कि किसी भी देश की उन्नति की जड़ है, आज दुनिया की तरक्की स्टील के बिना नहीं हो सकती, अगर उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए लाइसेंस देते हैं, तो उस के लिए भी हमारे मोटिवज पर डाउट किया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि हम पूँजीपतियों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह उनका अपना दृष्टिकोण है। उनके दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार सारी जमीन

सरकार की होनी चाहिए, सारे फार्मस सरकार के होने चाहिए, सारे जानवर सरकार के होने चाहिए, सारे कारखाने सरकार के होने चाहिए और हम सब लोग वहाँ पर मजदूर की तरह से काम करें। उनके यहाँ यह चीज नहीं चलती कि मैं तो यात्रु बनूँगा। वहाँ तो यह चलना है फावड़ा ले लो और यहाँ से जमीन को खोदो। वे देश की समस्याओं को इस तरह से सुलझाना चाहते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस तरह से इन समस्याओं को निपटाने की इच्छा नहीं रखती।

हमारे देश की एकोनामी की जो फिलास्फी है, वह दूसरी तरह की है। हम इस देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। हम अपने पब्लिक सेक्टर को बड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं। इसके अन्दर इम्प्लूमेंट करना चाहते हैं। उसके मुनाफे को बढाना चाहते हैं और जहाँ जहाँ उसके अन्दर कमियाँ हैं, उनका दूर करना चाहते हैं। हमारे देश की पब्लिक सेक्टर हमारी आमदनी का एक बहुत बड़ा जरिया बन सकते हैं। इसलिए इन में जितने सुधार की आवश्यकता है, न केवल इस मंत्रालय को बल्कि सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों को उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि जल्द से जल्द हम उनसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिटर्न मिल सकें। यह ठीक है कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों में पब्लिक सेक्टर के क्षेत्र में जिस तरह की सिक्योरिटी और थिंकिंग होती है, उस प्रकार की थिंकिंग करना या एकट करने की कंपेसिटी हमारे देश के अन्दर पब्लिक सेक्टर की चीजों में नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि उसी ईमानदारी और डिटरमिनेशन से हमारा मंत्रालय इनको कामयाब बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न करे और एक निश्चित दिशा में

काम करे, तो हमें सफलता मिल सकती है चाहे जरूरत पड़े तो हमें इसके लिए कुछ नामस भी लागू करने चाहिए। सरकारी क्षेत्र में जा काम करने वाले लोग डिप्लोमेशन पर जाते हैं वे किस प्रकार के लोग हों, किस केंद्र के हों, किस प्रकार के लोगों को वहाँ पर लगाया जाता है, इन सब बातों पर सोच विचार कर परिवर्तन करना चाहिए क्योंकि जो ब्योरा आजकल हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों का मिलता है वह कुछ ठीक नहीं है।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे में जब भी कोई चर्चा आती है तो यह कहा जाता है कि इनको मत छेड़ो। तब तो हमारे जनमध और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग ऐसी दलीलें देते हैं कि उन पर बहुत बोझ डाल दिया गया है... ..

श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) :
यह गलत बात है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मेरी मान्यता तो यही थी कि जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बात आती है तो ऊपर से आप दूसरी बातें करते हैं। लेकिन अन्दर से उसके बचाव की बातें करते हैं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं कि जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर की बात आती है तो कहते हैं कि इसको नहीं छुआ जाना चाहिए। इसको अकेले बढ़ने का राइट होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह मान्यता इस पिछले चुनाव के बाद डीली पड़ने लगी है जैसा इन्ड्रोजेत गुप्त जी अभी कह रहे थे कि इन थियरहोल्डर्स के अन्दर इन चुनाव के बाद बड़ी नरबसेनसे थी लेकिन अब वे राजी हो रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

टैक्स चव्हाण साहब ते लगाया है यदि आप उसकी डिटेल्स को देखें तो आप पाएंगे कि कार्पोरेट सेक्टर में या इन्डिविजुअल्स पर टैक्स उन्हीं लोगों पर लगा है जिनको उसके सहन करने की क्षमता है। यह बोझ मंलो महोदय ने बहुत सोच समझ कर डाला है। करीब-करीब उस लेवल के लोगों पर टैक्स लगा है जिनकी आमदनी दो लाख रुपये से ऊपर है। उन पर पहले यह टैक्स 85 प्रतिशत था और अब लगभग 97 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा पड़ता है और इस तरह से एक लिमिट के बाहर ढाई हजार के लगभग बचता है। इसी तरह से कार्पोरेट सेक्टर में जो टैक्स लगा है, उसका बर्धन इस साल के बजट में करीब 16 करोड़ रुपये का है और इन्डिविजुअल को मिला कर यह करीब 27 करोड़ पड़ता है। एक खास बात जिसकी घोषणा उन्होंने अपने बजट में की है, वह है रिबेट के बारे में। यह रिबेट का कन्सेशन 1974 तक के लिए है, इस टाइम के दौरान अगर कोई इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं करता है, तो आगे चलकर यह रिबेट बिट्टा हो सकता है, इसका कायम रहना जरूरी नहीं है। इसका मतलब क्या है—अगर सरकार 1974 तक इस रिबेट को बिट्टा करेगी तो 90 से 100 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी एक साल में इस सेक्टर से हमें मिलने वाली है। यह एक बड़ी पॉटेंशियल बात है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने इंसेंटिव के तौर पर इस सेक्टर से कहा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन्वेस्टमेंट कीजिए, इन्तजार मत कीजिए, देश के अन्दर एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ाने में मदद कीजिए। आप भी हमारे साथ आइए, पैसा लगाइए, फायदा उठाइए, आगे पता नहीं इस क्लास का फायदा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। इस वक्त जो कंसेशन दिया हुआ है अगर उसका फायदा नहीं उठाते हैं तो

बाद में जो होगा वह कानून के अनुसार होगा। इसलिए हमारा उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम न हो। हम चाहते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी उद्योग-धंधे लगे और पब्लिक सेक्टर के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ें क्योंकि हम मिश्रित एकोनॉमी में विश्वास करते हैं। अगर हम आज की मांगों के हिसाब से सब कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें, तो उसके लिए काफी बड़े कम्पेंसेशन की जरूरत पड़ेगी जो इतना सरल नहीं है। अगर हम विधान में परिवर्तन भी कर दें और कह दें कि कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया जाएगा तो उसमें भी कम कठिनाइयाँ नहीं हैं। पचासो तरह की दिक्कतें उसमें भी आएंगी, उसमें भी मनीजीरियल एफी-सियेंसी चाहिए। इसलिए इस तरह से सोचना कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ठीक दृष्टिकोण नहीं है या यह कहना कि इनके ऊपर जो बोझ डाला है वह कम है—यह समझना है कि आज की परिस्थितियों में इस मॉडल पर 27 करोड़ रुपये को बोझ काफी है जब कि यह बोझ पूरे साल के लिए नहीं है। यदि पूरे साल का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो यह करीब 57 करोड़ रुपये बनेगा। मेरी दृष्टि में मोबीलाइजेशन आफ रिसोर्सेज के लिए यह बोझ ठीक ही है।

चैयरमेन साहब, जब इन डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज की बात आती है तो विरोधी पार्टी के जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोलते हैं सबसे पहले इन्हीं टैक्सों से शुरू करते हैं। सी०पी०एम० के डिप्टी लीडर ने अपना भाषण मंटे को लेकर शुरू किया। एक किलो मंटे पर 10 पैसे टैक्स लगा है। मंटे कौन कज्रूम करता है? वे लोग जो कि शहरों में रहते हैं, मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं, मजदूर टाइप के लोग हैं या जो दूसरे लोग हैं। इस

सारे सवाल को मैंने अच्छी तरह से सोचा और समझा है। मान लीजिए एक मिडिल क्लास का एक परिवार मँदा इस्तेमाल करता है तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक, दो या तीन किलो एक महीने में इस्तेमाल करेगा। इस प्रकार में एक महीने में बीस, तीस या चालीस पैसे का खर्चा ही उसका बड़ेगा।''' (व्यवधान)'''मैं आपकी बात को समझ रहा हूँ और आपको समझाने की कोशिश भी कर रहा हूँ अगर आप समझ सके। आपके मजदूर डबल रोटी खाते हैं इसलिए उनको कुछ ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। मैंने इसको समझने की कोशिश की है। मिठाई, डबल-रोटी और पेस्ट्री खाने वालों को एक महीने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक रुपया अधिक खर्च करना पड़ेगा। अब अगर एक परिवार महीने में इस तरह से एक रुपया दे दे तो उससे करीब 7-8 करोड़ इकट्ठा होंगे और वह सारा पैसा हम देश के गरीब बच्चा पर खर्च किया जायेगा। क्या हम इस देश के गरीब बच्चों पर इतना पैसा भी नहीं खर्च कर सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ हमको यह पैसा खुशी से देना चाहिए। गरीब बच्चों की भलाई के लिए किसी जगह पर भी अगर कोई टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो मैं खुशी से उसको देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। हम लोगो ने तो करीब करीब अपना जीवन भोग लिया लेकिन जो हम देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी है उसको तो आप कुछ अच्छा बनाइये, उनका कुछ अच्छा खिलाइये और उनके दिमाग को अच्छा बनाइये। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 25 परसेंट गरीबों के मिनिटोरिंग्स लड़कों को स्कालरशिप देकर पढ़ाया जायेगा—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन आप मँदा मँदा चिल्ला रहे हैं, यह क्या बात हुई?

एक बात यह कही जाती है कि कपड़ों पर बड़ा बोझ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस

देश में कपड़े की कुछ स्टैंडर्ड वैरायटीज बनाई जानी चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में मिल वाले कपड़े की तमाम वैरायटीज बना कर सारा गडबड़ करते हैं और सरकार को धोखे में डालते हैं। हम इस देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं इसलिए मेरे इस सुझाव पर बहुत सीरियसली सोचने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश में रूई के उत्पादन की जहा तक बात है, अभी पहले इस सदन में बहस चली थी, बात बड़ी सीरियस थी कि कुछ दिन पहले इस देश में यह हवा बनाई गई कि यहाँ पर रूई की बहुत बड़ी कमी है। इस तरह से बाहर से लाग स्टैपुल रूई मंगाकर मिलो ने फाइन और सुपर फाइन कपड़ा बना लिया जिसमें कि उनको कमार्ड ज्यादा होती है। लेकिन हमारे देश में जिस रूई से कोर्स कपड़ा बन सकता है, जिसका भाव पहले 250 गं प्रति क्वीटल था उसको अब 150 गं क्वीटल पर भी कोई खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कपड़े की चार वैरायटीज पर जो टैक्स लगाया है उसमें फाइन और सुपरफाइन पर तो मैं समझता हूँ किसी का एतराज नहीं है। अब नीचे की दा वैरायटीज मीडियम और बोस रह जाती है। मीडियम पर आपने एक पैसा और बोस पर आधा पैसा की मीटर ही लगाया है। अब सारी जनता जो इस कपड़े को खरीदगी उन पर इसका सारा बाधा कुल मिलाकर 16 करोड़ इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स के रूप में पड़ेगा। अब करोड़ों की जनता से केवल 16 करोड़ लेकर अगर हम उनकी बेहतरी के लिए खर्च करना चाहते हैं तो इसमें इतना मचाने की क्या बात है। इस बात को आप गहराई में सोचिये।''' (व्यवधान)'''आप जनता की ठीक समझावें तो जनता भी नाराज नहीं होती है। जब आप सस्ती नेतागिरी लेना चाहते हैं तभी

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्षा]
 वह नाराज होती है। ... (व्यवधान) ...
 तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि कुल मिलाकर
 आधा पैसा कोसै क्लाय पर और एक पैसा
 मीडियम क्लाय पर बढ़ाया गया है जोकि
 मंत्री महोदय ने पहले से ही बहुत सोच
 समझ कर रखा है। सारे 54 करोड़ लोगों
 पर अगर यह 16 करोड़ टैक्स लगता है तो
 इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। इसको
 बोलवली देना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ
 सभी इसको देने के लिए तैयार हैं। एक
 मीटर पर आधा पैसा और दे देने में कोई
 दिक्कत की बात नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए
 इस प्रकार से एक चीज को लेकर टैक्स टैक्स
 चिल्लाना ठीक बात नहीं है।

यह ठीक बात है कि पोस्टल रेट्स कुछ
 बढ़े हैं और रेल के किराये भी कुछ बढ़ाये
 गए हैं लेकिन यही सारी कमाई के सोलेंज
 हैं। करोड़ों लोग इनका रोज उपयोग करते
 हैं। इस प्रकार बूँद बूँद करके घड़ा भरता
 है। भरा हुआ घड़ा तो कहीं मिल नहीं
 सकता है।

16 Hrs.

इस सदन में कई दफा हम इस बात
 को सुनते हैं कि इस सरकार ने कर्ज से इस
 देश को दबा दिया, चार हजार करोड़ या
 पाँच हजार करोड़ का कर्जा इस देश पर
 हो गया। जो बाहर से एड आती है उसका
 भी विरोध किया जाता है, टैक्स लगाने का
 भी विरोध किया जाता है और कर्ज का भी
 विरोध किया जाता है और ऊपर से कहा
 जाता है कि गरीबी मिटा दो। कोई जादू
 है क्या? सरकार के पास कोई जादू का

डंडा नहीं है। आज इस राष्ट्र की एक जमी
 हुई साख है जो कि इन चुनावों के बाद तो
 और भी ज्यादा जम गई है। कम्युनिस्ट
 पार्टी के लोग कहते थे कि इन्दिरा जी ने
 बहुत ज्यादा लोन बाहर से लिया है और
 बहुत फारेन एड यहां पर आ रही है। थूँकि
 हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है इसीलिए यह एड
 बाहर से आ रही है इस देश के विकास के
 लिए। हम इमानदारी में कर्जा चुकाने हैं,
 आगे भी चुकायेंगे। अब अगर कोई कन्ट्री
 मदद देता है तो उसमें आपकी क्या तकलीफ
 है? ... (व्यवधान) ... हम कर्जा ले तो उसका
 विरोध, टैक्स लगायें तो उसका विरोध, फिर
 इस देश से गरीबी कैसे हटेगी? गरीबी
 हटाने की बात को जनता ने सीरियसली
 समझा है और बहुत सोच समझकर बोट
 दिया है और हमने जो वायदे किये हैं उनको
 इमानदारी के साथ निभायेंगे। हम चाहते
 हैं कि इस देश में विकास की योजनायें
 तेजी से चले और जो कमियाँ हैं उनको
 दूर किया जाये। विकास की योजनायें पूरी
 होने के बाद यहाँ पर एम्प्लायमेंट क्रियेट
 होगा, तमाम गरीबों को काम मिल सकेगा।
 खेती में और उद्योग में ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट
 होगा। इसके लिए अगर रिसोर्सेज की
 जरूरत हो, टैक्स लगाने की और जरूरत हो
 तो लगाया जाये और ज्यादा नेजी से इस काम
 को पूरा किया जाये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

आपने घंटी बजा दी है। अभी मेरी
 बहुत सी बातें रह गई हैं लेकिन डिमण्ड्स
 के मौके पर उनको रखने की चेष्टा करूँगा।
 इतना कहकर ही मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
 (Guna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if it were
 merely a question of palliatives, merely a
 question of proclaimed objectives, I would
 be the first person to offer my sincere

congratulations to the Government for having formulated an excellent programme for the economic regeneration of this country. No one can possibly disagree with the generally declared aims—removal of mass poverty, reduction in disparities in incomes, generation of savings, development and growth and promotion of social justice and so on.

Criticism, however, arises when one sees that apart from coining vote-catching slogans, the ruling party has no notion of when, and in what way, the energies of our vast manpower and equally rich natural resources can be harnessed to the cause of national development. No doubt, there has been a wealth of brave words, and even braver promises, about the ruling party having up its sleeves a plethora of programmes and policies for accelerating the rate of economic and social progress. But unfortunately there has been little of deeds and programmes to prove the practical ability of the Government to live up to its professions.

We have heard of grandiose promises of growth, but the inability to implement these promises in itself reflects the weakness in the very structure of the ruling party. The ruling Congress claims to be the party of the common man, but it is obvious that it has made a bargain with capitalist so as to create resources to win the elections. The natural fulfilment of these murky behind-the-scenes deals has rendered their very promises to the common man meaningless. The slogan is one step forward for *garibi hatao* but two steps backward for *sauda nibhao*.

The ruling party believes in providing for each and every Indian. For the common man, it provides slogans; for the vested interests, it provides loopholes. This natural contradiction between how the ruling party raises its finances for the elections and how it phrases its election

promises is now clearly manifesting itself in this Budget.

We were promised relief to the common man, but it is a well-known fact that indirect taxes increase the burden on the lower income groups. Indirect taxes are themselves a sign of a 'soft state' of inefficient and uncertain economic administration. They are far more diffused and uncertain than direct taxes. Yet in India this year, approximately 61 per cent of the total receipts of Rs. 4,162 crores is proposed to be raised through indirect taxation and only approximately 12 per cent through direct taxation. In last year's Budget, the Government by increasing the excise levies on tobacco, sugar, tea, kerosene etc. Raised Rs. 135 crores out of a sum-total of Rs. 170 crores of additional revenue by indirect taxation, or approximately 79 per cent. This year, the Government by increasing excise levies on maida, cigarettes, ready-made garments, petrol, soap etc. has surpassed last year's record of 'relief' by raising Rs. 193 crores, out of a sum-total of Rs. 220 crores additional revenue in the form of indirect taxation, or approximately 87 per cent. Is this the relief that the Government has promised? Is this the road to the promised land? If it is, I feel very few will survive to reach the end of that road.

The Government incessantly assures the nation of price control. But with such an increase in indirect taxation, this will be almost impossible to achieve, as can be seen from last year's Budget when indirect taxes contributed heavily to the price spiral by pushing up the rate of increase in the working class consumer index from 1 per cent in 1969-1970 to five per cent in 1970-1971.

Secondly, the deficit is also going to add to the inflationary problem. Even the existing deficit figure of Rs. 220 crores is highly unrealistic. For example—a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been provided for the cost of maintenance of refugees from

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

Bangla Desh which, according to the Government's own conservative admission, is going to cost the nation Rs. 180 crores in the year. Even assuming that we receive Rs. 20 crores in foreign aid, this item in itself adds Rs. 100 crores to the deficit figure, a further impetus to inflation. Can we believe that in spite of an increase, both in the proportion and in the quantity of indirect taxation, and over-indulgence in deficit financing, the Government with a swish of its magic wand will control the devastating inflationary monster?

Fairy God-mothers and magic wands may create electoral majorities, but alas, God-fathers and magic wands cannot alter harsh economic realities?

The budget is not addressed to the problem of how to generate savings for growth. The 10% rate of savings in our nation is too low, to achieve a rapid rate of growth. In my opinion, there are two main factors which contribute to the low saving rate—First, the inflationary aspect of the successive budget pushes towards hoarding or wasteful expenditure and discourages savings in banks and other monetary institutions, as the value of money is constantly declining. Secondly, high rate of income tax encourages the increase of black money. Instead of the income being saved and re-invested, the flow of unofficial money is spent on consumption expenditure, adding to further inflation. Due to the high income-tax, there is a disincentive to save and an incentive to consume. Can we not reverse this equation? I strongly support the suggestion to increase the income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000 thereby providing direct relief to the common man. In any case, in these low income brackets, I should think, the cost of collection is almost as high as the revenue collected. If at the same time a consumption tax was levied along with a lowering of the rate of income-tax, it would succeed in giving incentive to save and a disincentive to consume. Under T.T. Krishnamachari's Finance

Ministership, when the expenditure tax, fairly similar to the proposed consumption tax, was levied, it was not accompanied by a lowering of income tax. This abortive exercise simply made the over all tax burden more punitive without changing the incentive pattern. The suggested economic exercise would have reversed the process, by changing the incentive pattern from a consumption to a savings oriented one, at the same time leaving the overall tax burden on the richer sections of society and revenue receipts more or less the same. It will have provided both a direct and indirect relief to the common man as this would help to generate savings leading to more economic growth, and also help in combating inflation. The nation was assured a rapid rate of growth. In a total expenditure of Rs. 5,763 crores. approximately Rs. 2368 crores has been allocated to development. However, further inflation in the year will reduce even this outlay in real terms. In the past, even in this sanctioned outlay there has been a continuous short-fall. Last year Rs. 25 crores were sanctioned for rural works, only Rs. 6 crores were actually spent in the year; Rs. 88 crores were sanctioned for Bokaro, only 54 crores were actually spent; Rs. 50 crores for unemployment relief was officially announced in January this year—till 1st April not a Paisa had been spent. Rs. 27 crores were sanctioned for the Fertilizer Corporation only 19 crores spent; For Hindustan Copper, out of the sanctioned 21 crores, only Rs. 13 crores were spent.

Neither is there any indication, given of the priorities of development. Nor are there any new measures to combat monopoly and create free access to industrial sectors. In fact, the licensing system is misused by the Ruling party to raise its election revenues and to perpetuate a monopolistic and capitalist system. The big businessman, once he has procured his license, uses his influence to blot out the chances of new entrants into that

particular sector, eliminating free access, competition and expansion.

And without expansion, how is the Government going to combat unemployment? We have brilliant men and women who, given employment opportunities and encouragement, can restore India to its rightful place in the international sphere; but they are not extended the opportunity; and frustration follows, creating an explosive internal situation.

Mr. Chavan's maiden Budget does not provide the answer to this country's economic problems. In fact, the very position of the Vitta-Mantri seems to be connected with bad luck and one of jinx. In the history of Free India, we have had a succession of eminent Finance Ministers—Shanmukham Chetty, John Mathai, C. D. Deshmukh, T. T. K. (twice), Sachin Chaudhari, Morarji Desai. Each has had to eventually resign due to some reason, most becoming; virtually political non-entities. Mr. Chavan and my family have known each other for a long time—over two decades. Both of us belong to the Maratha community, well known for its horsemanship. Mr. Chavan has mounted on the horse of the nation's economy. But in this budget, it seems he has been made to dig his heels into the side of the horse so as to spur it on, and yet pull hard on the reins to stop it, both at the very same time. The natural reaction of the horse is to buck. I do hope the rider is not unseated in the process?

Our nation is being rapidly led down the road of economic degeneration. We should today, be engaged in constructing the fabric of a free, united and prosperous India, brick by brick, line upon line. The grandeur of this enterprise, which embraces more than 550 million people and aims to build a structure that should endure for many generations utterly dwarfs all considerations of ego and identity. We are faced with a spine-tingling challenge. We have the means, today, if we will, to set

every Indian free from the age-old spectres of want, fear and ignorance, and enable him to live a life of dignity and self-fulfilment. But to achieve this, our Government must inculcate a sense of purpose and implementation, and not dissipate the nation's resources in simply trying to achieve its political ends. It must take immediate steps to curb its increasing propensity for unrealistic doctrinaire measures which create confusion and uncertainty in the public mind and contribute to the unnecessary dislocation of the country's economy.

To end in the words of Abraham Lincoln:

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

You cannot escape trouble by spending more than you earn.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away Independence."

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I rise to support the budget proposals. Before I go to that, let me refer to some of the points made by Mr. Mukerjee and Indrajit Gupta. Of course the hon. Finance Minister will reply in detail to the various points which both of them have made. Shri Mukherjee says that our economy has not made any progress during the last year. I do not know on what statistics he has made this statement.

16.18 Hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARKAR in the Chair]

During this year our agricultural production has touched a new high of 105 million tonnes which is a record. On

[Shri S. R. Damani]

account of that some stability has been achieved in the prices of foodgrains. Our industrial production has also increased by 5.5 per cent. It is less than the targeted percentage but it was because of what their Governments have done. If they had maintained proper conditions, and if they had avoided violence and intimidation, industrial production too would have gone up by more than this percentage and we could have achieved the target. Because of violence and disturbance our industrial production has not increased as much as was expected; still it registered an increase of 5.5 per cent.

Sir, another point is this. This time, during this year, our national income has also increased by 5 1/2 per cent. I want to repudiate the charges made by the hon. member from the Opposition on these points.

Now, they have said one thing more. I do not know from where they got it; that after the budget, the share market has got a boon: that there was a boon in the share market. But actually, if we see the day-to-day events as reported in the papers the prices are going down; there was no rise. It was only imaginary according to me. After this taxation, the trend is downward; not upward. The hon. Finance Minister has not given any incentive or sop to the share market as alleged by them.

Then, they said that the hon. Finance Minister has not touched the corporate sector. I do not think so. I think that if the Government had imposed a five per cent increase in the corporate tax, the yield would have been Rs. 35 crores. But instead of that, indirectly they have taken Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 17 crores. So, this allegation that the companies or the corporate sector has not been touched is not correct.

The hon. Finance Minister has taken Rs. 17 crores indirectly. One thing we

have to remember is this. We have to increase our production. We have to see that new factories, new undertakings come up. We have to create more employment. We have to create more surpluses. As such, it is essential that some incentives are left so that production can be increased, and new industries may come up and more employment can be created.

Before I return to the next item, I want to ask at present what is the rate of tax that the companies are paying. The tax on private limited companies is 65 per cent, and on public limited companies it is 55 per cent. More than half the earnings is taken by tax on these companies. If there is industrialisation, I want to make it clear that the industry does not belong to any one person or to any particular house. The shares of these companies are held by the public. For example, 25,000 to 30,000 people are shareholders of a company; these are the common people. Therefore, to keep their investment safe, you give them an incentive for further investment. It is, therefore, essential, as I have said, to keep the pace of industrial production in a rising trend, and to create more industries. I think the hon. Finance Minister has taken a very right decision to give an incentive for increasing the production.

Having said this, let me turn to other criticisms. But before we criticise, before we say one thing, we must know what is the position, what is the circumstance and what are the needs of the country and how the Finance Minister has to meet all the obligations. During this year, the Finance Minister had to provide Rs. 150 crores more for our planning, for the plan targets, and that is to create more employment, more production and to fulfil all the targets laid down in the Plan. So, Rs. 150 crores more were required and he that provided Rs. 150 crores. They were of the opinion that employment should be created in the rural areas, for people living there should get employment.

So, for creating employment in the rural areas, Rs. 75 crores have been provided. Then, to meet the requirements of the Bangla Desh refugees, Rs. 60 crores have been provided. Then, over and above this Rs. 65 crores more have been provided for defence. Additional assistance to States is Rs. 75 crores. These five items total up to Rs. 425 crores. Over and above this, there is increase in expenditure. Therefore, it was very essential to increase the taxes, in some way pleasant and in some other way unpleasant. Except for one or two items, I do not think the taxation proposals of the Finance Minister are unreasonable and are going to increase the cost of living or hit hard any sector, as alleged by many members opposite.

Out of Rs. 177 crores, if you take away import duty, excise duty and direct taxation will come to Rs. 120 crores, out of which a large amount will go to the upper class. Only Rs. 60 crores will be borne by the public. It comes to between one and two rupees per head and it is not going to affect them very much. According to me, the taxation proposals are not going to affect adversely the general masses, as has been said.

We request the Finance Minister to consider giving some relief to the small taxpayers by increasing the exemption limit. At present the limit is Rs. 5000. It should be increased to Rs. 6000. Indirectly he has given some relief to the lower income group, but because it is indirect, it will not benefit them very much. If the limit is increased to Rs. 6000, the department will have less burden of work. They can concentrate more on scrutinising other cases and the public will get the benefit. Any person having an income of Rs. 500 a month should not be required to pay tax, because the rise in cost of production is also affecting them. Their case deserves to be sympathetically considered.

Income-tax has been increased for people whose income is Rs. 15000 and above. At present, we are receiving savings from these people for investment. But if their tax is increased, they will not be able to save much and invest as they used to do. Therefore, there should be no increase in the rate of their tax for groups between Rs. 15,000 and 40,000.

This time the Finance Minister has increased the contribution to provident fund, life insurance, etc. from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. But he has changed the slab. Therefore, the public may not get much advantage. If the same slab is continued as before, the public will get more advantage and they will be able to save more.

Then, some hon. Members said that there is no socialism in the budget. I think they have not gone through the budget. By increasing the slabs on income-tax and wealth-tax the Finance Minister has indirectly put a ceiling on income and wealth without changing the Constitution. Under the present rate of income-tax nobody will be able to save more than about Rs. 65,000 even if the income is Rs. 10 lakhs. Similarly, if one has a wealth of Rs. 10 lakhs one will have to sell his property or liquidate his savings or some other investment to pay his tax liability. So, virtually the Finance Minister has introduced a ceiling on property, wealth and income without amending the Constitution. Therefore, the present budget is in consonance with the policy of the party in power.

Coming to the development of backward areas though it is the policy of the Government to set up industries in the backward areas and the States are supporting this policy no industries are coming up in such areas. There is still concentration of industries in big cities and towns and no industries in small towns in spite of all the incentives and financial assistance given by the government. Take the case of Sholapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, Jalgaon or the towns in Uttar Pradesh. They are towns with a population of 4 lakhs or 5 lakhs. Because no industries

[Shri S. R. Damani]

have come up in those towns the people of those towns have to go to bigger towns for employment. During the election time when we go to our constituency we promise the voters that we will give them all facilities, we will give them employment at their door and more industries in each town. But we find that we are not able to fulfil, our promise. In spite of the State Government offering incentives and financial assistance why is it that industries are not coming up in small town? The reason is that they are not connected by air. Unless there is quick means of transport the industries will not come up.

The Civil Aviation Ministry is not in a position to provide transport facilities to smaller towns because they have no funds. The construction of one airport will require Rs. 40 lakhs and they cannot spend that much of money without providing for it in the budget. So, the construction of airports is held up. Therefore, government should give serious thought to this matter. At the same time, Civil Aviation Ministry is spending Rs. 15 crores for the development of international airports like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and for the purchase of Jumbo Jets to bring more tourists to our country. But at whose cost? At the cost of the development of the small towns. They can afford to spend Rs. 15 crores but they have no money to establish any airport in small towns. That is a serious thing. At least 20 airports should be established every year in small towns. At present there are 23 airports in the country—in UP there are four airports; in Maharashtra, including Bombay and Poona, there are four; if you take Bihar, there are four and in other States there are three airports. The total number of airports is 23 and all the industries are in big towns. Unless these small towns are provided with the facility of air service, they are not going to have the developmental benefit. Therefore my request is

that you should consider this point and should include the development of air services to small towns in the Plan target and not leave it with the Civil Aviation Ministry. If it remains there, nothing is going to happen. I can give many instances. Ten years back Poona was linked with Bombay and in ten years all the industries have come up in Poona. 100 of factories have come up there, because it is just 20 minutes run from Poona to Bombay. From Poona to Sholapur, Sangli, Kolhapur and other places it will be 40 minutes run whereas the train takes 15 hours. These are the advantages. Unless these things are done, I do not think development of industry, which we want to develop in small towns, will materialise.

The textile industry, which is one of the primary industries in the country, is in difficulty. Every year two or three mills are closing down. Some people say that this is due to mismanagement. I do not know how far it is correct. I know something about the textile industry. The reason is that cotton production has not come up according to our targets. It is lagging behind much. Our target to achieve cotton production was 72 lakh bales by 1962. It has come only to 58 lakh bales. We are meeting the gap of 14 lakh bales by importing cotton and paying Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 90 crores every year in foreign exchange.

As against that, what are we doing for the development of cotton? The provision in the Budget is Rs. 50 lakhs. There is 2 crore acres of land under cotton cultivation and for its development we have provided Rs. 50 lakhs. It works out to 25 paise per acre. For the last ten years we have been spending Rs. 50 lakhs but without any result. On the other hand, we are spending Rs. 80 crores to 90 crores for the import of cotton every year.

This matter has been raised many times before but still no action has been taken. It

is a serious thing and I will request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the matter because it is causing a heavy drain on the foreign exchange of the country. Besides this, it is making this industry a sick industry.

Why has this industry not been included in the priority industry list? What are the criteria for including an industry in the priority industry list? This being the primary industry, mills are closing down and for modernisation the industry is not getting any finance, unless it is included in the priority industry list, the position would not improve. The hon. Finance Minister is much aware of this industry's position. Therefore I would request him to include this industry in the priority industry list. This is not going to cost anything. There will be no loss of revenue on that account.

In conclusion I would say that in our public sector undertakings there is more scope for improvement in management. After such huge investment, still the returns from the public sector undertakings are very poor. This is not due to any fault in the plant and machinery installed there but it is due always to some non-cooperation of workers and some management troubles. Unless they are improved, these public sector undertakings which are very vital and which contribute to the development of the country to a great extent will not give any return or will not give any support to the country's economy. Therefore, I suggest that whatever your Plan is, whatever your scheme is, you should implement it so that the working of the public sector undertakings will improve and they contribute to the development of the country's economy.

With these words, I support the Budget.

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज): सभापति महोदय, बजट किसी सरकार के चेहरे को देखने के लिए एक आईना होता है। उस बजट के आईने में हम देखते हैं सरकार का चेहरा क्या है। मैं चव्हाण साहब का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बजट के आईने में अपना पूरा चित्र समाज के सामने रख दिया कि देखो हम मार्च के पहले क्या थे और आज क्या है? यह दोनों चेहरे साथ साथ उन्होंने लोगों के सामने रख दिये। उनके बजट भाषण को मैं सुन रहा था। जिन बातों की इन्होंने चर्चा की उन बातों के साथ मैं सहमत हूँ। यह सरकार वोट लेती है और गरीबी हटाने के नाम पर। जितने लोग यहां बंटे हैं सभी के बड़े बड़े चित्र जब हम लोग दिल्ली में आये तो हमने टंगे हुए देखे—“वे कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा हटाओ, इन्दिरा जी कहती हैं गरीबी हटाओ, अब आप ही चुनिये।” देश ने चुन लिया कि ठीक है आप गरीबी हटाना चाहते हैं तो आपके ऊपर विश्वास है इसलिए हम आपको बैठा देते हैं और जो बहुमत उस देश के मतदाताओं ने इस पार्टी को दिया शायद दुनिया के किसी देश में, प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था में इतना अजैय बहुमत किसी को नहीं मिला है।

16 42 Hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

लेकिन वह बहुमत लेने के बाद आपने उन गरीबों के साथ क्या किया? आपने जो टैक्स लगाया है उस टैक्स का अधिक से अधिक भार, आप चाहे आप में कितनी भी घूल भोकिंग, मैं कहता हूँ चव्हाण साहब से, किसी भी अर्थ-शास्त्री के पास इस बजट को भेजकर वे पूछ लें, 90 प्रतिशत बोझ आपने गरीबों के गिर पर बढ़ा दिया है। अप्रत्यक्ष

[श्री रामदेव सिंह]

कर बहुत ही खतरनाक होता है। आपने अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाया है। ये सारे कर गरीबों पर गए हैं। जो बड़े लोग हैं वे ऐसे दंगे आपको और वह ऐसे वे गरीबों से लेंगे। आप साबुन की बात करते हैं, आप मिल के कपड़ों की बात करते हैं कि बड़े लोग यूज करते हैं लेकिन उनके बनाने में कितना सामान ऐसे ढंग से आता है कि उसका अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा गरीबों के सिर पर चला ही जाता है। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। इस बजट का 90 प्रतिशत बोझ आपने गरीबों के सिर पर रख दिया है। इसका प्रमाण आपको देखना हो तो दिल्ली के बाजार में चले जाएं और पूछिए कि आपके बजट के करते ही आज किस तरह से गरीबों को जो चीजें खार पैसे खर्च करके मिला करती थी उसके लिए उन्हें 6 पैसे खर्च करने पड़ रहे हैं। जो टैंकरी पर चढ़ते हैं, स्कूटर पर चढ़ते हैं, समाज की आम जनता के लोग, कामन मैन के ऊपर आपने इस सारे बोझ को डाल दिया। मुबह से शाम नहीं हुई और जो देश के गरीबों ने नेकी आपके साथ की उस नेकी का बदला आपने इस बजट के माध्यम से दे दिया। चव्हाण साहब ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया, लेकिन जब वह बजट प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे तो एक बात वह बोल रहे थे कि गरीबों के लाभ के लिए समाजवादी कार्यक्रम के लिए यह जरूरी है, अरे कितनी इस तरह की बातें बनाइएगा, कितना समाज को धोखा दीजिएगा, कब तक धोखा दीजिएगा ?

उधरे अन्त न होय निबाह ।

कालनेमि जिमि रावण राहू ॥

न रावण का, न राहू का, न कालनेमि का धोखा समाज के साथ चला। आप आज धोखा दे सकते हैं, कुछ दिन तक यह चल

सकता है, लेकिन 6 महीने, एक वर्ष में इस देश के लोग सारा उचाड़कर आपको देख लेंगे कि आप कितने समाजवादी हैं ? आपने इस बजट के माध्यम से तमाम चीजों पर टैक्स लगा दिया, अब असर पड़ रहा है, भुक्तभोगी लोग हो रहे हैं, उनकी भावनाओं को आप देखेंगे।

आज की सरकार क्या समाजवादी हो सकती है। इन्दिरा जी का समाजवादी और प्रजातांत्रिक चरित्र यही है कि यह बजट सेशन चल रहा हो और सारे सदस्य चुनकर अपने विचारों को यहां रखने के लिए आए हुए हैं, सरकार की गृहियों को बताने के लिए उसके संचालन की गड़बड़ियों को बताने के लिए आए हुए हैं लेकिन इन्दिरा जी कहां है पता नहीं है, शायद बाडर पर मदद करने के लिए गई हैं...

समापति महोदय : आप बजट पर आइए, इन्दिरा जी को क्यों खोज रहे हैं।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री को इस सेशन में मौजूद रहना चाहिए था। एक दो घंटे के लिए नहीं आएं, वह दूसरी बात है लेकिन हफ्ते के हफ्ते गायब रहें और कहें कि हम समाजवादी और प्रजातांत्रिक हैं, इस पर कौन विश्वास करेगा। उनको बैठकर इस देश के जो समाजवादी लोग हैं, जो विश्व-विद्यालयों में समाजवादी विचारों के प्रोफेसर्स, शास्त्री हैं, उनके साथ विचार करना चाहिए। आपने जो प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाया हुआ है, वह क्या है, वह कौन सी योजना तैयार करता है, उसको गांवों की समस्याओं की कितनी जानकारी है, उनके हल निकालने के लिए उसने कौन से तरीके अस्तियार किये हैं। जो मन में आता है, बना देते हैं, सरकार का पैसा बह रहा है। अगर देखना है तो गांवों की तरफ देखिये। समापति जी, आप

जिस जिले से आते हैं, उसी जिले के किसी गाँव में जाइये और देखिये कि गाँव की क्या स्थिति है। वहाँ के विद्यालयों को देखिये, दूरीगण की व्यवस्थाओं को देखिये, खेती की व्यवस्थाओं को देखिये, सड़कों की व्यवस्थाओं को देखिये, तब आपको मालूम होगा कि ग्रंथों के जमाने में हमारे गाँवों की जो हालत थी, उसके मुकाबले रस्ती भर भी परिवर्तन हमारे गाँवों में नहीं हुआ है बल्कि हालत बिगड़ी ही है। वहाँ दगे फिसाव होते हैं, टोली-बाजी चलती है, सड़कें टूटी हुई हैं, स्कूलों के छप्पर गिरे हुए हैं—यह हालत हमारे गाँवों की है। यह ठीक है कि शहरों की हालत सुधरी है। हवाई जहाजों की संख्या बढ़ी, महल के महल उठ रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे गाँवों की जो प्रण था—स्वराज्य आया तो गाँवों में आया—पूज्य बापू जो कहते थे और जिसकी हम कसम खाने थे जरा गाँवों में जाकर उसकी स्थिति को देखिये। घरों रुपया हमने विदेशों से कर्ज लिया है, लाखों रुपये का टैक्स लगाया है, लेकिन क्या बनाया, कुछ नहीं बनाया बल्कि देश को आपने बिगाड़ा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है, कोई योजना नहीं है, केवल एक नारा है और उनका रेडियो, उनके अखबार, जिन पर उनका मोनोपली अधिकार है, उसी नारे का प्रचार किये जा रहे हैं। यह हवा कितने दिन तक चड़ेगी। यह बन्द होने वाली है और वह दिन दूर नहीं है कि जिस तरह से गाँवों की हालत बिगड़ रही है, गरीबी बढ़ रही है, बेकारी बढ़ रही है, भुखमरी बढ़ रही है—आप नक्सलपंथियों को गालियाँ दीजिए लेकिन जिस जनता ने वोट दिया है वही जनता किसी दिन गाँवों से निकलेगी, आप को मुकाबला करने के लिए, आपका हिसाब किताब लेने के लिए आप चबराइए नहीं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी ने कपूर साहब को पटना भेजा। उनका काम है सरकार गिराना। वे पटना में गये, वहाँ पैसा दिया और गड़बड़ी की। दलबदलुओं की बात जब भी उठती थी, तो कहा जाता था कि कानून बनाया जाए . . .

समापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए, आप का समय हो चुका है।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मैं जानता हूँ, मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया जाएगा क्योंकि ये बातें आप को पसन्द नहीं आएंगी।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : I rise to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting this budget if I may call it, a socialist budget, for the first time before this Parliament. The Finance Minister has made an honest attempt and has done his best to avoid taxing the pocket of the common man. He has tried to raise all these resources by taxing those who can shoulder the burdens. He has tried to solve the problem of unemployment that is staring our country in the face. He has followed up his earlier provision of Rs. 50 crores in the interim budget by another provision of Rs. 25 crores for educated unemployed. He has increased the Plan outlay by our Rs. 155 crores. In addition, he has provided for children's nutrition programme. Then, he has had to face the problem of relief of evacuees from Bangla Desh. All this is commendable, and Finance Minister has risen to the occasion.

The budget is something more than an annual statement. It is an instrument of Development policy and economic growth process. In our concept of socialism, the goal has to be growth with social justice. I can only say that the hon. Finance Minister has made a beginning. He has to

[Shri R. V. Swaminatham]

go very far before the expectation of the people would be fulfilled.

There are three things that people expect immediately, namely solution to unemployment, stabilisation of the price level, and better standard of living. The question will be asked: What has the Budget provided for in order to tackle these problems? I am afraid I am not in a position to give a clear-cut answer to this from the budget. It is likely that the price level may rise. It is likely that in spite of the provision of Rs. 75 crores, unemployment may not be solved fully. It is possible that the standard of living may not have any visible improvement. My feeling is that the investment in development should be much bigger than what it is now, for than only employment of a permanent nature will be created and growth will be fostered.

I appeal to the Finance Minister to increase the size of outlay on production investment and see that the money now spent to solve unemployment is invested on schemes which have permanent results. Such schemes should be selected as would yield quick results. That is possible in the field of agriculture. A great deal of employment could be created in agriculture itself, particularly in the dry areas.

I do not want the money to be frittered away in schemes which do not yield permanent results. Investment in agricultural schemes will provide employment not only for unskilled labourers but also for engineers and technicians and also for other educated people.

16.52 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Many schemes of modernisation of agriculture can be thought of and selected for the purpose. The green revolution has not touched the small farmer

A great deal has to be done still. One of the obstacles in increasing production in agriculture is the present price of food-grains, in comparison with the cost of production, particularly of the high-yielding variety. The high-yielding varieties require more costly fertilisers, pesticides, labour etc. etc. The Agricultural Commission, due respect to the economists. I have to say, has not seen the real position. The economists there do not appear to have any touch with the farmers. They sit all the time in the Secretariat here in Delhi and decide the fate of millions of farmers in the country by looking at the figures sent by the Government officials.

I would submit that the commission should consist of more farmers. Then only justice will be done, and the green revolution will be fully successful. If we look at the world price market, we find that the price level is showing a downward trend. According to the FAO, rice production has increased in developing countries, particularly in South-east Asia. FAO has urged developed countries to reduce rice production to overcome this crisis. This will have a bearing on and definitely affect India. I appeal to the Government to take suitable measures to safeguard the interests of our farmers.

Socialism means greater production and better distribution. But today the problem of employer-worker relations in industry is not favourable to this. I am sorry to find that the budget makes no mention about this. Everyone wants labour productivity to be increased and everyone talks of linking productivity with wages. The employers blame the workers and the workers blame the employers. Thus the argument goes on. It is high time Government found a satisfactory solution to the question of linking wages to productivity. The productivity can be low if the management is poor; it can also be low if the workers are not efficient. The co-operation of workers should be sought by management and Government must help bring

about a better understanding by creating a better atmosphere.

We are faced with certain shortages in many fields. Shortages are felt in steel, cotton etc. Are these shortages real or artificially created? If they are real, was our planning wrong? I think we must do better planning in future. In a socialistic society, there are certain priorities; enough and cheap food, clothing, housing and cheap transport. These should be available to the masses of the people.

I am sorry to find in this budget that the price of bread is going to be increased. Perhaps the Finance Minister might be thinking that bread is taken only by the *burra sahibs* on their table served by the bearers. But those days are over and today the workers depend upon bread for their morning meal before they rush to their factory or field. I request the Finance Minister to reconsider this proposal and withdraw the levy on *maida*.

I may also add that the bread has become the national food item, the food of the common man, and we must do everything possible to popularise this and discourage taxation on it.

The Finance Minister wants to tax ready-made garments. He feels that the nylon pants and arrow shirts are worn only by the rich people. It seems sometimes he went to villages. If he meets them, he will see the poor men living in huts having readymade garments for their children. The parents may be in rags, but they want to see their children in fine garments. You can see the display of readymade garments in every village shanty. This is a recent sign of village prosperity. We must not take a way this innocent pleasure from the poor people. I know the Finance Minister has provided this levy only for readymade garments

manufactured by power and having registered trade marks. But the important point is how to enforce this. It will affect the poor children's ready-made garments. If it cannot be totally withdrawn, at least children's garments of a certain size range may be exempted.

There is some talk of slums in the cities but the large and bigger rural slums in villages are forgotten. I am sorry to find no mention of this in the budget. I think it is time we thought of a bigger rural housing programme which will create additional employment also. Further, there are many villages in this country where there is no drinking water facilities. It is a pity that even after 20 years, we are not able to provide potable water to all our villages. A socialist Government should have gone in the direction of providing cheaper transport to the mass of people but unfortunately in this Budget the Finance Minister has chosen to do everything possible to make transport costlier. It is no use saying that the poor will go by bus and diesel is not taxed. The Finance Minister probably thinks that the tax on petrol will affect only the higher income group people who own cars. Today even the villagers use taxis and it is those people who will have to pay more by way of taxi fares.

17 Hrs.

There is a loop-hole in the wealth tax provision and I hope the Finance Minister will do something about it. Many industrialists who live in palatial houses do not pay wealth tax, because such houses are owned by the companies they manage. Companies do not pay wealth tax. They live in the houses which do not pay wealth tax.

About the tax on foreign travel, I do not know whether the Finance Minister has taken into consideration the position of Air India. It is one of the public sector undertakings. When Air India intro-

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

duced Boeing 707 P forms was introduced on account of which Air India suffered in revenue. Now they are introducing Jumbo Jets and at this time again there is this tax on foreign travel. This is not going to affect the business people because they can afford to pay and in fact they would pay this amount from the company's earning. Foreigners also will be buying air tickets with foreign money in foreign countries and so they will not be liable to pay this tax. Only the other people who are not foreigners and who are not so rich will have to pay this tax. The hon. Minister should find some way to help Air India.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री जी द्वारा जो इस सदन में बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसके समर्थन में मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मध्याह्न चुनावों के बाद देश में जो एक नए विश्वास और एक नयी आशा का संचार हुआ देश के लोगों ने यह सोचा कि गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रम को मूर्तरूप दिया जाएगा और समाजवादी समाज की रचना की दिशा में कुछ पहल की जाएगी उस दृष्टिकोण से अगर हम इस बजट का सिंहावलोकन करते हैं तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि यह बजट उस दिशा में एक सही कदम है।

यद्यपि लोगों की भावनाओं के अनुरूप इसमें कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठाया गया है लेकिन फिर भी एक दिशा देने की कोशिश की गई है जिसके कि अनुरूप समाज में जो व्याप्त असमानताएँ हैं उनको कम किया जा सकता है। बजट किसी भी वित्त मंत्री या सरकार के पास एक ऐसा साधन है जिसके जरिए से देश में जहाँ व्याप्त विषमताएँ कम की जा सकती हैं। वहाँ समाजिक न्याय दिलाने की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं। साथ ही

साथ इस बात का भी वित्त मंत्री को ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि उत्पादन किसी तरह से उन कदमों के प्रभावों से कम न हो सके क्योंकि अगर ग्रोथ नहीं होती है तो फिर वह एकोनॉमिक पॉलिसी असफल हो जाती है। वित्त मंत्री का कार्य अपने आप में एक कठिन कार्य है और फिर 'हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो एक अर्थिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उसमें यह काम और भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। एक ओर हमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बिल्कुल खत्म नहीं करना है, हमें उसको जीवित रखना है, और इस तरह से जीवित रखना है कि उसके जरिए से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ता रहे और उससे होने वाला लाभ लोगों को मिले। आज बहस के दौरान माननीय इंद्र जीत गुप्त फरमा रहे थे कि इस बजट के द्वारा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को बोलते समय जरा टाइम का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए वरना सीमित समय होने के कारण बहुत सी बातें उनकी कहने से रह सकती हैं। 10 या 12 मिनट में उन्हें समाप्त करना है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अगर जनरल बजट पर बोलना है तो 20-25 मिनट से कम बोलने का कोई फायदा नहीं है।

I would better not speak. There is no use speaking on the budget. I withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sad if that is the wish of the hon. Member.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : 10-12 मिनट में मैं नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। आप अगर मुझे पर्याप्त समय नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मैं विद्वृत्त करता हूँ। मैं 10 मिनट में अपनी बजट स्पीच नहीं दे सकता हूँ वैंड आई विव्द्वृत्त।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी इस तरह से कहने लगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? अगर इस तरह से सभी अधिक समय तक बोलना चाहें तो बाद में उनकी पार्टी के लोग जो बोलने से बंचित रह जायेंगे वह भी माननीय सदस्य जानें। मेरी मुश्किल यह है कि उनकी पार्टी का वक्त इस में से कटेगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : हमारी भी मुश्किल है। रेलवे बजट में लोगों को 4-4 मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया गया तो उससे क्या फायदा।

MR. SPEAKER : No arguments. Next speaker.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : I will go out in protest.

(Shri N. K. Sharma then withdrew from the House)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. S. L. Saxena.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir I have studied the speech of the Finance Minister on the Budget very carefully and have also read some of the documents supplied with the Budget. There is no doubt that the Finance Minister has made a bold attempt to fulfil the pledges that his party has given to the people. But I am sorry to have to say that he has not succeeded. The tax on soaps, on maida on coarse and medium cloth, on petrol alongwith increase in Railway fares which will make the travel of poor man dearer—all these are taxes on the poor, and will hit them hard. I therefore think that he could have easily done away with these taxes in order to build the image and fulfil the pledges that his party has given to the people.

But the whole discussion on this budget seems to me to be unreal so long as the

tragedy in the east continues. We cannot be sure, or be happy at the daily happenings; lakhs of refugees are pouring in daily. Already their number exceeds about 45 lakhs, and after some time, it may increase to over 10 million. What will happen to this budget then ? You have provided Rs. 60 crores for six months for these refugees but if 10 million people come, then this sum cannot last even for one month. I therefore think that the most important problem before us is, how to stop this wanton pushing out of the people from Bangla Desh by the Pakistani butchers. I really pity the pathetic efforts of our Prime Minister and her Government in trying to rouse world conscience to stop the genocide in Bangla Desh. She is still pinning her hopes on that. I learn from the papers that the Foreign Minister himself is going to various foreign capitals like Washington, London, Moscow, etc, to rouse world conscience. How does he hope that he will succeed in influencing their opinion ? How much time will it take ? She is not caring for time which is essence of the situation. I therefore, think that we are not seriously thinking as to how we can stop this calamity of unending exodus of evacuees from Bangla Desh. As I said the other day we will have to stop this subtle invasion by Pakistan by intervening with our armed forces. If we continue to sit silently like this the exodus will never end and the refugees will never go back and all our hopes of building a planned prosperous society in our country will be shattered. I think the first and foremost problem before us is to stop this exodus and to send the refugees back by ending the continuing genocide which is only possible by immediate recognition of the Bangla Desh Government and by sending our army into Bangla Desh on a mission of mercy to stop this genocide and terrorism which causes this exodus. Although I hate war, war has to be launched immediately whatever be the consequences. If there is no war immediately, it is definitely going to come afterwards. Then why allow millions more of Bengalies to be butchered

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

and uprooted. So, why not have it as soon as possible? Otherwise, there is no possibility of stopping this genocide and exodus and of repatriation of refugees.

What is happening today? 40 KM of our territory on the Assam border is being attacked by Pakistani forces with artillery. How long can we tolerate this? It is humiliating to our country. This is not your real budget. You should have come to the House with a war budget. You should not hesitate to fight Pakistan by sending our troops to Bangla Desh on a mission of mercy because ultimately we will have to fight Pakistan which has invaded us.

Pushing 50 lakhs of people into our country is invasion and we are sitting silently. Our troops sit quiet when our territory is attacked and suffer humiliation. I do not think this budget is real. We will have to change it completely and make it a war budget. If this exodus continues and the number increases to 10 million or more, how will you be able to meet the situation with Rs. 60 crores which you have provided for refugees? Therefore, the first and foremost problem is, you must immediately think how to stop this genocide. Sending the Foreign Minister on tour to London, Washington, Moscow and other places will not help. It is our business. East Bengal is our problem. It is our declared policy that we shall go to the help of the freedom fighters wherever they be. We should have gone to the help of Bangla Desh people in the very beginning. If we had done that, there would not have been any problem. At that time, the Pakistani force there was quite small, only about 30,000. Now it is about one lakh. Ultimately we will have to fight Pakistan. I, therefore, say, do it immediately and have a real budget.

Unemployment is a very big problem. I do not think the budget gives any real solution to it. Providing Rs. 50 crores in the last interim Budget and Rs. 25 crores in this Budget is not sufficient to

tackle this problem seriously. We have to provide a much bigger amount if we really want to solve the problem.

The effect of inflation on prices is going to make matters worse. With such a big uncovered deficit of Rs. 220 crores, the prices are bound to rise still further. If the Bangla Desh trouble continues it will also contribute to the price rise by making things scarce and the poor man will be affected. Therefore, I do not think this budget is going to help us. We have ignored and have not taken sufficient note of some of these problems. When so many refugees are coming to our country every day I do not know how we can get sleep. When so many people are being uprooted from their country, when our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca is being kept under virtual slavery when our territory is being attacked by Pakistani army, it is a humiliation which cannot be tolerated. I, therefore, hope that the Finance Minister will solve the problem by presenting a real war budget which will provide for our army going to Bangla Desh on a mission of mercy, to stop the genocide and put the refugees back in their places and restore real peace in that area. It is only if we have a real war budget that we can make real progress. Otherwise, if we today pass this unreal budget and if tomorrow we have to invade, all our figures will go wrong. I say that this problem should not be tinkered with in this way, by sending the Foreign Minister to various capitals. In that way we will not be able to solve the problem and save ourselves.

SHRI P.K. GHOSH (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome most of the budget proposals. I differ from the Communist Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta and the CPM member, Shri Samar Mukherjee, when they say that the budget is anti-people budget. Most of the taxation proposals are for taxing heavily the higher income groups and the richer sections of the population. We

have taxed only in a small way the poorer sections of the people. In fact, I would say that this is a real socialist budget after so many years. It is true that it could have been more radical. For instance, wealth tax could have been imposed more heavily on property worth Rs. 5 lakhs and above. Then, no change has been made by this budget on the rate of estate duty. Whenever property worth Rs. 5 lakhs and above is passed on to the successor on the death of a person there should be very heavy estate duty on that. Similarly, gift tax could also be increased.

Many people have said that the excise duty on petrol and cigarette is going to hit the common man. I would say that they will hit more the affluent sections of the people. They are going to be levied more on the richer section and less on the poorer section. Those who maintain car will have to pay very heavily for petrol while the bus fare will go up by only a few paise. In order to protect the middle class and the poorer classes, the Finance Minister has given some tax rebate. Scooter owners who used to get a tax rebate of Rs. 60 per month will now get Rs. 75. Others will get Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 35. Therefore, so far as the middle class is concerned, a major part of the rise in price of petrol is going to be met out of the tax concession given to the employees.

But on one point I strongly object, that is, the imposition of 10 paise per kg. of flour. I am glad that the Finance Minister has accepted that bread is being consumed by the poorer sections and labourers. But he said in his Budget speech that flour is consumed by richer sections of the people. I can tell you that 10 per cent of the flour is being used in sweetmeats and biscuits and 90 per cent of the flour goes in the manufacture of bread.

I have been associated with bread manufacturing for the last 22 years. I had occasion to visit England and have training in biscuit, bread and confectionary manufacture there. In 1957 when I was in England

I found that the British Government was allowing a subsidy on bread because it felt that it was poor man's food and it should be sold at a very cheap price. We are a poor country. We cannot give any subsidy to the bread manufacturers but we can at least free it from any excise duty or taxes. Because of my very long association with bakery business, I can tell you that 75 per cent of the bread manufactured goes to the poorer sections of the people. A rickshaw-wallah, for instance, in the whole day takes one pound of bread while a rich man or a middle class man consumes two slices of bread a day. Therefore I will request the Finance Minister that he should withdraw the excise duty which he proposes to levy on flour.

I welcome the crash programme for rural employment for which a provision of Rs. 50 crores had been made in the last Budget. Another Rs. 25 crores have been provided for creating employment for the educated unemployed and technical personnel. Many people feel that this sum of Rs. 75 crores is very little. I also agree that Rs. 75 crores is a very little amount, but what about the enhanced outlay in our Plan? This year we have raised the Plan expenditure by Rs. 300 crores. This Rs. 300 crores is also going to be spent on creating further employment potential. So, it is not proper to say that only Rs. 50 crores are going to be spent for creating employment potential. A much more high amount is going to be spent on creating employment potential and I am sure that this unemployment problem would be solved to a great extent by these measures.

But I am afraid there are some privileged classes who always take advantage of these provisions made by the Government; others do not get them. Certain regions take advantage of it. Other regions, specially the backward regions, are deprived of these advantages. I can cite, for example, Chhota Nagpur. Chhota Nagpur is a backward area although people feel that—there are so many industries in public sector

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]
undertakings, private undertakings, coal-fields, mica fields and so on and so forth. But in the real sense all the development that has taken place in Chhota Nagpur is not for the people of Chhota Nagpur but for the people who have gone there from outside.

Now we are going to have the district scheme for employment. The Government has asked the district authorities to draw up employment schemes. It has been said that at least one person in each family would be ensured employment. But in the districts of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana, not a Chhota Nagpuri will get employment under this scheme. People from other parts of Bihar will come and get employment there.

It is because the local people of Chhota Nagpur are not at the helm of affairs and that the people from north Bihar are the officers who are going to implement the Plans and they bring their own friends and relations.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : do not get any jobs in south Bihar.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : You do get. You go and see in the public undertaking, in the H. E. C., etc. The local people who gave their lands for constructing H. E. C. are not getting any chance for employment there. It was decided 11 years ago, when the lands were taken from the local people of Chota Nagpur that at least one member per family of displaced persons and affected persons will be given employment in the H. E. C. 11 years have elapsed and the H. E. C. has not fulfilled that commitment.

As regards their employment, the local people have been fooled. With the same qualifications, the people from outside are absorbed in the permanent cadre whereas the local people who lost their lands, hearth and home, are employed as muster-roll workers. It is just to fool them, to say that they are being given some jobs there. This is happening in the H. E. C.

in the Bokaro Steel Plant, everywhere. We always fought for employment of local people in the committees and the Government of India also had agreed to it. An officer from the Government of Bihar has been entrusted with the job to see that the local people get adequate opportunities of employment in the H. E. C. But in the name of local people the people from north are coming and getting jobs whereas the local people of Chota Nagpur are being deprived of the opportunities of employment in the H. E. C., the H. S. L., the Bokaro Steel Plant, everywhere.

In Government service also, in the State Government service, 99 percent of the people are from north. I am speaking not about my feelings only. I am speaking about the feelings of my electorate. They say that even a *chaprasi* in a block is brought from north Bihar.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Why are you creating difference between north and south Bihar. Do you want separate identity from south Bihar ?

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : This is a demand of Chhota Nagpur people.

If this state of affairs continues, the Government should note that the situation will go out of control.

Even in the field of education, it is so. These people do not want that Chhota-Nagpur is get educated. You go and see that 99 per cent of schools are in dilapidated condition in the villages of Chhota Nagpur. In the case of appointment of primary teacher, because the officer comes from north Bihar they charge Rs. 500 for the appointment of a primary teacher. For promotions also... (Interruption) I must tell the facts. I am expressing the feelings of my electorate. They are very much sore about it. I am telling you that the people there are very much disgusted. They are very much sore it. When I go to my constituency, I find, that the people there are very sore about it and the situation is very explosive. "The Government should take note of it.

The people of Chhota Nagpur are being exploited. It is the same as in Telengana. . .

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : This kind of speech is creating difference between north and south Bihar.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Unless the Government tries to stop this exploitation to which the people of Chhota Nagpur are being subjected, the situation will go out of control . . .

SHRI K.N. TIWARY: I protest against this kind of speech. You are creating difference between north and south Bihar.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : I am expressing the feelings of my electorate. They are very much sore about it. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should do something on the pattern of Telengana. You are now thinking seriously about Telengana. You should also think about Chhota Nagpur and try to remove the difficulties of the people of Chhota Nagpur.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सामान्यतः इस आय-व्ययक और जिन नीतियों पर यह निर्धारित किया गया है, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जिन नीतियों की घोषणा करके हमारी पार्टी ने यह पुताव लड़ा, उन नीतियों के आधार पर ही इस आय-व्ययक को बनाने की कोशिश की गई है। यह बात दूसरी है कि हम जो आशाएं बाँचे हुए थे, उनका पूरा चित्र इसमें न आता हो। लेकिन दिशा बही है, जिसकी तरफ जाने के लिए हमने घोषणा की थी और जिन नीतियों को हमने जनता के सामने रखा था, हम उनको कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं।

यह भी सही है कि कई मदों में टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है और कुछ नए टैक्स भी लगे हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि नई नई

योजनाएँ हो, उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए अच्छी धनराशि भी निर्धारित की जाये, जो पिछले व्यय है, उनको घटाया भी न जाये और कोई नया कर भी न लगाया जाये। अगर पुरानी मदों को पूर्ववत् चालू रखना है, अगर देश के विकास के लिए नई योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना है, जो खर्च पहले से निर्धारित और चालू है, अगर उनको घटाना नहीं है, तो यह निश्चित है कि उसके लिए आय का कोई न कोई साधन ढूँढना पड़ेगा। अगर आय के साधन ढूँढने में कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोगों पर भार पड़ता है, तो छोटे लोगों को भी उसका कुछ न कुछ बोझ उठाने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह का यह भार बढ़ा है, देश की जनता को उस पर कोई विशेष एतराज न होगा।

लेकिन उसके साथ सरकार को इस बारे में भी सावधान रहना चाहिए कि पिछले समय में जिन मदों में, जिन कामों में, घाटे को देखकर कर का भार बढ़ाया गया, रेट बढ़ाया गया, आमदनी की गई, बाद में देखा गया कि उसी विभाग के कमचारियों की हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप, जो कुछ आय बढ़ी, वह उसी में खर्च हो गई और घाटा ज्यों का त्यों रह गया।

इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यदि हम देश के विकास के लिए आय का साधन ढूँढने हैं, तो जिन विकास की योजनाओं के लिए हम साधनों को ढूँढते हैं और कर लगाते हैं, उनमें कोई कमी न होने पाये और इस व्यय के बढ़ जाने से कहीं कमचारियों में ढिलाई न आने पाये। चाहे लोग कहें या न कहें, लेकिन आज यह आम शिकायत है कि सरकारी कमचारियों के काम में ढिलाई आ रही है। कमचारी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उनके वेतन भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उनके

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

खर्च भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन काम पिछड़ता जा रहा है, काम पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है।

आज कहा जाता है कि हम बेकारों को काम देगे। बड़ी भारी समस्या यह है कि किन बेकारों को काम देगे। मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ : मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि परिश्रम करके काम करने वाले आदिमियों की कमी है। लेकिन बेकार कौन हैं जो स्कूल कालेजों से से पढ पढकर निकलते हैं, कोई धन्धा, कोई उद्योग वह सीखते नहीं हैं, नौकरी चाहते हैं, वही लोग बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और वह नौकरी भी कैसे चाहते हैं? अगर उनको किसी प्राइवेट जगह पर काम मिला हुआ है तो उसको वह नौकरी नहीं समझते हैं। कल कारखाने में काम करने के मुकाबले अगर उनको सरकारी नौकरी मिले तो उसको वह ज्यादा पसंद करने हैं। कोई भी आदमी जिस के पास अच्छे खेत हैं, जो बेती कर सकता है, हमने देखा कि वह प्राइमरी पाठशाला की अध्यापकी चाहता है, वह चपरासगिरी पसंद करता है, लेकिन बेती करना पसंद नहीं करता है। कुछ तो आज बेती की हालत ऐसी हो गई है और कुछ इस तरह की मनोवृत्ति हो गई है। सरकारी नौकरी में काम कम करना पड़ता है, सुविधाएं अच्छी मिलती हैं, इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा भुकाव उस तरफ होना जा रहा है। सरकार को इस बात के लिए गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचना है कि अगर वह इस बात को बढ़ावा देती है कि लोग सरकारी नौकरी को नौकरी समझे, उसी तरफ बढ़ें तब तो और कामों की तरफ से उदासीनता बढ़ेगी। एक तरफ बेकारी रहेगी और दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन के जो कार्य हैं वह चाहे बेती हो, चाहे उद्योग धन्धे हो, उनकी तरफ

से लोगों का मन हटेगा। उस तरफ लोग नहीं जाएंगे। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि प्रधान प्रान्त है। इसके चारों तरफ भले ही पहाड़ हो लेकिन बीच में अच्छा खासा मैदान है। हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे उर्वर क्षेत्र है। लेकिन यहां के लोग जो पढ लिख कर निकलते हैं उनकी ज्यादातर मनोवृत्ति ऐसी ही है कि नौकरी मिले। कोई उद्योग धन्धा नहीं करना चाहते यह मनोवृत्ति वही नहीं है, बंगाल के लोग जहां उच्च कोटि के विद्वान और समझदार लोग होते हैं, वहां ज्यादातर लोग बाबू ही बनते देखे गए हैं। दूसरे कामों को कोई नहीं चाहता। और कल कारखानों की स्थिति क्या है? उसमें नौकरी करते हैं ता तनख्वाह के लिए हड़ताल करते रहेंगे। इस तरह की मनोवृत्ति होती जा रही है। इस पर सरकार का गंभीरता पूर्वक सोचना चाहिए।

हम को स्वराज्य मिला। स्वराज्य मिलने 23-24 साल हाने जा रहे हैं। हम चारों तरफ से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि देश आगे बढ़े। इस के लिए हर तरफ की शक्ति लगी है। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती वृष्टि कि अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद हमें प्रशासन का ढाँचा मिला हुआ है वह वही ज्यों का त्यों मिला हुआ है। हम उसी के बल पर काम कर रहे हैं। क्या हम इस आवश्यकता को महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उस प्रशासनिक ढाँचे में परिवर्तन किया जाय? आज तो हालत यह है कि हमको वही मशीनरी मिली हुई है, केवल समय समय पर हम उस में कुछ पुर्जे बदल देते हैं। क्या सिर्फ पुर्जे बदलने से ही हमारा काम चलेगा? प्रशासन का जो ढाँचा है अगर हम इस में देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं तो आप चाहे जितने सारे उपाय करें ऊपर से नीचे तक जो स्थिति है, यह अंग्रेजों ने जिस तरह का ढाँचा केवल शासन करने के लिए बनाया था अगर आपके शासन का वही ढाँचा रहा तो आपको कोई ज्यादा कामयाबी

नहीं हो सकती है। ऊपर से नीचे तक हम देखें, हम बात करने हैं समाज के अन्दर में विषमता दूर हो एक दूसरे से भेदभाव दूर हो, कोई किसी को ऊँचा नीचा न समझे। लेकिन क्या आपने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया कि ऊँचे अधिकारी किस तरह से हेय दृष्टि से अपने मातहत कर्मचारियों के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं? कितना नीचे का कर्मचारी अपने ऊपर के अधिकारियों से भयभीत होकर उनके साथ बात करता है? क्या वह दिल खोल कर सारी कठिनाइयाँ उनके सामने रख सकता है? क्या आवश्यकता इस बात की नहीं है? कि नीचे के कर्मचारी और ऊपर के कर्मचारी में परस्पर एक दूसरे के प्रति ऐसा सम्बन्ध हो कि वह उनके सहयोगी के रूप में काम करें? लेकिन आज यह स्थिति नहीं है।

प्रशासन का जो ढाँचा है उसमें और सब के रवैये कुछ न कुछ बदल गए हैं, कुछ न कुछ अन्दर पड़ा है लेकिन एक पुलिस विभाग है जिसके कर्मचारी अब भी डंडे के बल पर ही हुकूमत कर रहे हैं। उनके अन्दर कोई परिवर्तन ही जैसे नहीं आया है। देश के अन्दर मान लिया गया जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ उसके मुताबिक यह माना गया कि सार्वभौम सत्ता देश की जनता के हाथ में है। जनता ने अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुनकर के विधानसभा और सदन में भेजा। हम यहाँ आकर के पार्टी का नेता चुनते हैं, वह मंत्रिमंडल बनाता है और फिर सरकार बनने के बाद अधिकार ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में चला जाता है कि वेसे असली अधिकारी तो जनता है जिसने अपने प्रतिनिधियों को भेजा लेकिन अधिकारी ऐसे लोग बन जाते हैं कि जिनसे न हमारी दाल गलती है। और न जनता की दाल गलती है।

एक दिन वोट कर के जनता अपने अधिकार का उपयोग करती है और फिर उसकी हालत यह है कि उसके ऊपर डंडे बरसते रहते हैं। गाँवों के अन्दर मामूली लेखपाल, चौकीदार और सिपाही उसके ऊपर इस तरह डंडे बरसाते हैं, इस निगाह से उसको देखते हैं ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं कि उसकी कोई उज्जन नहीं है। क्या इस ढाँचे में परिवर्तन किया जायगा? अगर इस ढाँचे में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है तो हम सब कुछ करते रहेंगे नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकलेगा। बजट बनेगा, मंत्री जी इस बात की खोज करते रहेंगे कि देश के विकास के लिए योजनाएँ बनें, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ कि कोई भी बजट ऐसा पेश हो जिसके लिए विरोधी पार्टी वाले भी क्या सहयोगी पार्टी वाले भी पूर्णतया अक्षर अक्षर समर्थन उसका करें, कोई न कोई त्रुटि, कोई न कोई दोष उसमें वह निकालेंगे ही, चाहे उसमें व सारी अच्छाईयाँ हो लेकिन फिर भी जिनके ऊपर उसका सारा दारोमदार है उसे कार्यान्वित करने का वह उसको कहा तक थमल में लाएंगे, सब कुछ तो उसपर निर्भर है। आज हमारा जो तरीका है, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है उन्हीं पर सारा दारोमदार है। अगर वह इसी तरह से सोचने रहे, अगर उन्होंने अपने विचारों में परिवर्तन नहीं किया तो हमारी योजनाएँ सफल नहीं हो सकेंगी। आज सारा वातावरण क्षीन हो गया है। किसी को किसी पर विश्वास नहीं रह गया है। न मंत्री को मेम्बरों पर विश्वास है, न मेम्बरों को जनता पर विश्वास है। वोट लेने के बाद हम उनकी बात की कोई वृत्त न करें, यह हालत है। एक कर्मचारी का दूसरे कर्मचारी पर विश्वास नहीं है। अविश्वास का ही सारा वातावरण कायम हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में बहुत गहराई से हमको सोचना है कि इसको किस तरह में हम करें।

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

मैं एक बात और मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई योजना बनने लगे तो आज जो हम देख रहे हैं उसमें यह होता है कि कहीं शहर को बढ़ाया जाता है, शहर का विस्तार किया जाता है तो वहाँ पर सड़क, पानी और सारी सुविधाओं का इतना पहल से कर दिया जाता है और वहाँ पर मकान बाद में बनते हैं। बस्तियाँ बाद में बसनी रहती हैं। लेकिन गाँवों की हालत यह है कि पुराने गाँव दस-दस पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मील तक ऐसे ही पड़े हैं, पक्की सड़क का वहाँ ठिकाना ही नहीं है। हमारा सारा देश अधिवाँश गाँवी में ही बसा हुआ है। किसी कवि ने कहा था कि

हे गिरा हिन्दुस्तान तू है,

वह बसा हमारे गाँव में।

लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि मारी शक्ति जिनकी शहरों में विकास में लग रही है उन्हीं गाँवों के विकास में नहीं लग रही है जबकि आज गाँवों के विकास की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। अगर गाँवों को उठाना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ सड़क यातायात का साधन हो और खेती चूक होनी है इसलिए वहाँ मिर्चाई का साधन हो और बिजली पहुँचा दी जाय, अगर यह तीन चीजें वहाँ पर पहुँचा दी जाय तो वहाँ किसान को और कुछ नहीं चाहिए। देश उठ कर खड़ा हो जायगा। नहीं तो आज हालत यह है कि गाँव की चीजें जो शहरों तक आती हैं तो आते आते वह बड़ी महंगी हो जाती है और शहर की चीजें गाँव तक पहुँचते पहुँचते महंगी हो जाती हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण दूँ—इसी दिल्ली शहर में खरबूजा डेढ़ रुपये और बीस आने किलो बिक रहा है जब कि हमारे जौनपुर में एक रुपये का दस किलो खरबूजा बिक रहा है। टमाटर जहाँ एक रुपये किलो के नीचे दिल्ली में नहीं बिका वहाँ हमारे जौनपुर में रुपये का आठ आठ

किलो टमाटर बिका। यह हालत है। केवल वहाँ से यहाँ आने जाने में इतना दाम बढ़ जाता है कि न उपभोक्ता को सस्ता माल मिलता है और न गाँव वाले को पर्याप्त पैसा मिलता है। इस तरह की कठिनाइयाँ पड़ती हैं।

मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कह देना चाहता हूँ। और जगह की हालत तो जो है वह है ही लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में उधर काफी दिनों से लगातार असामयिक बारिश हो रही है। सारा अन्न खेत में निकालकर खलिहान में पड़ा है और वहाँ वह सड़ रहा है। भूसा और अन्न आज वहाँ इस तरह से सड़ रहा है कि हाहाकार मचा हुआ है कि लोग कैसा अपना जीवन व्यतीत करेंगे? न अन्न खाने लायक रह गया है न भूसा किसी काम का रह गया है। तो यह परिस्थिति जो पैदा हो गई है इसके बारे में भी सरकार कुछ सहायता दे सके तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना हूँ और अध्यक्ष महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JEYAKSHMI (Sivakasi.) I represent the Sivakasi constituency which is one of the worst drought affected areas of the country. There has hardly been a year when the rain-fall has been normal in that part of the country. Fortunately there is a concentration of Match-Manufacture as cottage industry in this constituency. But for it the people may have had to emigrate to the other parts of the country. It provides 70 per cent matches of the country and it was a cottage industry and the excise duty collection is about 14 crores per annum.

Now the industry is in peril of dying out. It was 1950 and 51, that the industry was divided into 4 categories and the cottage industry factories got a concession rate of excise duty which enabled it to

survive in the face of competition by the huge factories using machinery. Dr. John Mathai was the Finance Minister then and I take pride in saying that it was my father Shri Ramaswamy Naidu, M. P. who succeeded in persuading him to do so.

As such the excise duty was then collected by affixing band rolls to each individual match box. This system was fool proof and knave proof. There was absolutely no evasion and no loss of revenue. But later on some over smart official was apparently responsible for the advice to give up this system in favour of what is called self removal system. A better system to enable tax evasion could not have been thought of.

You have now the curious spectacle of the tax payer crying not for the reduction of tax, not for the relaxation of rules which enable him to evade tax, but for the reimposition of the original system to prevent evasion of tax. This cry has gone forth from the Chambers of Commerce, political bodies and the labourers in the area. That is because the system of self removal has enabled the big manufacturers to evade tax and then indulge in unfair competition against the cottage industries.

I make bold to say, that if this is not prevented immediately, this cottage industry employing hundreds of thousands of workers will die causing untold suffering to them. I am aware that the Finance Minister proposes to appoint a committee to consider this system. I suggest that committees have a way, not of solving problems but of shelving them. What is needed is immediate action to save the livelihood of thousands of workers.

The fact is that the B S R system is a device to tax-evasion. It needs no committee to consider this question. This system should go. I appeal to the Finance

Minister to take an immediate decision on this question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohan Sworup —Absent. Shri Tarun Gogoi,

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this budget has to be considered in the context of the country's overall situation, social, economic and political; and considering all these factors, I can say that marked departures have been noticed in the budget; the budget may be described as a mini-socialist budget. The Budget indicates the intention and desire of the Government to move towards socialism, and a significant beginning has been made in this direction.

Poverty and unemployment are the two biggest problems and biggest challenges confronting the country. It is heartening to with that there is a tone of determination and consciousness and a seriousness of purpose for alleviating the miseries and sufferings of the poor and the downtrodden and for the removal of poverty and unemployment. The Government has taken certain salutary measures. The increase in wealth-tax, an increase in the surcharge on income-tax beyond a particular-level, the tax on luxury goods and provision for solving rural unemployment and for the educated unemployed, are all salutary measures; they are measures in the right direction, and they are socialistic measures, except in respect of certain minor matters. For example, the tax on coarse and medium fabric cloth, maida, ready-made garments including those of inferior quality would hit hard the poor and the downtrodden sections of the people, and it deserves a reconsideration. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this in the interests of the poor and the downtrodden people.

The country attained independence quite a long time back; 25 years have already elapsed, yet there are millions of

[Shrimati Jeyalakshmi]

people who do not have any shelter, who do not have even one square meal a day. The disparity between the poor and the rich is ever widening. The difference is as between heaven and hell. I do not know whether such wide disparity among human beings exist in any other part of the world. The country has yet to travel miles and miles ahead if these problems are to be removed, and many more revolutionary measures have to be taken. It is heartening to know that the Government have started certain revolutionary steps one after the other.

There are millions of youth in our country, who are of full vigour and able-bodied and willing to do work but unfortunately they are without any employment. One can very well imagine under what strain under what mental tensions these able-bodied, unemployed youth have to pass every moment of their lives. This leads to disappointment, frustration and unrest, and the frustration among the youth is a danger to society, it is also a danger to the country. It is also heartening to note that the Government have realised the gravity of the situation and have allotted Rs. 50 crores for creating rural employment, and another Rs. 25 crores for educated unemployed. This step is too insignificant, considering the magnitude of the problem, and therefore, a much bolder and vigorous policy is the need of the hour.

Then, the allotment of Rs. 10 crores, by way of an increase from 4 crores, for nutrition to children is a step which will be welcomed by all sections of the people, yet it is no more than a humble beginning.

There are also thousands of children who do not have shelter, and food, and they do not get adequate education and other help. It is the duty of the Government to see that all the children get due care and due protection. The children are the assets and future of our country and it is

their fundamental right to get food and shelter and proper education.

Then, as regards the proposal for reservation of 25% seats for meritorious students in the public schools, I beg to submit that I am not against the existence of such public schools providing better education. But I am against the existence of such schools only for the children of the rich and the affluent classes of society. One type of better education for the fortunate children of the rich and affluent classes runs counter to the principles of democracy and socialism. I want per cent seats should be reserved in public schools for meritorious students and in the case of poor students, all the expenses should be borne by the Government

80 per cent of our people live in villages yet the difference between the rural area and urban area is ever widening. Still there are thousands of villages without any provision for pure drinking water. I hope Government will take necessary steps to see that in no distant date all villages will have pure drinking water.

One of the declared policies of Government is the removal of regional imbalances and disparities. But there are many areas which are lagging far far, behind. I do not know how far Government have been able to remove these imbalances. The eastern part of the country—Assam, Meghalaya, NEFA, Manipur and Tripura—are lagging far behind. Assam, from where I come, was neglected during the British rule. It lagged behind by a hundred years. After independence, it received step-motherly treatment from our Government. In the first two five year plans, Assam practically did not get any major project. Only 1.5 per cent of the plan outlay was spent on it by the Centre in contrast to 17, 16 or 14 per cent spent in respect of certain other States.

The budget by itself is not sufficient to achieve our desired goal. The immediate need is the amendment of the provisions of the Constitution which are standing in the way of socialism. Constitution is meant for the people; the people are not meant for the Constitution. People are supreme, not the Constitution.

Raising prices does affect the economic development and social justice. Prices have gone up by 150 per cent in the last 15 years, affecting our development projects and social justice also. I request the Finance Minister to see that prices do not shoot up in this manner affecting development Projects and social justice.

The budget as a whole is satisfactory one and steps in the right direction have been taken, for which I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Chavan. Only those who have seen the budget through coloured eyes and who have not seen it in the proper perspective will oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two or three names here, but those members are absent. They should either remain present or should not send their names.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 4, 1971 Jyaishta 14, 1893, (Saka).