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Thursday, July 29, 1971
Sravana 7, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 29, 1971/Sravana 7, 1893
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Labour trouble in Rourkela Steel Plant

*1443. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is labour trouble at present in the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA: Sir, if he means that labour trouble has not affected production, he is right, but I seek your indulgence to place before the hon. Minister the fact that there has been labour agitation for the last one year and now it has taken a very serious proportion. I produce the newspaper *Samaj* of Orissa where the Chief Minister of Orissa has expressed his concern about the fact that the Rourkela steel authorities are going to declare a lay-off in the steel melting shop where there has been a devastating collapse of the roof measuring about 10,000 square metres.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is about labour trouble.

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA: Is it a fact that the Rourkela authorities are going to declare a lay-off in the steel melting shop, which is going to create serious labour trouble?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: So far as I am aware, there is no proposal before the management of the Rourkela steel plant to layoff any workers in consequence of the collapse of a part of the roof of the steel melting shop.

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA: As a corollary to this question I want to place before the hon. Minister the fact that in his last statement in the House he said that the collapse was due to rain waters, but I have to produce a photograph, which I have procured with great trouble, from which you will find that this was due to accumulation of iron dust on the roof coupled with rain water, which could not pass through the rusted pipelines. That was the real cause for the collapse.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. This question is not about the collapse. There is another question on it, coming later on. . . (Interruptions). I am not allowing it. You asked about labour trouble and he said, "No". Now you have gone to the roof collapse and all that.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, although you have disallowed it, there is an implication in the question which is not correct. The Member has implied that I have said that the collapse was due to rain. I have not said so. I do not know the reasons for it.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that the major breakdown of the steel melting shop will take quite some time to be restored to its working order, may I know whether all the employees and workers, who have been affected by this lock-out, will continue to hold their services and are given alternative jobs for the time being?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is no lock-out in Rourkela at all. So far as the workers are concerned,

we are confident that they will do work other than the usual work available in the Plant and help us to restore production at as early a date as possible and, in this way and as a result of their cooperation, we shall be able to avoid any form of lay-off whatsoever.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the number of workers who are involved in this particular melting shop? He says that they are not going to be laid off. I am glad to hear that. I would like to know what is the number of workers who will be involved as a result of closing of the LD converters and the blanking of the blast furnaces and what type of alternative work in a steel plant can be offered to them.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am afraid I will have to have notice for that.

श्री प्रार०बी० बड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट में लाकडाउट या हड़ताल नहीं हुई। लेकिन वहां पर हड़ताल हुई थी। वहां के मजदूरों ने कहा कि कन्ट्रिक्टर ने ठीक काम नहीं किया था, फाउन्डेशन कच्चा था और छत पर इस्ट पड़ी हुई थी। इस लिए वहाँ पर हड़ताल हुई और दो मर्डर भी हुए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि यह ठीक नहीं है।

Request from Kerala for check on Quality of Bonemeal and Take-over of its Trade

*1446. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from Kerala requesting a check on the quality of bonemeal and take-over of all trading in bonemeal;

(b) if so, whether the demand has been considered by the Government; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). A

statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been received recently.

(c) (i). *Quality Control:* Specifications of bonemeal (Raw and Steamed) have been included in the Schedule to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957 with a view to ensuring quality control thereon. Sale of sub-standard bonemeal is an offence punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The State Government who are administering the provisions of the Fertilizer (Control) Order are competent to institute prosecution proceeding against the offenders. The Government of Kerala has, therefore, been requested to look into the matter.

(c) (ii) *State Trading:* This Ministry does not consider it necessary to introduce state trading in bonemeal.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Sir, it is stated in the statement that the sale of sub-standard bonemeal is an offence punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the State Government who are administering the provisions of the Fertilizer (Control) Order are competent to institute prosecution proceedings against the offenders. But is it not a fact that almost all the factories producing bonemeal are situated outside Kerala? So, it will be difficult for the State Government to take action against these concerns. Will the Government take action against these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Any distributor who distributes sub-standard material is not necessarily a manufacturer who will be located in Kerala. Any distributor or dealer who distributes material which is sub-standard and which is not in conformity with the Fertilizer (Control) Order can be prosecuted and, therefore, the State Government is competent to take action.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Considering the fact that farmers will have to pay abnormal prices during cultivating season, will the Government reconsider their stand and introduce State trading in bonemeal?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The bonemeal contains phosphate and super phosphate is available much cheaper and in abundant quantity. There is no shortage of super phosphate in the country. Therefore, I do not think any additional steps are required.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Q. 1447.

SHRI SHER SINGH rose—

AN HON. MEMBER: This relates to labour. How is the Ministry of Agriculture concerned with it?

MR. SPEAKER: It was transferred to this Ministry.

फसलों के बीच के बेकारी के समय में खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था

* 1447. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने फसलों के बीच के बेकारी के समय में खेतिहर मजदूरों को रोजगार देने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores during the year 1971-72 has been introduced with effect from April 1, 1971. The Scheme is implemented through the State Governments/Union Territories with 100% financial assistance by the Central Government. Additional employment is designed to be generated through a net work of rural projects of various kinds which are labour intensive and which will create durable assets. Employment is to be provided in every district for atleast 1,000 persons for a period of 10 months in a year at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100 per month. An amount equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ the of the wage cost will be available for materials and equipment. The order of outlay is Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district per annum.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो पहले ही से हम लोगों को मालूम था लेकिन सवाल यह है कि 1 हजार आदमियों को एक जिले में यह काम देंगे और एक असेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की आबादी है सवा लाख, अब उसमें आप गांव के रहने वाले हैं, आप खुद जानते हैं, उस सवा लाख आदमियों में कितने बेकार मिलेंगे और एक हजार आदमियों को एक जिले में यह क्या एम्प्लायमेंट देंगे ? उसमें भी कहते हैं कि 25 परसेंट तो मेटेरीयल में चला जायगा और 75 परसेंट उस आदमी को मिलेगा । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कृषि के जरिए इस देश में जो गांवों के अन्दर बेकारी है उस को दूर करना चाहती है या कोई दूसरी स्कीम वह सोच रही है जिससे लार्ज स्केल पर बेकारी दूर हो ?

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का विचार है 25 परसेंट इसमें मेटेरीयल एक्विपमेंट पर लगेगा तो वह तो असल में कोई भी काम हम करें जिसमें इयूरेबल असेट्स बनाने हों, सड़कें बनानी हों, सायल कंजर्वेशन का काम करना हो, एफोरेस्टेशन का काम करना हो, माइनर इरीगेशन हो, सब के लिए मेटेरीयल एक्विपमेंट चाहिए । इसलिए 25 परसेंट अर्थात् ढाई लाख उसके लिए रखा है और बाकी दस लाख वेजेज के लिए । यह एक प्रोग्राम है जिसमें अनस्किल्ड लेबर जो देहात में बहुत है और अंदर एम्प्लायड लोग हैं आफ सीजन में देहातों में उन को रोजगार मिल सके । यह ठीक है कि बहुत सी जगह एक हजार से ज्यादा आदमी बेरोजगार होंगे । सब को एकदम रोजगार मिल जाये इस योजना से यह संभव नहीं है । लेकिन यह जरूर इससे संभव होगा कि ऐसे इलाके जहां पर लोग बेरोजगार हैं और साल में ज्यादा दिनों तक बेरोजगार रहते हैं उनको कुछ काम मिले । और उस काम के द्वारा कुछ एसेट्स भी क्रिकेट हों ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल कुछ और जवाब कुछ और है । वर्षा काल में चार पांच महीने आम तौर से लोग बेकार रहते

हैं, तो बिट्टी का काम बरसात के दिनों में कैसे होगा। इसका जवाब पहले दे दें फिर मैं दूसरा सवाल करूँगा।

श्री शेर सिंह : आपने यह सवाल अब किया है। यह ठीक है कि बरसात के दिनों में बेरोजगारी होती है, लेकिन कई बार नहीं भी होती है। आदमी अवेलेबल नहीं होते हैं। इसमें दस महीने हमने साल में रखा है। हो सकता है कि दस महीने कहीं काम न हो। इस योजना में हमारा विचार है कि 3 लाख के करीब मेन डेज पूरे होने चाहिए। तो उसमें चाहे कम महीने भी काम करें ज्यादा आदमी लगा सकते हैं। कोई एक हजार की ही बात नहीं है। मेन-डेज 3 लाख पूरे होने चाहिए। इसमें काफी लचक है इस योजना में।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गांधीजी की योजना गांवों की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए चरखा और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की थी। आज परिस्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि हमारी पार्टी के भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो खदर नहीं पहनते हैं और विरोधी पार्टी में तो खदर नहीं ही है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सरकार कौन-सी योजना बना रही है? क्योंकि इस लचक वाली योजना से काम नहीं चलेगा। अब कोई बेलचक वाली योजना आप बनाइए ताकि उस बेलचक वाली योजना से गांवों की बेकारी दूर हो और नक्सलाइट भूवर्मेन कम-जोर पड़े। मैं फखरुद्दीन साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ, वह पुराने गांधीवादी हैं, गांवों की बेकारी दूर करने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : जो आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा जरूर तस्वीस की बात है लेकिन मैं यह गुजारिस करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमने अभी इस स्कीम को लिया है इससे सारी बेकारी तो दूर नहीं होगी। एक पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट की हैसियत से इस स्कीम को लिमा गया है और एक साल में देखते हैं कि किस तरह से इसके जरिए से काम होता है। फिर आइन्दा

साल इसको और बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जायेगी और बढ़ा कर के किस तरह से रूरल बेकारी दूर हो उसके लिए कोशिश की जायेगी।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As the hon. Minister has said that the aim of the programme is to have an impact on unemployment, may I know if he has tried to ascertain districtwise as to what is the percentage of employed and unemployed among those who are registered with the employment exchanges? If so, how many per thousand persons in the district will be unemployed persons? What will be the percentage, will it be 0.002 per cent or 2 per cent, or what figure will it be?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Not all get registered in district exchanges. Of course, there are educated people who want employment get themselves registered in Employment Exchanges, but there are unemployed people also who never get themselves registered, but this is meant primarily for this type of unskilled labour who are out of employment for many months in the year in off-season days and we want to provide employment to them and thereby create some permanent assets as infra-structure so that it might generate some employment in future.

डा० गोविंददास रिछारिया : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये उन्होंने प्रत्येक जिले का दिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वितरण से बिहार और उत्तरप्रदेश के जिलों के साथ घनघोर पक्षपात हो गया है क्योंकि वहां आबादी बहुत घनी है और बेकारी तो आबादी के लिहाज से होती है तो क्या आप इसमें आगे सुधार करना चाहते हैं ताकि यह पक्षपात दूर हो?

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि बिहार वगैरह में साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये एक जिले को देने से बहुत कम मिलता है। बिहार में बहुत बड़े-बड़े जिले हैं। पूरे प्रदेश में कुल 17 जिले हैं जिनकी जनसंख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। इसी तरह से और कुछ प्रदेश भी हैं। तो उन प्रदेशों के लिए हमने साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये के अतिरिक्त और भी रुपया दिया है। माननीय

सदस्य की सूचना के लिए जो ऐडिशनल एलोकेशन हमने किया है वह मैं पढ़ देता हूँ :

आन्ध्र-प्रदेश—56.50 लाख, बिहार—245.50 लाख, केरल—34 लाख, उड़ीसा—20 लाख 50 हजार, तामिलनाडु 1 करोड़ 3 लाख, उत्तरप्रदेश 2 करोड़ 4 लाख, और वेस्ट बंगाल—99 लाख। तो इस तरह सात प्रदेशों को जहाँ जनसंख्या ज्यादा है यह ऐडिशनल एलोकेशन हमने किया है। . . . (ध्यावधान)
. . . मध्यप्रदेश में 43 जिले हैं पहले ही जिलों की संख्या वहाँ बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिए अपने हिस्से से ज्यादा पहले ही मिल गया मध्यप्रदेश को।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि 1 हजार लोगों को साल भर में वह एक जिले में काम देंगे। तो क्या उन्होंने इस योजना को बनाते समय यह ध्यान दिया था कि एक जिले में बच्चों की पैदावार कितनी है और यह आगे जा कर कितना बैठेगा ? इस संबंध में आपने जो योजना बनाई है उसमें यह देखा है कि गांवों के अंदर ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है और वह बेकार हैं, दूसरों के यहां काम करते हैं ? उनके लिए भूमि जो बेकार पड़ी है उसे खेती करने लायक बनाने की कोई योजना आपने बनाई है ? और बहुत से गांवों में अमी सड़कें पहुंचानी हैं, बिजली पहुंचानी है, तो सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए और बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए ऐसी कौनसी योजना आपने बनाई है ?

सम्यक् महोदय : इसमें बच्चों का और एरिया का सबका सवाल मिला दिया।

श्री शेर सिंह : यह योजना जो बनी है इसमें ऐसे ही काम रखे गए हैं जिसमें अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके। यह काम इस ढंग के हैं, लेबर इंटेन्सिव काम हैं, इन में रोजगार ज्यादा लोगों को मिलेगा, ऐसे काम हम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी ध्यान रखा है कि काम करने के बाद कोई ऐसे-तैसे भी

क्रियेट होने चाहिए। यह नहीं कि जैसे पहले रिलीफ के काम होते थे, मिट्टी डाली, बारिश आई और सारी मिट्टी बह गई। अब हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि सड़क बनानी है तो पक्की बनाएं। कच्चा काम न करवाएं। पक्की सड़क बनवाएं। और भी काम जो हों वह ऐसे हैं कि जिनसे परमानेंट एसेट्स क्रियेट हों साथ-साथ ताकि इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बने और उससे और ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट क्रियेट हो।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The extent of employment is really determined by the its income content.

SHRI SHER SINGH: I require notice of this question.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: The hon. Minister has mentioned the names of almost all States except Assam. I would like to know from him whether Assam has been excluded from this.

SHRI SHER SINGH: No, Assam is very much in the picture. We are taking this scheme to Assam also.

Assessment of Loss of Crop in U. P. due to recent rains and Central Assistance therefore

*1450. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether *rabi* gains worth hundreds of crores of rupees have been damaged in Uttar Pradesh during the recent rains there;

(b) whether an on-the-spot assessment of this loss has been made by the Central Government and, if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) the assistance given by the Centre to the State Government to provide relief to the affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASEHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The U. P. Government has stated that heavy losses to *Rabi* crop have occurred owing to untimely rains in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) A Central Team of Officers formed by the Ministry of Finance along with the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries recently visited the State in the first week of July, 1971 for an assessment of the situation arising out of damage to crops due to unseasonal rains in April—May, 1971 and of the requirement of funds for relief measures for purposes of Central assistance. The Report of the Team has just been received (on 26-7-71) and is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Central assistance would be provided towards expenditure actually incurred by the State Government against the ceilings that may be adopted on the basis of the recommendations of the Team.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने बताया है कि रिपोर्ट अभी मिली है—रूपा कर यह भी बताने की कोशिश करें कि रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

श्रीमन्, अब मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्यमंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश ने यह कहा है कि जो बाढ़ आई है, उससे 200 करोड़ रुपये का खेती का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी क्षतिपूर्ति आप कैसे करेंगे और इस विपत्ति को दूर करने के लिये जो रिलीफ कार्यक्रम आप निर्धारित करेंगे उस पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा, कैसे खर्च होगा और कब खर्च होगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The relief measures to be taken need not await either the visit of the Central team or the assistance from the Central Government, because they are the direct responsibility of the State Government, and they have to take immediate steps; if the State Government finds that it is beyond their capacity to carry out these relief measures then they have to request for a Central team, and accordingly the request was received and the Central Government team has recently visited the State and submitted its report. But the State Government has taken the necessary steps for providing relief. About 27 districts are affected very severely, and in those districts, the recovery of Government arrears and

taccavi etc. has been stayed; gratuitous relief is being provided. Rs. 25 per family was being provided, but the State Government has taken a decision to increase it to Rs. 100. A number of other steps are being taken in order to supply seeds, to give *taccavi*, and credit for fertilisers and other agricultural inputs.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : अब मैं एक दूसरे सन्दर्भ में पूछना चाहता हूँ—कभी-कभी जब बाढ़ आती है तो पानी भर जाता है, लेकिन जब बाढ़ समाप्त हो जाती है तो जमीन गीली हो जाती है और उसमें कुछ न कुछ अनाज या तरकारी—माजी या कोई अन्य फसल उगाई जा सकती है। जब आप रिलीफ का काम अपने हाथ में लेते हैं तो क्या आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी जाता है कि उस गीली जमीन में तुरन्त कुछ न कुछ बो दिया जाये, जिससे तुरन्त कोई न कोई फसल मिल जाये ताकि रिलीफ के काम के साथ-साथ उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सहायता मिल सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that in the main question he is actually referring to the damage to the *rabi* crops, that is, before the rainy season. It has nothing to do with floods or anything like that.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It is a blessing in disguise. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Since it has something to do with agriculture, it should be taken into account. वहाँ पानी भर जाता है, जिससे जमीन गीली हो जाती है। अगर इन को यह मालूम हो कि एक-दो महीने में कौनसी चीज पैदा हो सकती है, उस चीज को वहाँ पर पैदा किया जा सकता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल डेमेज के बारे में था . . .

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : डेमेज का मतलब यह है कि सरकार सहायता कार्य शुरू करने जा

रही है। रिपोर्ट इनके पास आ गई है, सहायता कार्य से इसका भी सम्बन्ध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री एन० एन० शिन्डे : यू० पी० सरकार ने कहा है कि 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा नुकसान रबी-काप का हुआ है, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फिंगर्स कुछ दूसरी थीं। उसके बाद सैन्ट्रल टीम को वहां भेजा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सैन्ट्रल टीम का असेसमेंट क्या है तथा आप क्या-क्या सहायता यू० पी० सरकार को दे रहे हैं ताकि वहां पर रिलीफ मेजरज्ज दिए जा सकें।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no conflict between the assessments of the UP Government and the Central Government. We have been relying on the assessment of the State Government because they are close to field conditions.

As for relief measures, I have already mentioned about the team. Their report as to the extent of assistance recommended is being examined.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बगल में दो कदम आगे बढ़ कर उत्तर-बिहार के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आगे न बढ़िये।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछता हूं। असामयिक वर्षा के कारण इस बार जो बाढ़ आई, उससे बहुत ज्यादा किसान प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। क्या उनको खरिहम-बिहन या मिश्र-मिश्र तरह की सहायता पहुंचाने की तत्काल कोई योजना है? यदि ऐसी योजना है तो उसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा—यह बिलकुल जनरल सवाल है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have mentioned that relief measures are being taken by the State Government.

श्री राम चुरत प्रसाद : भावनीय मंत्रीजी ने बताया कि रिलीफ-मेजरज्ज देने की उत्तर प्रदेश

सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सामने आर्थिक-संकट है, जिसके लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिलीफ मेजरज्ज के लिये अब तक कोई आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दी है? यदि दी है, तो कितनी? अगर नहीं दी है तो कब तक देने का इरादा है ताकि रिलीफ मेजरज्ज वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी चालू किये जा सकें?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have received the report of the Central team which has recommended the quantum of assistance to be given to the State Government.

T. B. among Workers of Mica Mines in Hazaribagh

*1452. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of workers in mica mines in the District of Hazaribagh are suffering from Tuberculosis as the ventilation in mica mines is almost nil; and

(b) the steps being taken for regorous inspections by the Director General of Mines and Safety regarding ventilation in the mines and arrangement of drinking waters at mine-sites?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVING VERMA): (a) As Tuberculosis is not a notifiable disease under the Mines Act, 1952; statistics regarding its incidence are not available with the Director General of Mines Safety.

(b) Regular inspections are carried out by the Mines Inspectorate to enforce the statutory provisions relating to ventiation and supply of drinking water.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हजारी बाग जिले की किसी भी खान में इस तरह की कोई भी सेवा नहीं है, यहां तक कि मजदूरों के लिये नल की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनकी

खिन्वगी आज खान-मालिकों की मर्जी पर निर्भर करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन खानों में मैडिकल फेसिलिटीज हैं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कुछ हास्पिटल्स सेन्ट्रली लोकेटेड हैं—जैसे कर्मा हास्पिटल बिहार में है जिसमें 100 बेड्स हैं और गंगापुर हास्पिटल राजस्थान में हैं और इसके अलावा मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज हैं जोकि मौके पर जाती हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हम परमानेंट नेचर की डिस्पेंसरीज नहीं खोल सकते हैं इसलिए मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज रखी हैं जो कि जाकर अटेंड करती हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने पूछा था कि कहां-कहां किस खान में हास्पिटल्स हैं लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने कह दिया कि मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज हैं। उन्होंने दूसरी तरह से इसका जवाब दिया।

दूसरी बात मैं अपनी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन खानों में किसी में भी अभी तक लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं है और न ही हवा की कोई व्यवस्था है। तो मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत वहां पर मजदूरों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए लिफ्ट और हवा की व्यवस्था की जाये ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : माइका माइन्स जो होती है वह बहुत गहराई तक नहीं जाती है बल्कि उनमें सर्फेस खुदाई ही होती है, केवल थोड़ी गहराई तक ही वह जाती है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . कुछ पार्टिकल्स मजदूरों के लंगज में जाते हैं इसलिए वहां पर वेट ड्रिलिंग की व्यवस्था कर दी है ताकि मजदूरों को नुकसान न पहुँचे। माननीय सदस्य ने हवा की व्यवस्था करने की जो बात कही है, वह कोई कोल माइन्स तो हैं नहीं जो कि काफी गहराई

तक जायें और जहां हवा की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक हो। इसलिए वहां पर हवा की व्यवस्था करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वेट ड्रिलिंग की व्यवस्था वहां पर हो रही है और उसके अलावा अगर किसी चीज की कमी मालूम होती है तो उसकी व्यवस्था की जाती है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . Let me make clear one thing. He has asked about ventilation. This arrangement for ventilation has been made. Where natural ventilation has not been possible, they have provided mechanical ventilation.

श्री धार० बी० बड़े : मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि माइका माइन्स में टी० बी० डिजीज नेचुरल समझी जाती है और उन्होंने कहा है कि मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज कायम की गई है तो मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज के जरिए से टी० बी० जैसे रोग का उपचार किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . I want to know whether there is any hospital for the mica mines in Madhya Pradesh.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज के सवाल को टी० बी० से जोड़ लिया . . . (व्यवधान) . . . He is asking for an opinion.

अगर आप को इस तरह की बात पूछनी हो तो सीधे प्रश्न पूछ लिया कीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री धार० बी० बड़े : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज रखी है इसलिए मैंने पूछा कि टी० बी० की बीमारी जो कि माइका माइन्स में होती है उसका इलाज मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज से किस प्रकार हो सकता है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : टी० बी० की बीमारी आम तौर से हर जगह होती है, इसमें माइका माइन्स की भी बात नहीं है। यहाँ पर जो बीमारी हो सकती है उसका नाम है सिलीकोसिस। यह बीमारी द्यूबर-कुलोसिस से मिलती जुलती है लेकिन वास्तव में द्यूबर कुलोसिस नहीं है। द्यूबर कुलोसिस छुआछूत की

बीमारी है लेकिन यह बीमारी छुआछूत की नहीं है। इसमें लंग्ज अफेक्टेड होते हैं इसलिए कमी-कमी इसको ट्यूबर कुलोसिस समझ लिया जाता है। तो इस तरह की बीमारी वहाँ पर हो जाती है लेकिन यह बीमारी भी न होने पाए उसके लिए साधन जुटा दिए गए हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . टी०बी० के ट्रीटमेंट की व्यवस्था जगह जगह पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कर रखी है। हमारे पास भी इसकी विशेष व्यवस्था है कि इस कार्य में केवल 16 हजार मजदूर लगे हुए हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह बता दीजिए कि मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज से आप इसका इलाज कैसे कर सकते हैं।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जहाँ कहीं भी वर्क्स को टी० बी० या सिलीकोसिस वगैरह की बीमारी होती है तो मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज उनको, जाकर अटेंड करते हैं और जैसा—मैंने पहले बताया कि उसके लिए सेंट्रल हास्पिटल्स भी हैं—एक गंगा नगर में और एक बिहार में—अगर कोई खास सीवियर केसेज होते हैं तो उनको वहाँ भेज दिया जाता है वरना मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरी अटेंड करती है और दवाई का इन्तजाम करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितने सवाल पहले हो जाते थे, मैं देख रहा हूँ अब नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। ऐसा करना चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेम्बरों को मौका मिल सके।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अमरक खानों के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय ने जो कहा कि 16 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं वह फीगर मलत है, इसमें 56 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। कोडरमा, डोमचांच, झुमरी तलैया और गिरीडीह—ये चार खानें हैं। मैं उन्हीं मजदूरों का यहाँ पर प्रतिनिधि हूँ। मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन खानों में रोशनदान नहीं है उन मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है उसको करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है। वहाँ पर जाकर

निरीक्षण तो किया जाता है लेकिन उसके बाद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई कार्यवाही हुई है तो उसका विवरण दें।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : पहली बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही है कि माइका खानों में 56 हजार मजदूर हैं तो यह उनकी अपनी इंफार्मेशन होगी, मैं उसको यहाँ पर कन्टेस्ट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मुझे 16 हजार माइका वर्कर्स की इंफार्मेशन है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . बिहार में 9058, आंध्र प्रदेश में 4130 और राजस्थान में 2689 वर्कर्स हैं। इस प्रकार से करीब 16 हजार माइका वर्कर्स की इंफार्मेशन हमारे पास है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any arguments over the question. He is giving information. If you have got some other information, you cannot force it on the Minister.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मैंने दूसरा स्पष्टीकरण भी पूछा है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जहाँ पर वेंटिलेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है और जो वर्कर्स को तकलीफ होती है वहाँ मालिकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बराबर माइन्स का इंस्पेक्शन होता है, और जहाँ पर वेंटिलेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है या माइन्स ऐक्ट का उल्लंघन करते हैं वहाँ के मालिकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : कौन-सी कार्यवाही की गयी है इन के खिलाफ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वेंटिलेशन के बारे में अलग से सवाल पूछते।

Capitation Fees under E. S. I. Scheme

*1453. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors under the Employees State Insurance penal system are dissatisfied with their present rate of capitation fees;

(b) whether a One-Man-Committee went into the matter and recommended that the fees should be raised to Rs. 30 per annum; and

(c) if so, reasons for non-implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVING VERMA): The Employees State Insurance Corporation has reported as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The report of the Committee was considered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at its meeting held on the 17th October, 1970, when the members felt that the increase suggested in the report could not be supported on merits or on financial considerations. The overwhelming opinion of the members was that only a marginal increase should be allowed as a gesture of goodwill to the penal practitioners. The rate of capitation fee was enhanced from Rs. 17.50 to Rs. 20/- per insured person family unit per annum with effect from 1st January, 1971.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It seems from the reply that the recommendation of this one man committee has not been found at all acceptable by the Corporation. So, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that this committee which was appointed specially for this purpose went into all aspects of the question. What were the factors on the basis of which this Committee thought it fit to suggest that the increase should be up to Rs. 30 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): It is true that the committee has gone into the background of the whole question and it has come to the conclusion and recommended Rs. 30 as capitation fee, but later on the Corporation examined the recommendation and found that it could be sustained neither on financial ground nor other considerations, and a decision was taken to give an increment of Rs. 2.50.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has repeated what is said in the original answer. I wanted to know the principal factors on the basis of which the committee thought it fit

to increase it to Rs. 30. After all, it was a committee to go into the matter.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: If the hon. Member has seen the report, he will find that there is a contradiction between the final conclusion and the arguments or the substantive part of it which should have sustained the conclusion. In the substantive part of the report they have not advanced any argument to sustain the recommendation of Rs. 30. They have examined the centres in Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere, taken evidence from the workers side as well from the penal doctors' side and other professionals, and they have come to some conclusion. Therefore, as I said earlier, this is the background, and ultimately they have jumped to the conclusion to give Rs. 30. That is all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the Government considered another aspect of this, that because of the present low level of the capitation fees this has become an indirect encouragement to certain malpractices and corruption, and from that point of view may I know whether this marginal increase of only Rs. 2.50 is going to solve the problem?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: It is true that there are malpractices prevalent, and certain cases have come to notice where, for instance, absenteeism has increased and false certificates have been given. These things are known. Looking to the nature of their duties, because they are part-time and are free to practise otherwise, and to the fact that there were malpractices, this recommendation was made. However, we are reconsidering the whole issue again. Recently, a deputation has seen me.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that the penal doctors are over-worked because there is no limit for the registration of cards under a particular doctor? If so, is the Government thinking of increasing the number of panel doctors?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: From the accounts available there is no demand, because all the doctors who are on the panel are not getting patients and their families to be covered.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Some doctors are getting more patients. That fact is known to the Minister. Are you going to put a limit on that?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There is a limit. Generally, 750 patients are permitted. A few might be getting a little more, but that limit is there.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: If government is not going to accept the recommendations made by the committee, may I know whether another committee will be set up by the government which will give a different recommendation?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I said earlier, representations were made and their representatives had a conference with me a few days back. In the light of these representations, the matter will be referred to the Corporation for re-consideration.

Steps to Increase Fertiliser Production

*1456. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertiliser in the country has so far failed to catch up with the demand; and

(b) if so, steps contemplated to increase the production of the fertilisers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Though the production has been steadily increasing, it has not so far caught up with the increasing demand.

(b) Steps are being taken to increase the production of fertilizers by establishing additional fertilizer factories and expansion of existing ones with a view to achieving self-sufficiency.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: What is the estimated requirement of fertilizer in India? How much are we producing and what is the shortfall?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The estimate of current year's requirement is

about 19 lakhs tons of nitrogenous fertilizers and the production would be 13.2 lakhs tons. Therefore, the gap is about 6 lakhs tonnes. The import programme is actually about 4 lakhs tonnes.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The exports say that about 8 million tonnes are actually taken out of the soil every year and so in order to maintain the fertility of the soil at least 8 million tonnes of fertilizer have to be put on the soil. So, what steps are the government going to take in the matter?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Fertilizers are not to be put on the land only; that is only inorganic fertilizers. There are organic manures. Then there are leguminous leaves which bring it from the air to the soil. Then cow-dung and compost are commonly used. So, they replenish the land in various ways. It is true that in our country the replenishment is not very satisfactory and there is some gap which has to be attended to.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को जानकारी है कि इस देश में उर्वरक मिलाबट की शकल में किसानों को मिलते हैं और उनकी सप्लाई होने के पहले वह ऐसी जगह रखे जाते हैं जहाँ भीग जाते हैं। तो इसकी रोक थाम के लिये और अडल्टरेशन को रोकने के लिये सरकार की क्या योजना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सवाल उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में पूछा है

whether production has been able to catch up with demand.

आप अडल्टरेशन में चले गये।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : इस सवाल से उत्पन्न होता है, ऐसा माल किसानों को सप्लाई हो रहा है। उस की रोकथाम की क्या व्यवस्था है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन जो सवाल है उस को रेसीबेंट भी बनाना चाहिये। जिस मिनिस्टर को जो सवाल पूछा जाता है उसी के लिये वह तैयार हो कर आते हैं। अब

आप अडल्टेशन के लिये पूछ रहे हैं, राय पूछ रहे हैं। यह कैसे सम्भव है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Have they any plan for achieving self-sufficiency in fertilizer and, if so, when will it be attained?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is expected that by the year 1975-76 we shall be self-sufficient in nitrogenous fertilisers.

Delay in implementation of Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in States

*1457. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government's Crash Scheme for removal of rural unemployment is yet to be put into action for completion of work within ten months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Proposals in respect of 258 districts have been approved and necessary funds placed with the respective State Governments and Union Territories. Proposals for 57 districts have been processed and sanctions are under issue. Proposals for 20 districts are under examination. Proposals for the remaining 20 districts in the country are still awaited. According to the scheme, employment is to be provided for about 1000 persons in a district for a period of about 10 months. It is understood that the work on the projects has started in some districts. The scheme is expected to get into full swing after the rainy season.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I know why the State Government of Orissa was allergic in the allotment of money to the different districts of the State of Orissa in time for the implementation of the crash scheme programme.

MR. SPEAKER: I you want to ask particularly for Orissa you should give a separate notice. I do not object if the Minister has information.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I know

what is the total amount of money finally allotted for the district of Sambalpur which will be required to be spent before 31st March, 1972 for implementation of the crash programme?

SHRI SHER SINGH: In Orissa out of 13 districts we have issued sanctions for three districts; for seven districts the proposals are under examination; for two districts the sanctions are under issue and for one district we have not received any proposal.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को जो रुपया दिया है वह उन को पहुँच गया है लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस स्कीम को अमल में लाने में विलम्ब इसलिए हो रहा है कि आप राज्य सरकारों को वहाँ पर इस का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं कि वह उस स्कीम को अपने यहाँ चलायें बल्कि आपके अधिकारी उन्हें यह कहते हैं कि जो स्कीम हम यहाँ से बनाकर उन्हें दें उसी प्रकार से चलायें और इसलिए उसमें विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : स्कीम्स राज्य सरकारें बनाती हैं यहाँ से स्कीम नहीं बनती है बाकी यहाँ से हम उन्हें कुछ गाइडलाइंस अवश्य देते हैं कि उनके आधार पर वह अपनी स्कीम बना कर हमारे पास उसके वास्ते प्रपोजल भेजें और हम उनका प्रपोजल मिलने पर बहुत जल्द आवश्यक मंजूरी भेज देते हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा हम केवल उन्हें गाइडलाइंस देते हैं कि उन के ऊपर वह अपनी स्कीम बनायें इसलिए हमारे कारण कोई विलम्ब नहीं हो रहा है। तथ्य यह है कि कई जगह से प्रपोजल बड़ी देर से आये हैं बाकी यहाँ से उन्हें सैक्शन करने में कोई देर नहीं की जाती है। 20 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनके कि पास से अभी तक प्रपोजल नहीं आये हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि हमारे यहाँ से देर की जाती है या विलम्ब किया जाता है ठीक नहीं होगा अलबत्ता हमारी तरफ से उनको गाइडलाइंस अवश्य भेजी जाती है।

Capital repairs of Bhilai Steel Plants

*1460. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital repairs now under way at Bhilai Steel Plant are in fact capital damages caused by a lack of routine maintenance;

(b) whether this plant suffered from 70 percent idle capacity and production suffered because of 'chokes' at various levels; and

(c) the main factors for the short-comings and the steps taken by Government to remedy these ills?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) to (c). Maintenance in Bhilai Steel Plant has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Repairs of a partly capital nature have been taken up in Coke Oven batteries No. 2 and 3 which had a breakdown in May 1971, due to sudden choking of their Suction Mains. This does not appear to be due to lack of routine maintenance. Other batteries are working normally and only routine maintenance is being done on them. Percentage loss in steel production as compared to monthly targets is estimated at 16, 22 and 23 during the months of May, June and July, 1971 respectively. Repairs/rectification work is in progress on an urgent basis.

SHRI N. K. SINHA: Keeping in view the answer to part (b), may I know whether there has been any suspicion of sabotage in this case?

SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM: No; we do not suspect sabotage at all in relation to these difficulties that we are facing.

मध्य प्रदेश में माना शिविर और अन्य स्थानों पर शरणार्थी

*1463. श्री धार० बी० बड़े :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या श्री धार और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश

में दो लाख शरणार्थियों को बसाने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बचन दिया था कि माना शिविर में केवल 50 हजार शरणार्थी भेजे जायेंगे परन्तु जून के तीसरे सप्ताह तक 62 हजार से अधिक शरणार्थी वहाँ पहुँच चुके थे; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में माना शिविर के अतिरिक्त किन-किन स्थानों में शरणार्थियों को बसाया जा रहा है ?

श्री धार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं। बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों को बसाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है क्योंकि आशा है कि जैसे ही वहाँ सामान्य स्थितियाँ स्थापित हो जायेंगी, वहाँ से आए शरणार्थी अपने-अपने घरों को वापस लौट जाएंगे।

(ख) प्रारम्भ में, माना के आस-पास चार केन्द्रीय शिविर स्थापित करने का विचार था जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 50,000 शरणार्थी रखे जाने वाले थे। जून 1971 के तृतीय सप्ताह तक, अर्थात् 22 जून, 1971 तक पश्चिम बंगाल से 60,279 शरणार्थी माना के पास केन्द्रीय शिविरों में भेजे जा चुके थे।

(ग) माना के निकटवर्ती केन्द्रीय शिविरों के अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर के निकट तीन और केन्द्रीय शिविर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। आशा है कि इनमें लगभग एक लाख पचास हजार शरणार्थियों को आवास दिया जायेगा।

श्री धार० बी० बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि माना कैम्प में बंगाल देश का मूवमेंट शुरू होने से पूर्व के शरणार्थी वहाँ पर होने के कारण माना कैम्प में जगह न होने से महीना डेढ़ महीना पहले इन अब के शरणार्थियों को बिलासपुर में भेजा गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHANDILKAR): It is not correct that we are

shifting refugees from Mana Camp to Bilaspur. New camps will be set up near Bilaspur.

श्री सार० बी० गुहा : जो केम्प उन शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिए वहाँ पर खोले गये हैं वहाँ पर उन शरणार्थियों के रहने के बास्ते अभी तक आवश्यक शैल्टर आदि सम्बन्धी इंतजाम कुछ नहीं हुआ है क्या इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत मंत्री महोदय के पास आई है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Before refugees are shifted, provision for water, shelter and other arrangements are made. They are being made. They are not yet complete.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैम्बुली : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस प्रकार से तिब्बत के शरणार्थियों की समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हुई है और वह अभी तक स्टेटलैस सिटिजंस के रूप में हमारे देश में रह रहे हैं तो यदि पूर्व बंगाल की समस्या हल नहीं हुई तो क्या वहाँ के लोग भी इसर हमारे देश में उसी प्रकार से स्टेटलैस सिटिजंस के रूप में रहते रहेंगे और हमारे ऊपर भार रहेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a hypothetical question. Please do not ask it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of Bangla Desh refugees have been sent to Mana Camp and other areas before shelter was completed there, as a result of which there has been a lot of trouble for them, and also a large number of people died as a result of gastroenteritis and cholera?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: It is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: This relates to Ministry of Health.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The information that the hon. Member has given is absolutely incorrect. There was no reported death, and shelter was provided before refugees were shifted from Bengal.

Delay in Implementation of Crash Programme for Rural Unemployment in U. P.

*1464. **SHRI V. N. P. SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government is awaiting the Central Government's clearance to launch Rs. 20.25 crores crash programme for providing rural employment; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving such clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The sum of Rs. 20.25 crores mentioned in the question presumably refers to the likely allocation to Uttar Pradesh under the Crash Programme during the Fourth Plan period. But the Uttar Pradesh Government has made proposals for one year only, namely 1971-72. They have been approved and a sum of Rs. 6.75 crores sanctioned on June 21, 1971. The allocation has been recently revised to Rs. 6.79 crores.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Uniform Land Acquisition Law

*1441. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact a uniform legislation throughout the country in place of the existing seventy five years old Land Acquisition Act; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Land Acquisition Review Committee was appointed by the Government of India in July, 1967, with a view to examining the entire framework of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in March, 1970. Copies of the Report were circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territories and the

various Departments of the Government of India concerned with the acquisition of land, for eliciting their considered views on the various aspects. Replies from most of the States/Union Territories are still awaited, in spite of reminders. Action to have the Act of 1894 modified will be taken as soon as the views of all the State Governments have been received and examined by the Government of India.

Report of Committee on Medical Facilities to Coal Mines

*1442. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Expert Committee which was appointed to give suggestions in regard to the medical facilities to be provided to the coal miners;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) No Expert Committee was appointed by Government to give suggestions in regard to the medical facilities to be provided to the coal miners.

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

Aerial Survey for Underground Water

*1444. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to carry out an aerial survey of underground water in regions where subterranean water is difficult to get for agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so, the regions where such survey has been carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no plan to carry out any aerial survey for locating groundwater. It, however, is proposed to introduce photo-interpretation

technique in hydrogeological investigations for locating groundwater by making use of aerial photographs already available with the Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

*1445. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12 Sugar Mills have been taken over by the U. P. Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that these 12 Mills are not in proper working conditions; and

(c) if so, the reason for taking over these Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have promulgated an Ordinance on the 2nd July 1971 for acquisition of 12 Sugar Undertakings and for their vesting in the Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation. Nine of these undertakings have gone to the High Court in writ and seven of these have been granted stay orders.

(b) These mills are not in a good condition or have suffered from neglect and mismanagement.

(c) The State Government felt that the only remedy for these mills was to acquire them and improve their management or rehabilitate and modernise them as necessary.

Rice for Bangla Desh Refugees from F.A.O.

*1448. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Agriculture recently visited Rome to request the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organisation to provide rice for the Bangla Desh refugees in India;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for in this respect; and

(c) the response of Food and Agriculture Organisation to the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). My visit was primarily to U. K. and West Germany. I visited Rome for a day en route to U. K. and took the opportunity to have discussions with an officer of the World Food Programme. During the discussions, I conveyed to them that while the Government of India was thankful to the donor countries offering food aid for Bangla Desh refugees, we would prefer rice instead of wheat as the refugees are mainly rice eaters. I understand that World Food Programme have informed the intending donors that the Government of India would prefer rice for the refugees instead of wheat.

Research Projects for Dryland Agriculture

*1449. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to set up several research projects for dryland agriculture all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has started during the Fourth Plan an All-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture at 24 selected centres in different parts of the country, with an outlay of Rs. 147.50 lakhs.

(b) Multi-disciplined research is envisaged to develop new technology to improve production under dryland conditions. The programme includes investigations on deep tillage, water harvesting and supplementary irrigation with sprinklers, drip irrigation, mulching and moisture conservation, breeding drought resistant and escaping varieties, fitting cropping patterns to prevailing oil-matic and soil conditions.

छोटे किसानों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को केंद्रीय सहायता

*1451. श्री गंगाधरन दीक्षित: क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा

1971-72 के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में छोटे किसानों से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की कितनी राशि दी गई है अथवा देने का विचार है; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कितनी योजनाओं पर यह राशि व्यय की गई है अथवा व्यय करने का विचार है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनंजय साहेब पी. शिंदे): (क) छोटे किसानों के विकास की योजनाओं में केंद्रीय सहायता, सहायता-अनुदानों के रूप में उन एजेन्सियों को दी जाती है जो कि पंजीकृत निकाय हैं। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान राज्य की तीन परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल मिलाकर 32.29 लाख रुपये की राशि संस्वीकृत की गई थी। वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृति के लिए रतलाम, उज्जैन और बिलासपुर की छोटे किसानों की विकास एजेन्सियों के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और छिदवाड़ा के प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है। वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान कोई राशि आवंटित नहीं की गई थी, क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्तिम मासों में एक ही परियोजना संस्वीकृत की गई थी।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, छिदवाड़ा, रतलाम, उज्जैन और बिलासपुर जिलों में छोटे किसानों के विकास की तीन योजनाएं संस्वीकृत की गई थी।

Central Grant for Delegation of rare Indian birds and animals to Budapest, Hungary.

*1454. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Zoo authorities have approached the Government for a grant for sending a delegation of rare Indian birds and animals along with trophies and photographs to Budapest, Hungary;

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

(c) the total amount of money sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Government of India on an invitation from the Government of Hungary, has decided to put up a pavilion to exhibit India's wild life at the World Hunting Exhibition, Budapest, to be held from 27-8-71 to 30-9-71.

(c) Rs. 6.03 lacs.

बिहार में रबी की फसल को अति और उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

* 1455. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में इस वर्ष हुई असामयिक वर्षा से रबी की फसल को कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) क्या लगातार वर्षा होने और विभिन्न नदियों में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण बिहार में मक्का की फसल भी पूर्णतया नष्ट हो गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) असामयिक वर्षा के कारण रबी की फसलों विशेषकर गेहूँ तथा चने की फसलों को पहुँचने वाली हानि का अनुमान बिहार सरकार द्वारा लगभग 53 प्रतिशत लगाया गया है ।

(ख) जून और जुलाई 1971 के दौरान लगातार वर्षा के कारण मक्का की खरीफ की फसल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा समस्त राज्य के उत्पादन में वर्तमान में 26.2 प्रतिशत की हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

वर्षा के कारण रबी फसल के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के बारे में बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री का केन्द्र को प्रतिवेदन

* 1458. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री

ने उनके अप्रैल, मई अथवा जून, 1971 में बिहार में लगातार वर्षा होने के परिणामस्वरूप रबी की फसल के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया था; और

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

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख) : दिनांक 13/14 अप्रैल, 1971 को भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था । लेकिन उस पत्र में उन्होंने (क) असामयिक तथा कम वर्षा के कारण पिछले वर्ष खरीफ (धान) की फसल को हानि तथा (ख) जाड़े की वर्षा की कमी के कारण रबी के फसल को हानि की आशंका के सम्बन्ध में उल्लेख किया था । उन्होंने 'लगातार वर्षा के फलस्वरूप रबी की फसल की हानि' के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया ।

कोयला खानों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति

* 1459. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या अन्न और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों में कार्य कर रहे ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को अन्न-कल्याण-निधि से बिना किसी शर्त पर छात्रवृत्ति पाने का अधिकार है जिनका मासिक वेतन बीनस सहित 300 रुपया अथवा 325 रुपया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त वेतन वाले कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को अब तक यह सुविधा न प्रदान करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें यह सुविधा कब तक प्रदान की जायेगी ?

अन्न और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के० छाबिलकर) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खानों में कार्य कर रहे ऐसे कामगारों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं जो निर्धारित योजना में निबन्धनों और शर्तों को पूरा करते

है। इस लाभ का इकट्ठा करने के लिए, काम-गार कोयला खान में कोई कुशल अथवा अकुशल मजदूरी का अथवा क्लक सम्बन्धी काम करने के लिए नियोजित होना चाहिए परन्तु उसका कार्य पर्यवेक्षण अथवा प्रबन्ध का नहीं होना चाहिए और बोनस को छोड़कर उसकी औसत मासिक आय सतही श्रमिकों की सूरत में 300 रु० और भूमिगत श्रमिकों की स्थिति में 325 रु०, प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। पिछले वर्षों में दी गयी छात्रवृत्तियों के नवीकरण के अतिरिक्त, एक वर्ष में केवल 522 छात्रवृत्तियाँ और 24 बजोफे देने की व्यवस्था है।

**Conference of State Agriculture Ministers
held in Delhi**

*1461, SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Conference of State Minister of Agriculture was held in New Delhi on 5th July, 1971;

(b) if so, the important points discussed; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. A Conference of State Ministers of Animal Husbandry and Dairying was held in New Delhi on the 3th July, 1971.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the important points discussed and decisions taken thereon is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Important points discussed in the meeting of the State Ministers of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and the decisions taken thereon.

Sl. No.	Important Points	Decisions taken
1	2	3
1.	Review of the working of the Intensive Cattle Development Projects.	Development of Crop husbandry and Animal Husbandry are equally important for country. Mixed farming should be encouraged for achieving rapid progress in this direction.
2.	Review of the working of the Intensive Poultry Development Projects.	Much more attention must be given to fodder production.
	WFP project.	
3.	348—Improvement of milk supply through balanced feeding of cattle and milk toning.	The Intensive Cattle Development Programme should not be allowed to loose its effectiveness due to lack of finance. The supply of technical inputs should not be diluted.
	WFP Project	
	353—Intensive egg and poultry production-cum-development of marketing centres.	The State Governments should work out their requirements for exotic cattle for intensifying their cross-breeding programme and Central Government should assist in the import of these Cattle.
		The cost of poultry feed should be reduced and that the programme for production of economic feeds from by-products evolved by the I.C.A.R. should be utilised by the States. The WFP assistance should be sought for expanding poultry development schemes.

1	2	3
4. Animal Husbandry Programmes under Special Schemes,		An amendment should be made in the Reserve Bank Act to enable the Bank to give assistance to Animal Husbandry Programmes, through the cooperative banking net work.
5. Cross-breeding of sheep for augmenting wool and mutton production.		The benefits arising from the Coordinated Research Project on sheep for fine wool and for mutton sponsored by the I.C.A.R. should be made use of in developing sheep for augmenting wool and mutton production.
6. Need for providing an efficient health cover to the livestock industry.		The States should try to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of vaccines required for providing health cover to the livestock. Foot and mouth vaccine should be produced in sufficient quantity to support the cross-breeding programme.
7. Demarcation of areas for milk procurement between Government Dairies and other agencies.		The areas for milk procurement should be demarcated between Government dairies and Milk Products Factories in the Private Sector etc. It should also be ensured that producers get a remunerative price for milk.
8. Control of Cattle Production in India.		In order to control the overall cattle population and thereby remove the competition between productive and unproductive cattle for feed and fodder, suitable measures should be devised keeping in view the special conditions existing in the country.
9. Need for balanced cattle feed to boost milk production.		Balanced cattle feed should be made available to the farmer within his easy reach and the food grains donated by the World Food Programme should be utilized fully.

Probe into working of State-Owned Poultry Farms in Punjab

*1462. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in its Report for 1969-70 had urged the State Government to probe into the working of the State owned Poultry Corporation; and

(b) whether any such probe has been ordered by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Committee had recommended that the working of the

Corporation should be probed by a High Powered Committee.

(b) The State Government has not yet ordered such a probe but the matter is under their consideration. The State Government in the meantime, on the basis of an enquiry conducted by them are framing charges against the defaulting officer.

Operational Cost of Handling Foodgrains by F. C. I.

*1465. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operational cost of handling foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India is nearly Rs. 20 per quintal;

(b) whether this operational cost is also reflected in determining the retail cost of foodgrains supplied by the Corporation; and

(c) if so, what are constituent factors which go to make the operational cost of the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The operational cost of storage, movement and distribution of wheat and rice for 1970-71 is estimated at about Rs. 13.00 per quintal. This includes carrying cost of buffer stock operations which is about Rs. 5 per quintal.

(b) The Central issue prices have a built-in element of subsidy. Operational costs are only partially reflected in the retail cost.

(c) The operating cost of storage, movement and distribution incurred by the Corporation comprises freight, handling expenses, godown rent and charges, interest and administrative overheads and of transit and storage losses also.

Labour Pool System for unprotected Labour

***1466. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of labour pool system in all States for unprotected labour;

(b) whether Government have consulted the Central Labour Organisations i.e. AITUC, INTUC, regarding this scheme; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indian Dairy Corporation

***1467. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the set-up of the Indian Dairy Corporation and its programme and action initiated towards its implementation;

(b) the nature of help offered by the World Food Programme, and

(c) whether the sale proceeds of milk powder supplied under the WFP will be spent for overall development of dairy industry or for particular projects, areas and sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation with its Headquarters at Baroda is a Public Sector Undertaking set up by the Central Government for the implementation of the Project for Milk Marketing and Dairy Development (Operation Flood). This is a five years' Project beginning from July 1970 and envisages an investment of Rs. 95.40 crores. The Project aims at increasing the milk processing facilities of the public sector dairies in the four cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras from 1.00 million litres a day to 2.75 million litres a day and also for increasing production and procurement 650,000 tonnes of milk per annum in the 10 States and the Union Territory of Delhi. The State Government have formulated projects for expansion of the milk processing facilities and for dairy development and a few of them have been approved for financing by the Corporation. Arrangements have been made by the Corporation for import of dairy processing equipment, components and stainless steel against UNICEF assistance amounting to Rs. 1.80 crores, for implementation for First phase of the project. The requirements of plants and machinery for the second phase beginning from January, 1972 have been assessed and action initiated for the import and indigenous manufacture of these items. A stock-pile of scarce materials and components is being collected to facilitate indigenous production of dairy processing equipment.

(b) The World Food Programme have agreed to supply free of cost to India 1,26,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 42,000 tonnes of butter oil at an international valuation of Rs. 38.11 crores, to be supplied in a phased programme during the period of the Project. The sale of these commodities to the public sector milk plants in the four larger cities will generate an estimated counter-part fund of Rs. 95.40 crores.

(c) The sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 95.40 crores will be utilised for expansion of the milk processing facilities in the four larger cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta Madras and for increasing milk production and procurement of milk from the milk-shed

areas located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Cooperative Societies in West Bengal gone in Liquidation

*1468. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Societies in West Bengal which have gone into liquidation in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) the total assets and liabilities of each of these Societies;

(c) the amount of money received by these Societies from Government as loan and grants; and

(d) the amount of loan and interest paid by these Societies upto-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Classification of Industries

*1469. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the present classification of Industries for the purpose of Labour representation and service conditions was formulated;

(b) whether it includes man-made fibre manufacturing group such as Nylon, Synthetis, Acrotic fibre, Glass Fibre, Rayon and Tyre Chord; and

(c) the approximate number of workers engaged in this industrial group?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The classification of industries for the purpose of verification of membership of the Central Trade Union Organisation was last revised in May, 1971.

(b) Synthetic yarn is included under the main group "Textiles."

(c) Information is not available.

Fertilizer Complex at Manali, Madras

*1470. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the fertiliser complex at Manali near Madras is likely to go on stream;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the increase in cost consequent on the delay in commissioning the complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Madras Fertilizer Project is expected to go into commercial production in the last quarter of 1971.

(b) The reasons for the delay are: (i) delay in supplies of some equipment from indigenous sources. (ii) labour disputes.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Production and Consumption of Fertilizers During 1971-1972

6262. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of fertilizers in India for the year 1971-72;

(b) the fertilizers to be imported and manufactured in the country; and

(c) the fertilizers allotment to various States in India during 1971-1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requirement of fertilizers in India as indicated by States and others, the tentative estimates of imports and the anticipated domestic production for the year 1971-72 are as follows:—

	(In lakh tonnes)		
	Nitro- gen (N)	Phos- phates (P ₂ O ₅)	Potash (K ₂ O)
Requirement:	19.34	7.32	3.90
Imports:	4.03	2.21	3.38
Domestic pro- duction:	13.20	3.30	—

The imports and domestic production of fertilizers along with the carry-over stocks available in the country will be sufficient to meet the requirements.

(c) Allotment of fertilizers to States and others is made by the Central Fertilizer Pool before each crop season after assessing the requirements of fertilizers of various States and others for the ensuing season and the

likely availability of fertilizers from the domestic manufacturers of fertilizers so as to meet the deficit, if any, between the requirements and the local availability from domestic sources by imports. Allotments are made quarterly. A statement showing the fertilizer allotments made to various States and others from the Central Fertilizer Pool for the first two quarters of the current year is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Others	Quantity allotted for the period April-Sept., 1971 (In tonnes)		
		N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,460	—	—
2.	Bihar	32,995	6,120	—
3.	Haryana	1,340	2,760	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh	260	—	—
5.	Gujarat	3,100	4,600	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,537	—	—
7.	Kerala	520	—	—
8.	Mysore	34,060	—	—
9.	Punjab	31,400	5,520	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33,600	2,800	1,400
11.	Maharashtra	29,060	6,900	—
12.	Rajasthan	2,810	2,530	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	9,200	—	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	23,303	11,873	4,303
15.	West Bengal	13,541	2,311	11
16.	Nagaland	17	3	3
17.	Others (including U.Ts., Seeding Programme and Plantations)	182,302	61,548	33,468
TOTAL:		408,505	106,965	39,185

NOTE: The quantities of K₂O shown above have been derived from the potassic component of N P K complex fertilisers allotted by the Pool. Straight potassic fertilisers (containing K₂O) are distributed by M/s India Potash Limited directly to State Governments, mixture manufacturers etc.

Supply of Inferior Quality of Wheat to Assam by Food Corporation of India

6263. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether very inferior quality of wheat has been supplied to Assam by the Food

Corporation of India, as a result of which bad quality of Atta and Maida, produced by the Flour Mills, are sold in the market ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Edible Oil Due to Increase in Price of Rape Seeds

6264. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Rape seeds has been increased recently by Rs. 30/- per quintal by Government;

(b) whether due to this increase, the price of edible oil has risen abnormally high in eastern States of the country; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No Sir. There is no price control in respect of rapeseed produced in the country. The Government have, however, imported about 75,000 tonnes of rapeseed from Canada for meeting the requirements of edible oil in the Eastern Region. The imported seed is being sold by the State Trading Corporation to the nominees of the concerned State Governments at an approved price, linked to the economic cost of import, for being crushed and marketed to the consumer at an approved retail price. The issue price for imported rapeseed was fixed at Rs. 1500/- per tonne ex-godown Calcutta in January, 1971, on the basis of the import cost of the first two consignments. The issue price has remained unchanged—except for marginal adjustments for covering storage costs over the period, the current price being Rs. 1595 per tonne.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Kerala for Dry Farming

6265. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial help given by the Central Government to the State of Kerala for dry farming during the last three years;

(b) the amount allotted during the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan to the State of Kerala; and

(c) the names of areas selected for dry farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Pilot Project under the Dry Farming Scheme has been allotted to Kerala. As such, no Central assistance has been given to the State Government for dry farming.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Cultivation of Sali Paddy in Assam

6267. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought in Assam affected the Abu Paddy crops very badly this year and is also affecting the planting of Sali Paddy in some parts of Assam; and

(b) if so, steps taken to help the cultivators so that they may be able to cultivate Sali Paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the State Government and would be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Failure of F. C. I. Punjab Branch to Supply Rice to Assam

6268. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Branch of the Food Corporation of India failed to supply the quota of Basmati rice allotted to Assam out of its stock; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The allotment of Basmati rice to the Government of Assam was at first made from 1970-71 crop procurement in Haryana. The procurement of Basmati rice in Haryana falling far short of the original expectations of the State Government, the allotment of Assam could not be met from Haryana procurement. There was also delay on the part of the nominees of the Assam Government in making

financial arrangements. Alternative arrangements have been made for supply of the major portion of the allotment to Assam from ready stocks of Basmati rice held in Food Corporation of India depots in Rajasthan.

Damage of Kharif Crop Due to Rains in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi

6269. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the extent of damage caused to the Kharif harvest as a result of heavy rains and floods in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Increase in Price of Fertilizers and Steps to Supply them at Cheap Rates in Punjab

6270. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of fertilizers had been increased a number of times during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for such frequent increase in the prices and its effects on agricultural production; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply cheap fertilizers in Punjab State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The prices of fertilizers were increased twice during the last three years. The reasons for the increase in the prices are as under:—

(i) 1968-69: The prices of imported fertilizers were marginally increased with effect from 1-4-1968 in respect of three fertilizers viz. Amm. Sulphate, Urea and Muriate of Potash to avoid losses to the Central Fertiliser Pool. The percentage increase was—

Amm. Sulphate-2.40, Urea-2.56 and Muriate of Potash-9.00 i.e. Rs. 1/- for Amm. Sulphate, Rs. 2/- for Urea and Rs. 4/- for Muriate of Potash (100 K.G. of fertilisers) which was very nominal.

(ii) 1969-70: In the budget proposals for 1969-70, an excise duty of 10% was levied on fertilisers as a result of which the fertiliser prices were increased with effect from 1-3-69. The increase in prices ranged from 8% to 11% on various fertilisers as compared to the prices prevailing in 1968-69.

On the other hand the prices of fertilisers were reduced marginally in respect of Amm. Sulphate by Rs. 10/- per M.T. w.e.f. 5-8-69, Muriate of Potash by Rs. 10/- per M.T. w.e.f. 1-1-71 and Urea by Rs. 20/- per M.T. w.e.f. 4-3-71. In fact, the price of a particular variety of Amm. Sulphate which is a small farmer's fertiliser was reduced by Rs. 100/- during the year 1969-70.

Some farm management studies have shown that the share of cost of fertilisers in the overall cost of cultivation (cash and kind expenses) ranged from 4.1% to 17.7% which is not high.

As a result of a study made it was found that during the eight years period from 1961-62 to 1968-69, wheat prices rose by 103%, rice prices by 97%, foodgrains prices by 101% and prices of all agricultural commodities including commercial crops by 76%. On the other hand, the price of Ammonium Sulphate rose by 47% and Urea by 29% during the same period.

(c) The prices of fertilisers are generally uniform throughout the country. The question of supply of cheap fertilisers to Punjab State, therefore, does not arise.

Survey for Underground Water Reservoir in Punjab and Expenditure on Construction of such Reservoir

6271. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey has been completed in the State of Punjab for underground water in various parts of the State;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to locate

the water reservoirs in various parts of Punjab; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the construction of such water reservoirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Hydrogeological investigations including hydrogeological mapping, test drilling and hydrogeological studies to locate, test and evaluate groundwater resources are in progress in Punjab by the State as well as the Central agencies.

(c) Groundwater equifers or storages exist as part of subterranean geological formations and do not have to be constructed. As such the question of any expenditure being incurred on them does not arise.

Shortage of Fertiliser in Punjab

6272. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has approached the Central Government to meet the shortage of fertilisers in the State;

(b) the average consumption of fertilizer per acre during 1962, 1967 and 1970-71 in the Punjab State; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of Punjabi farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) During 1970-71 and 1971-72 (first two quarters) the position of requirements, allotments made, despatch instructions given and supplies made to Punjab was as follows:—

Year	Kind of fertilizer	Requirements	Allotments made	Despatch instructions given	Supplies made
1970-71	Urea	12,000	36,130	36,000	34,759
	C.A.N.	40,000	90,000*	90,000	Uotp 31-3-71 92,692**
	D.A.P.	7,000	27,000*	25,000	16,841@
	N.P.K.	—	3,500	3,500	2,968
1971-72 (April- Sept.71)	A/Sulphate	10,000	—	—	@ @ Upto 30-6-71
	Urea	50,000	50,000	50,000	38,349
	C.A.N.	65,000	24,000	9,000	112£
	D.A.P.	15,000	12,000	—	££

* Additional allotment made due to surplus availability of stocks.

** Excess supplies are against previous year's allotment.

@ Supplies affected as Andhara Pradesh & Tamil Nadu did not release the stock as promised.

@@ Vessels expected in September, 1971.

£ Supplies affected by shortage of Railway Wagons at Kandla; position is expected to improve shortly.

££ Supplies expected in August-September '71.

It will be seen from the above figures that in 1970-71 fairly massive supplies were made to the Punjab State from the Central Fertiliser Pool, which should be able to provide sufficient buffer stocks for the first few months of 1971-72, upto the 30th June about 38,000 tonnes of urea have already been supplied

and the remaining quantity is being supplied. Supply of other fertilisers like D.A.P., C.A.N. and A/Sulphate is also anticipated in the July-Sept. quarter from vessels which are expected shortly.

(b) The average consumption of fertiliser per acre during 1962-63, 1967-68 and 1970-71

was as follows:

Year	Consumption (in kgs. per acre of total cropped acre.			
	N	P	K	N.P.K.
1962-63	0.75	0.09	Negligible	0.84
1967-68	6.69	2.99	0.94	10.22
1970-71	12.38	2.23	0.51	15.12

(c) As already mentioned against part (a) supplies of urea and calcium ammonium nitrate in 1970-71 were quite substantial. This year also sufficient stock of urea is available and balance requirements of calcium ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate can also be made good by urea which is a better fertiliser.

As far as Di-Ammonium Phosphate is concerned, the supplies were affected as Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Governments were not able to release some of their surplus stock to the Pool which had been agreed to earlier. There were heavy accumulations of Di-ammonium Phosphate particularly in the southern State, the imports of D.A.P. were slowed down. Subsequently, however, the demand for D.A.P. picked up in the south and the concerned State Governments were not able to release any of their stocks of D.A.P. to the Pool. Import of Ammonium Sulphate, di-ammonium Phosphate and C.A.N. on priority basis is being made to meet the requirements of Punjab and other parts of the country.

Agricultural Development of Quillon, Alleppy and Kottayam Districts of Kerala

6273. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes launched by Government for the development of Agriculture in Quillon, Alleppy and Kottayam Districts of Kerala during the last three Five Year Plans;

(b) whether Government have formulated some schemes for the development of the said Districts during the Fourth Five Year Plan and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to formulate some schemes for the development of the said Districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is awaited from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

Central Loan to Kerala for Agricultural Purposes

6274. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans demanded by the Government of Kerala for agricultural purposes during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise;

(b) the amount of loans distributed through the Cooperative Societies during the said period, year-wise; and

(c) the outstanding amounts due to the Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Agricultural Societies in the State of Kerala yet to be realised during the years from 1968-69 to 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Year	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Loans distributed by	
	(Primary Cooperative Societies)	(Cooperative Marketing & Processing Societies)
1968-69	2045	52.42
1969-70	2572	Not available
1970-71	The Cooperative year ended on 30-6-71 and the figures are not yet available.	

(c) Year	Central bank level	Primary Societies level
1968-69	2303	2279
1969-70	2789	2753
1970-71	The Cooperative year ended on 30-6-71 and the figures are not available.	

Inspectorate Offices under Employees Provident Fund in Bihar

6275. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of Inspectorate Offices under the Employees Provident Fund opened in Bihar so far and rents being paid for each of the Offices in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Regional Office, Bihar, is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that two Inspectorate Offices, one at Jamshedpur and the other at Ranchi, have been set up in Bihar, on monthly rents of Rs. 27.75 and Rs. 40/- per month respectively.

Purchase of Jeep by Employees Provident Fund Organisation for Mica Fields in Hazaribagh District (Bihar)

6276. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether a Jeep was purchased by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for mica fields in the Hazaribagh District in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the expenditure since incurred on its purchase and maintenance and the manner in which it is being used?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) and (b). The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that one jeep has been provided to the Regional Office, Bihar, for the efficient

administration of the Act and the Schemes framed thereunder and for the inspection of establishments situated in inaccessible areas including mines. The jeep has been used for office work and till 30-6-71, a sum of about Rs. 1.863/- had been spent on account of the cost of propulsion, etc.

Allegations against Camp Commandant of Mana Group of Camps

6277. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several allegations were made against the Camp Commandant of the Mana Group of Camps;

(b) if so, the nature of those allegations and whether his Ministry has enquired into and properly investigated these complaints; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, certain allegations were made against the Chief Commandant, Mana Group of Transit Centres, Mana, by a former Commandant of the Camp.

(b) and (c). The allegations against the Chief Commandant were enquired into on two occasions by the senior officers of the Department of Rehabilitation and found to be baseless.

Per Capita consumption of Milk in 1951 and 1971

6278. SHRI N. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of milk in 1951 and 1971 in the country (State-wise); and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A statement giving per capita availability of milk in 1951 in different States is laid on the table of the House. The figures for 1971 are not yet available.

(b) Government are aware of the acute

shortage of milk, and are taking steps, in cooperation with the State Governments to improve milk production.

Statement

State	Per capita availability in gms./day
Andhra Pradesh	141
Assam including Nagaland	36
Bihar	118
Gujarat & Maharashtra	104
Himachal Pradesh	101
Jammu & Kashmir	91
Kerala	33
Madhya Pradesh	119
Mysore	92
Orissa	76
Punjab including Haryana and Chandigarh	397
Rajasthan	220
Tamil Nadu	63
Uttar Pradesh	197
West Bengal	74
Delhi	90
Manipur	12
Tripura	56
Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive and Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	43
All India	131

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture.

सहारनपुर जिले (उत्तर-प्रदेश) की मंडियों में कुप्रचार

6279. श्री मुन्शी राज शंखी : क्या कुछ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) 1 जून, 1971 के पश्चात् सहारनपुर जिले की प्रत्येक मंडी में प्रतिदिन किसान गेहूं पहुंच रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सहारनपुर तथा अन्य जिलों की मंडियों में एक किलोग्राम अथवा अधिक प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं काट लिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या किसानों को पक्की रसीदों के अनुसार गेहूं का मूल्य नहीं दिया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) कुछेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं जिनमें गेहूं में विजातीय तत्व होने के कारण एक क्विंटल के पीछे एक किलोग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक गेहूं काटने के आरोप लगाए गए थे।

(ग) किसानों को पक्की में उल्लिखित मूल्य के अनुसार मुग्तान न करने के बारे में मौखिक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने तहसीलदार/नायब तहसीलदार, पुलिस, पुलिस के एक सब-इन्स्पेक्टर, एक विपणन अधिकारी और दो कांस्टेबलों को जिले के प्रत्येक मंडी में नियुक्त किया है। राज्य सरकार ने मुख्य खरीद क्षेत्रों में दो पुलिस अधीक्षकों को उनके सहायक स्टाफ के साथ भी ड्यूटी पर भेजा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य के केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण विभाग के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को भी अण्णाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है। जिलाधीश भी दुराचारियों को हिरासत में लेने के लिए क्षेत्रीय साक्ष निर्यंत्रक के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं। कुछ थोक साबाज व्यापारियों के साइडेंस रह कर बिछ गए हैं और 57 कच्चे आड़तियों और खरीद एजेंटों के विरुद्ध कारण-निर्धारण नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं।

विबरण

(मीटरी टन में)

क्र. संख्या	मंडी का नाम	जून	जुलाई
1.	सहारनपुर	280.00	121.00
2.	रामपुर	115.00	26.00
3.	ननौठा	80.00	22.00
4.	नकूर	70.00	29.00
5.	अम्बेहता	148.00	23.00
6.	गंगोह	293.00	52.00
7.	शेवरिया	136.00	13.00
8.	देवबंद	296.00	32.00
9.	मंगलौर	111.00	32.00
10.	रुड़की	32.00	33.00
11.	ज्वालापुर	22.00	10.00
12.	बहादुराबाद	28.00	19.00
13.	विकासनगर	26.00	9.00
14.	चिलकाना	4.00	—

Slow Progress by Wage Committee for Jute Workers

6280. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Wage Committee set up for the jute workers has not been able to make much progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Committee is reported to have held eighteen meetings and taken unanimous decisions on defreezing dearness allowance. The Committee also considered the question of relief to the badi workers in case of non-employment but could not come to agreed conclusions be-

cause of the divergent view points held by the representatives of the industry and labour. The Committee's report on this issue has been received by the Government of India very recently and is being studied.

Central Assistance to Kerala for Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping

6281. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central assistance in respect of the Centrally-sponsored schemes in regard to pilot project on multiple cropping programme in Kerala has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(b) Sanction has already been accorded to the implementation of the Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping as a Centrally-sponsored scheme in two selected blocks of Kerala namely Ankamali in the Ernakulam district and Nemmara in the Palghat district at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.65 lakhs during the remaining 3 years of the 4th Five-Year Plan (1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74). The scheme provides for (i) supervisory staff at the State-level, project level and block level, (ii) Subject Matter Specialists at the Agricultural College and Research Institute Vellayani, Trivandrum and (iii) cost of demonstrations, adaptive research trials and training and audio-visual aids.

U. N. Assistance for Refugees from Bangla Desh

6282. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance has been received or is likely to be received for the help of the evacuees from Bangla Desh from the U. N. sources;

(b) whether the help so received and the help received from other sources is sufficient to meet the requirements; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) The value of pledged contribution through the UN system, both in cash and kind, is of the order of 100 million dollars.

(b) No, Sir; offers of assistance so far received fall very much short of our requirements.

(c) Our requirements have, already been made known to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations agencies. It is expected that additional assistance will be forthcoming.

Shortfall in Production of Sugar

6283. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the production of sugar this season; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The production of sugar during the current year 1970-71 up to the 15th July, 1971 is 37.28 lakh tonnes as against 41.97 lakh tonnes up to the corresponding date during the previous year.

(b) The current sugar year is almost over. As regards production during 1971-72, the position will be examined as soon as estimates of area under sugarcane and sugarcane production are available.

Decasualisation of General Purchase Mazdoors working at Calcutta Docks

6284. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee had been set up by Government for the decasualisation of the General purchase Mazdoors, working at Calcutta Dock;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether any specific time was prescribed in the terms of reference to submit its report, if so, whether it has been submitted; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the committee were:

(1) To study the details of working and job requirements of the General Purpose Mazdoors and Gearmen of the Port of Calcutta;

(2) To study the practice followed in some of the other major Ports like Bombay, Madras and Cochin in respect of the work done by similar categories of workmen and fix a manning scale for the different jobs required to be performed in Calcutta by these categories;

(3) To recommend subject to the provision of clause 20(2) of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 the criteria which should be adopted in selecting the required number of workers from amongst the General Purpose Workers and Gearmen maintained continuously in the rotational lists of employers including such contractors who had been the sole suppliers of these categories of workers to Shipping Companies/Agents directly since August, 1969.

(c) It was stipulated that the committee would submit its report as early as possible, preferably within six weeks from the date of its appointment i.e. 31-12-70. The committee submitted its report on the 7th May, 1971.

(d) The Committee has recommended that Carpenters (Coopers) should be separated from General Purpose Mazdoors and registered as a separate category, Gearmen as a separate category being abolished. It has recommended the number of General Purpose Mazdoors and Carpenters to be registered and has suggested detailed criteria for selecting this number. The Committee has also recommended manning scales for different categories of work.

Registration of General Purpose Mazdoors of Calcutta Dock

6285. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Purpose Mazdoors of Calcutta Dock are going to be registered under the Calcutta Dock Labour Board with full financial benefits i.e. guaranteed minimum wages; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) and (b). The matter of registration of General Purpose Mazdoors under the Calcutta Dock Labour Board is under examination.

Facilities to Farmers for purchase of Fertilisers

6286. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between availability of credit and demand has been one of the inhibiting factors for the low consumption of fertiliser in the country particularly in the South;

(b) whether the Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation has not proved to be very effective in giving relief to the farmers for purchase of fertilisers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to activate this organisation and also to create adequate facilities so that the farmers are able to buy fertilisers in time against guarantees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Without a detailed study it is not possible to indicate the reasons for the low consumption of fertilisers.

(b) No Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation has been set up. A General Credit Guarantee Corporation has been set up only with effect from 1-4-71. This corporation provides guarantee up to 75% for small loans given by commercial banks. It also covers

small loans for fertiliser consumption as well as for fertiliser trade.

(c) Does not arise.

Findings of Geological Survey in Sidhi District in Madhya Pradesh

6287. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Geological Survey carried out in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) steps Government propose to take in exploiting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India and State Government of Madhya Pradesh, minor occurrences of clay, Felspar & Quartz, beryl, barytes and copper ore and small deposits of iron ore, coal sillimanite and limestone have been recorded in the Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Since the occurrences are not of any economic importance, the Govt. have no scheme to exploit these deposits.

Tamil Nadu Request to Centre to Bear Part of E. S. I. Expenditure of State Industries

6288. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have asked the Centre to bear a part of medical expenses of the workers and their families of State Industries under Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation at its meeting held on the 17th September, 1969, decided that the overall ceiling on the cost of medical benefit should be Rs. 50/- per annum per employee

including the State Government's share and if the actual expenditure exceeds that limit, the excess would be borne exclusively by the State Governments. Some State Governments including Tamil Nadu, pointed out the difficulties faced by them as a result of this decision.

The matter was re-considered by the Corporation at its meeting held in October, 1970, when the final decision was left to the then Union Labour Minister who was also Chairman of the Corporation. The Chairman decided that the ceiling on medical benefit should be revised to Rs. 50/- per employee family unit for "restricted" medical care, Rs. 54/- for "expended" medical care and Rs. 64/- for "full" medical care including hospitalisation.

(b) and (c). The Central Government does not bear any part of the expenditure incurred on the E. S. I. Scheme and therefore, the question of Central Government bearing a part of the medical expenses under this Scheme, does not arise.

Contracts of Small Scale Industries in West Bengal with D. G. S. & D.

6289. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries in West Bengal have been able to fulfil their contracts with D. G. S. & D. during the last three years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any punishment was imposed on them and, if so, the nature of punishment imposed and the amount realised from them?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Except in a few cases where there have been delays or failures in supply, the Small Scale Industries in West Bengal have generally been able to fulfil their contracts with the DGS & D;

(b) Delay and failure in supply against some of the contracts were due to (i) labour unrest; (ii) raw materials not being available in time; (iii) break down of machinery in factories; and (iv) the contract rates becoming uneconomical due to delays, and the suppliers trying to resile from their contractual obligations;

(c) The penalty for failure in supply as provided in the contracts, included forfeiture of security deposit, repurchase of stores at the risk and expense of the firms and recovery of general damages. A sum of about Rs. 15,00,000 is due from the firms on these counts. A sum of about Rs. 80,000 has been realised so far.

मध्य प्रदेश में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना को क्रियान्वित करना तथा सिंचाई उपकरणों की दर

6290. श्री मंगलाचरण बीकल: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उठाऊ सिंचाई को सफल बनाने के लिए चौबीस पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की गई योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन हेतु राज्य सरकार को कोई विशेष सुविधा दी है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के जिन क्षेत्रों में इस योजना को अब तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है उन क्षेत्रों के किसानों द्वारा कितना सिंचाई उपकरण दिया है;

(ग) क्या नहर से दिये जाने वाले पानी पर लगे उपकरण तथा उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई किये जाने वाले पानी पर लगे उपकरण का दरों में कोई अन्तर है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितना और उसका आधार क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Study by Punjab Economics and Statistical Organisation regarding Training of Craftsmen

6292. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been conducted by the Punjab Economics and Statistical Organisation about the craftsmen trained in Industrial Training Institutes; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Licence for setting up of Vanaspati Factory

6293. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government's proposal for issuing a licence in favour of establishing a Vanaspati factory in the State is still under consideration of his Ministry;

(b) whether his Ministry is in favour of such proposal; and

(c) if so, when it will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). No proposal for establishing a vanaspati factory in Orissa has been received from the State Government. However, an application for industrial licence from a private party in Calcutta for setting up a vanaspati factory in Orissa has been recommended by the State Government. In accordance with the procedures applicable, the application will be placed before the Licensing Committee shortly for consideration.

Request for Financial Assistance for opening Sugarcane Factory and Sugar Mill in West Bengal

6294. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the State Government of West Bengal for financial assistance for the opening of the sugarcane factory and sugar mill at Ahmedpur in Birbhum, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to open the sugar mill there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Land Reforms Committee

6295. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Central Land Reforms Committee in the States;

(b) the rights of the Committee; and

(c) the nature of recommendations the Committee can forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The functions of the Central Land Reforms Committee and the recommendations which the Committee will make to the State Governments are as follows:

(i) to maintain continuous study of problems relating to the ownership, management, cultivation and distribution of land; (ii) to assist the States in determining and carrying out programmes of lands reforms; (iii) to evaluate and report from time to time upon the operation, progress and effects of measures of land reform including enforcement of limits on personal cultivation and ownership, reduction of rent, security of tenure, consolidation of holdings and prevention of their fragmentation etc. (iv) to advise on schemes of resettlement on land for the landless agricultural workers, conferment of ownership of homesteads or house sites to the landless agricultural labourers, including members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and other related problems. (v) to recommend such measures and adjustments in land policy as may be necessary with a view to the fulfilment of the Directives of State Policy prescribed in the Constitution and the programme and objectives of the Five-Year Plans.

(vi) to advise and assist the States in formulating proposals, enacting suitable legislation and extending implementation;

(vii) to entrust special problems for study to individual experts and long term problems to Land Reforms Centre which is in the process of being set up.

Population of Lions and Tigers and Steps for their Preservation

6296. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that population of lions and tigers is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is no uniform single law Governing the upkeep and preventing shooting of these rare species;

(c) whether sanctuaries and national parks either under State Government or under Central Government provide natural habitat and prevention from shooting;

(d) if so, the reasons for decline of the population; and

(e) the break-up of their number state-wise, five years back *i.e.* 1965 and today 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Tiger population in the country is declining but not the lion population.

(b) No Sir, wild animals and birds being a State subject under the Constitution.

(c) There are no National Parks or Sanctuaries under the Central Government. Shooting in all National Parks and Sanctuaries under the State Governments is strictly prohibited.

(d) Lions are now confined only to Gir Forests which has been declared as a Sanctuary. They are fully protected. But tigers occur outside the National Parks and Sanctuaries also, where they get killed, by licensed shikaries by poachers or farmers when the tigers kill their cattle. The farmers either use poison (agricultural pesticides—as Folidol) or the crop protection guns. All States have suitable acts to deal with the cases of illicit shooting of tiger within the boundaries of the forests, but no law (except in States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa and Mysore) prevents killings outside the forest areas where tigers to stray out in search of food.

(e) No such figures for tigers are available with this Ministry as no census has been carried out. A census of Gir lions was carried out in 1968 and the figures are:

Lions	Lionesses	Cubs	Total
60	66	51	177

Central Assistance for Implementation of Land Reform in Kerala

6297. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have approached the Centre seeking financial assistance for the implementation of the land reform measures in Kerala;

(b) if so, the assistance asked for; and

(c) how far the land reforms have been implemented in Kerala so far?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala has requested for special financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 105 crores from the Government of India for implementation of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. The break up of the amount is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

(a) Kudikidappu cases (conferment of ownership rights in dwelling hutments)	1.50
(b) Compensation under Section 72	75.00
(c) Annuity (payment for land under Religious & Charitable Institutions)	6.00
(d) Agriculturists' Rehabilitation Fund	2.00
(e) Compensation for surplus lands (on imposition of ceiling)	2.50
(f) Assistance to assignees	10.00
(g) Staff	8.00
TOTAL:	105.00

This is the requirement for the remaining three years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State during which period the recoveries are expected to be of the order of Rs. 30 crores on all accounts. The net financial commitment, therefore, works out roughly to be Rs. 75 crores.

(c) The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 provides for conferment of ownership rights in hutments of Kudikidappukars, the State acquisition of the rights of landowners on tenanted lands, conferring ownership on the cultivating tenants and enforcement of

ceiling on land holdings for distribution to the landless. All the Sections of the Act have been brought into force with effect from 1-1-1970. The Rules immediately required for the implementation of the Act were issued on 1-1-1970. The Land Board Appellate Authorities and Land Tribunals contemplated in the Act have been set up. Out of a total receipt of 2,28,033 applications for purchase of kudikidappu rights 79,902 applications have been allowed and 29,269 have been rejected till 1-6-1971. In regard to 15,7936 applications for transfer of right of landowners and intermediaries, 13,756 applications have been allowed. 26,865 applications have been rejected. 3,346 numbers of ceiling returns have been received by Land Board as on 1-6-1971 and these are in various stages of investigation.

Proposal for Malpe Fishing Harbour, Mysore

6298. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to put up a fisheries harbour at Malpe in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementing the proposal so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The U. N. D. P. assisted Project for Pre-investment Survey of fishing harbours undertook in 1969 comprehensive surveys and investigations of sites considered potentially suitable for fishing harbours in Mysore. With reference to the Project's report, the Government of Mysore forwarded proposals for a fishing harbour at Malpe in December, 1970. The proposals are being examined in consultation with the project authorities. Observations of the Ministry of Transport on technical aspects of the proposals have been studied by the Survey Project and clarification has been recently furnished. Discussions are being held with the Government of Mysore for finalising the plans and estimates. The question of sanctioning a fishing harbour at Malpe will be considered in consultation with the Ministries of Transport and Finance on receipt of a final report from the Project.

U. S. S. R. Collaboration in Mining and Metallurgy

6299. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have been held with the U. S. S. R. for their collaboration in the fields of mining and metallurgy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the outcome achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Negotiations are being held with M/s. Tsvetmetpromexport of Moscow (USSR) for their collaboration in the detailed engineering of specified technological units of the Korba Aluminium Smelter and Fabrication Plants.

खराब आर० एस०-०९ ट्रेक्टरों का वापिस करना और किसानों को मुआवजे का भुगतान

6300. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह: क्या कृषि मंत्री जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य से आयातित खराब आर० एस०-०९ ट्रेक्टरों के बदले में उपयुक्त ट्रेक्टरों के आयात के बारे में 27 मई, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 478 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कितने ट्रेक्टर वापिस किये गये और खरीदारों को मुआवजे के रूप में प्रति ट्रेक्टर कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया;

(ख) क्या किसानों द्वारा राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से खरीदे गये ट्रेक्टरों पर खर्च की गई समस्त राशि को वापिस कर उन्हें तुरन्त राहत दी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्डे): (क) गुजरात में वापसी के लिए पेश किये गये आर० एस०-०९ ट्रेक्टरों का निरीक्षण पहले ही कर लिया गया है और

राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगम ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि उन्हें पूर्वी जर्मनी के प्राधिकारियों से वापस किये जा रहे 84 संशोधित आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टरों की लागत के सम्बन्ध में 7.50 लाख रुपये पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। राजस्थान राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगम ने भी यह सूचित किया है कि 21 फरवरी, 1971 तक 52 आर०एस०-09 ट्रैक्टर संशोधित किये गये थे। फिर भी, केवल 24 कृषकों ने अपने ट्रैक्टर वापस करने की आफर की है। इन ट्रैक्टरों का निरीक्षण किया जा चुका है और उन्हें पूर्वी जर्मनी के सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि को लौटाया जा रहा है। पूर्वी जर्मनी के सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि ने निगम को ट्रैक्टरों की वापसी की अग्रिम राशि के रूप में 84,401.78 रुपये का एक चेक भेजा है और यह आश्वासन भी दिया है कि वे निगम से औपचारिक बिल प्राप्त होने पर तुरन्त ही बकाया राशि भी भेज देंगे। पंजाब में पूर्वी जर्मनी के प्रतिनिधियों ने अब तक 75 आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टरों का निरीक्षण किया है। इनमें से 24 जुलाई, 1971 तक 40 ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्यांकन के बारे में करार किया जा चुका है। आगे निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है। अन्य राज्यों में ट्रैक्टरों की वापसी के बारे में प्रगति का वहां ट्रैक्टरों का निरीक्षण होते ही, पता चलेगा।

(ख) और (ग). सम्बन्धित राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगमों को यथासम्भव संख्या में आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टरों को जेटर तथा यूजंज ट्रैक्टरों जैसे अन्य मेक के ट्रैक्टरों में बदलने की सलाह दी गई थी। इसके लिए अतिरिक्त नियतन भी किया गया है। अब तक आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टर के खरीदारों को 341 लोकप्रिय मेक के ट्रैक्टर दिए गए हैं। कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के पास अब ऐसे कृषकों को सिंचाई करने के लिए लगभग 575 ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध हैं। इस प्रकार बेचे गये कुल 1299 आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टरों में से 916 ट्रैक्टरों को बदला जा रहा है। यदि कृषक अन्य ट्रैक्टर न लेना चाहे तो इस मामले में निगमों से नकद राशि अदा करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। सम्बन्धित कृषि-उद्योग निगमों ने पारस्परिक

सहमति से कृषकों को आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टर वापस करने में हुई हानि में हिस्सा बटाने की आफर की है।

Overhauling of Set-up of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

6301. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to overhaul the set-up of Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम में पाली और उदयपुर जिलों / क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यों को शामिल करना

6302. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पाली और राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिलों में शुरू किए गए विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या पाली जिले में अनेक सिंचाई कार्य अपूर्ण पड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन कार्यों को उक्त कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम को लोक-सभा के स्थानीय संसद् सदस्य के परामर्श से नहीं बनाया जाता ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर-सिंह) : (क) पाली तथा उदयपुर जिलों से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों में लघु सिंचाई, भूमि-संरक्षण, बनरोपण तथा सड़कों से सम्बन्धित निर्माण परि-

योजनाएं शामिल हैं। इन जिलों के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है। [प्रश्नसंख्या में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-762/71]

(ख) इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि पाली जिले में कितने सिंचाई कार्य अपूर्ण पड़े हुए हैं। तथापि, ऐसे कई कार्यों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए त्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार ने बताया है कि चालू वर्ष के लिए कार्यक्रम जिला परिषदों के प्रमुखों तथा पंचायत समितियों के प्रधानों के परामर्श से तैयार किया गया है। केन्द्र ने हाल ही में राज्यों को सलाह दी है कि वे त्वरित योजना के सम्बन्ध में गठित की जाने वाली समन्वय समितियों में संसद सदस्यों को शामिल करें।

Construction of Ships and Grain Godowns in Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh)

6303. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has finalised a plan to build silos and grain godowns at Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, what amount of money is being earmarked for that project; and

(c) whether land has been acquired for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Conventional godowns with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes are proposed to be constructed at Bulandshahr and there is no proposal to construct any silo there.

(b) The cost of construction, excluding the cost of land and other services, is estimated to be Rs. 14,35,400. The total outlay, is, however, estimated to be about Rs. 20 lakhs.

(c) Land is being acquired.

Study of Conditions of Farmers by Indian Council of Agricultural Research

6304. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is carrying out any studies regarding the overall economic conditions of the farmers as the producing units in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have come to any conclusions; and

(c) the details thereof and the regions where such studies have been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Some studies have been undertaken by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the recent years to assess the effect of improved agricultural technology on economic conditions of the farmers. These studies have indicated that by the adoption of modern technology, which includes use of high-yielding, shortduration varieties of crop plants, fertilisers, improved agricultural practices based on agro-climatic conditions, better water management and irrigation, adequate plant protection measures and adoption of the system of multiple and relay cropping, the income of the farmer can be increased from Rs. 1000-1500 to Rs. 10,000 per hectare per annum.

No specific study has, however, been conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding the overall economic conditions of the farmers as the producing units in particular regions or in the entire country.

Criteria of Appointment of Farmers on All India Consultative and Advisory Bodies

6305. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines followed by Government while appointing farmers on All-India basis on the Consultative and Advisory Bodies;

(b) whether many of these appointments

have been made of people for whom agriculture is one of the means of livelihood; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund with Employers

6306. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) whether the Provident Fund arrears due from the Employers throughout the country have mounted to Rs. 15 crores;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the same; and

(c) the number of employers who have been prosecuted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) and (b). At the end of December, 1970, a sum of about Rs. 15.76 crores of provident fund contributions was in default in respect of un-exempted establishments. Legal action by way of prosecution and recovery proceedings under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, is taken against defaulting unexempted establishments. In suitable cases, complaints are filed under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code. Penal damages are also levied under section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. In the case of establishments under the Authorised Controllers, the question of speedy settlement of arrears is taken up with the State and Central Governments.

(c) Up to 31-12-1970 the number of prosecutions launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act 1952 stood at 40,641.

Recovery of Arrears on Account of Sugarcane Price from Sugar Mills in U. P., Bihar and Tamil Nadu

6307. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made to recover the sugarcane price arrears from the sugar mills in U. P., Bihar and Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether a definite date has been given to them for the clearance of these dues; and

(c) if not, what other alternative action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The latest position of cane price due, price paid and balance due for the cane purchased during 1970-71 season as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous seasons in respect of sugar factories in Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh is given below:—

	Bihar	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh
	as on	as on	as on
	7-7-71	30-6-71	30-6-71
	(Figures in lakh rupees)		
Total price due for cane purchased during 1970-71.	2415.29	2182.13	10019.71
Cane price paid.	2164.35	1670.00	8655.75
Balance cane price due.	250.94	512.13	1364.01
Arrears of cane price for previous seasons	36.96	2.85	262.38

(b) and (c). The Government of Bihar have issued recovery certificates under the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1914 against 17 defaulting factories and have launched prosecutions against six of them under the Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Ordinance 1971. They are also issuing strict instructions to the default-

ing sugar factories in the State for clearance of the cane price arrears. In Tamil Nadu a meeting was convened by the Minister for Agriculture where the question of payment of arrears was discussed with representatives of the sugar factories and of the cane growers. The factories promised to clear the arrears by the end of August 1971. The State Government are keeping a close watch in the matter.

The Government of U.P. have taken the following measures:—

- (a) Issued Certificates in respect of 47 factories for recovery of arrears of cane price as arrears of land revenue, but 13 mills filed writ petitions in the High Court and obtained stay orders;
- (2) appointed receivers for 8 sugar mills;
- (3) entered into agreements with two sugar mills for payment of arrears in instalments;
- (4) got proprietor of one mill arrested
- (5) the Collectors attached balance amounts from the sale proceeds of sugar after payment of advances by banks in the case of several sugar mills; and
- (6) issued an Ordinance to acquire 12 sugar mills, which could assist in clearance of arrears also but seven of them obtained stay orders from the High Court.

Project Report on Bypore Fishing Harbour, Kerala

6309. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government had submitted the project Report on Bypore fishing harbour;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Government have given clearance to this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Kerala had forwarded a copy of the project report for the development of Bypore Port in October, 1970.

(b) The harbour is designed to provide facilities for 300 mechanised boats and 80 larger vessels. The landings by these vessels and other engineless boats operating from the harbour are estimated at 1,34,000 tonnes. Harbour construction costs exclusive of ancillary industrial plant, equipment and facilities are estimated at Rs. 418.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The report has been referred to the U. N. D. P. Project for Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours to be taken into consideration in connection with their survey of sites for additional fishing harbours at minor ports in Kerala. The U. N. D. P. Survey Project has drawn up a programme for study of harbour sites on the Kerala coast. Fishing harbours have already been sanctioned at Cochin at an estimated cost of Rs. 272.00 lakhs and at Vizhinjam, Ponnani, Baliapatnam and other ports at an estimated cost of Rs. 220.00 lakhs. Priorities for additional fishing harbour facilities will be determined by the Project in consultation with the Government of Kerala. The Project will thereafter conduct detailed studies and furnish reports on selected harbours. The question of sanctioning a fishing harbour at Bypore will be considered with reference to the assessment made by the Survey Project.

Black Marketing in Rations for Bangla Desh Refugees

6310. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in 'Mushidabad Samachar' dated June 26, 1971 to the effect that a businessman who was interested to supply ration to the refugees did black marketing; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the said businessman?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बारानी कृषि योजना का उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

6311. श्री विभूति निषः क्या कृषि मन्त्री 27 मई, 1971 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 117 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बारानी कृषि योजना लागू करने से उत्पादन कितना बढ़ सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना का अब तक कहीं पर प्रयोग किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) बारानी कृषि सम्बन्धी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, विभिन्न केन्द्रों से बारानी कृषि टेक्नोलॉजी को अपनाने के फलस्वरूप प्रति हेक्टर फसल उत्पादन में होने वाली वृद्धि के पक्के परिणाम अभी प्राप्त होने हैं। फिर भी, बारानी कृषि टेक्नोलॉजी अपनाने के फलस्वरूप इन वर्षों में फसलों के प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन में 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि होने की आशा है। वर्षा तथा अन्य मौसमी परिस्थितियों के आधार पर कुछ मामलों में यह उपज दुगुनी की जा सकती है।

(ख) जी हां। उपरोक्त अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में किये जाने वाले बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान के परिणामों की, बहुवर्ष योजना की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ की जाने वाली "समेकित बारानी भूमि कृषि विकास योजना" के अधीन 24 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं में परीक्षा की जायेगी। वर्ष 1970-71 की अवधि में 9 ऐसी मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएँ अर्घाक्ष, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एक परियोजना प्रारम्भ की गई थी। बालू विस्तीय वर्ष से क्षेत्र 15 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएँ भी प्रारम्भ की जा रही हैं।

(ग) इतनी जल्दी परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है।

Estimate of Damage of Crop due to Rains in June and July 1971 and Central Assistance therefor

6312. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exhaustive damage has been caused to standing crops in several States due to the recent heavy rains during the month of June and July, 1971;

(b) if so, the estimate of damage caused, State-wise;

(c) whether the Centre would extend financial assistance to the farmers to compensate their loss; and

(d) if not, any other assistance Government propose to provide in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The Central Government does not extend financial assistance directly to the farmers to compensate their loss in such cases. According to the policy of Central assistance towards expenditure on relief measures undertaken on account of natural calamities like floods, droughts, etc. no Central financial assistance is generally provided to the States to compensate them for losses as such. Assistance for other relief measures is provided on receipt of requests from State Governments for assistance, and consequent assessment of the situation by a Central Team, etc., The Govt. of Kerala has made a request for assistance, and a Central Team will be visiting the State shortly to assess the situation. A request for Central assistance has also just come in from the Govt. of Bihar and it has been decided to send a Central Team to that State also.

Discovery of deposits of Iron Ore for use in Production of Hydrogen in Kutch Areas of Gujarat

6313. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of rare kind of Iron ore which can be used in the production of hydrogen on an industrial scale for chemical and vanaspati industries has been discovered in the Kutch areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether this type of ore was imported earlier for the production of hydrogen; and

(d) if so, how much foreign exchange Government expect to save which otherwise was being spent for the import of this kind of ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The mineral referred to in the question is known as Siderite or Spathic Iron-ore. It has been reported to occur in the Panandhro Lignite Field of Kutch district. The deposit spreads over an area of 8 sq. kms. of Panandhro Lignite Field and the estimated reserves are of the order of 0.46 crore tonnes.

(c) During 1969 and 1970 the import of this variety of iron ore was of the order of 169 and 153 tonnes respectively which was largely used by Hindustan Levers Ltd. for release of hydrogen.

(d) The utilisation of ore found in the deposit referred to above will result in a saving of approximately Rs. one lakh annually.

Establishment of a Research Project for Dryland Agriculture in Punjab

6314. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the research projects for dryland agriculture will be established in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the Research Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Under the All-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture of I. C. A. R., started during the Fourth Five Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 147.50 lakhs, one sub-centre has been located at the Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.

Multi-disciplined research is envisaged to develop new technology and to improve production under dryland conditions. The programme includes investigations on deep tillage, water harvesting and supplementary irrigation with sprinklers, drip irrigation, mulching and moisture conservation, breeding drought resistant and escaping varieties, fitting cropping patterns to prevailing climatic and soil conditions.

Fixation of Sugarcane Price

6315. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugarcane Growers Association of Andhra Pradesh has urged the Central Government to fix sugarcane price at Rs. 100/- per tonne for the year 1971-1972; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a): No proposal has been received from the Sugarcane Growers Association of Andhra Pradesh for fixation of sugarcane price at Rs. 100/- per tonne for the year 1971-72. However, Cane Growers Association of a factory in Andhra Pradesh have made such a request.

(b) The minimum price of sugarcane for the season 1971-1972 will be fixed after taking into account all aspects including the position consequent on decontrol of sugar and having regard to the recommendations of the State Governments, other authorities and Associations of the interests concerned.

Development of forest in Forest Rich States

6316. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest development is very remote in certain rich forest States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No Sir. During the successive Five Year/Annual Forestry Development Plans, a number of useful and productive schemes have been implemented in all the States and Union Territories including the rich Forest States like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam,

Kerala, Orissa, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh having comparatively larger forest areas. The important schemes under implementation are:

- (1) Plantation of Quick Growing Species.
- (2) Economic Plantations for Industrial and Commercial Uses.
- (3) Farm Forestry-cum-Fuelwood Plantations.
- (4) Development of Communications.

A statement showing expenditure incurred by these States for the implementation of various Forestry Developmental Schemes during 1951-69 and the outlay for the Fourth Plan (1969-74) is attached.

(b) Question does not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Forest rich States	First Plan (1951-56)	Second Plan (1956-61)	Third Plan (1961-66)	Post third Plan (1966-69)	Total (1951-69)	Fourth Plan Allocation (1969-70)*
1. Andhra Pradesh	26.46	97.13	149.69	176.50	449.78	225.00
2. Assam	47.40	110.00	112.39	91.37	361.16	337.00
3. Kerala	—	51.35	216.22	146.01	413.58	440.00
4. Madhya Pradesh	122.61	196.00	472.55	347.73	1138.89	950.00
5. Maharashtra	22.91	124.00	452.77	459.67	1059.35	750.00
6. Mysore	8.52	106.00	324.65	356.26	795.43	400.00
7. Orissa	13.29	49.38	252.91	202.67	518.25	325.00
8. Uttar Pradesh	138.82	246.00	675.20	438.18	1498.20	1500.00
ALL INDIA	749.78	2022.76	4530.30	3896.94	11199.78	9000.00

*Does not include allocations of Forest Resources Survey.

Crisis of Coal at Industrial Centres

6317. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock position of coal at important industrial centres has reached a critical stage;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove the shortage and provide adequate supplies of coal at the industrial centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Government have received reports that at certain industrial centres in northern India, the coal stock position is difficult.

(b) and (c). This is mainly due to the non-availability of adequate number of wagons for the movement of coal, which in turn is due to the large-scale thefts of wagon parts, over-head wire signalling and other railway equipment and assaults on railway staff in the Bengal-Bihar area as a result of the deteriorating law and order situation

there. The Government of India is fully aware of the position and is taking steps in consultation with the State Government to improve the law and order situation and restore normalcy in the railway operations.

A special drive has been instituted by the Ministry of Railways from 16-7-71 to step up coal loading by regulating the loading of foodgrains from the North, now that the bulk of the procured Rabi Crop have been cleared and as a result loading of coal from the Bengal and Bihar fields has increased to 5700 wagons per day.

Political Party responsible for Strike in Bhilai Steel Plant during 1969-70

6318. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any political party had a hand in instigating the employees for resorting to strike during 1969-70 in the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the name of that political party; and

(c) the action taken or being taken by Government against that party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, not to Government's knowledge.

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

Prevention of Accidents in Mica Mines, Hazaribagh

6319. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the measures adopted to prevent recurrence of accidents in Mica Mines in the District of Hazaribagh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): The safety measures to be adopted for averting accidents are detailed in the Regulations framed under the Mines Act, 1952. Regular inspections are carried out to enforce these safety provisions. Efforts are also being continuously made to promote safety consciousness amongst the workers through the media of films and

other audio-visual methods, etc. and by holding special safety weeks. Further, workers are given training in safety practices under the vocational training programme. Four training centres have already started functioning in the Hazaribagh district.

Commissioning of E.S.I. Hospital for Budge Budge Area—West Bengal

6320. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any likelihood of the Employees State insurance Hospital for Budge Budge area, West Bengal being commissioned in the foreseeable future, if so, when;

(b) whether the buildings were constructed more than three years ago; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in equipping and completing the Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): The Employees State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) Yes. The hospital will be commissioned after the construction work and other necessary preliminaries are completed.

(b) The buildings are still under construction.

(c) The construction of the project is being done by the State PWD. The State Government have already been requested to intimate the reasons for not completing the project earlier. The question of equipping does not arise at this stage.

Trained Unemployed Persons

6321. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by the Director of Apprenticeship, Government of India at Jamshedpur on the 24th June, 1971 to the effect that 75,000 trained persons are still unemployed;

(b) if so, whether the programme of apprenticeship training for different trades has failed to serve its intended purpose, and needs to be reviewed; and

(c) Government's plans, if any, in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) The statement related to trained craftsmen who had passed out of Industrial Training Institutes and had registered at the Employment Exchanges in the country and not to those who had undergone apprenticeship training.

(b) and (c). Judging from the numbers of apprentices on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, the apprenticeship programme has improved the skills and employment prospects of trained craftsmen and has thus largely fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. However, the programme is reviewed on a continuous basis in consultation with industry with a view to making the desired changes in such matters as the apprenticeable trades and syllabi.

Savings on account of stoppage of import of Foodgrains

6322. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the approximate amount of money that will be saved as a result of stoppage of imports of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): The average per tonne C & F cost of imported foodgrains in 1970 was of the order of Rs. 572 which can be taken as an indication of the amount saved per tonne if we stop import of foodgrains. However, the saving is reduced to the extent such imports would have come as "gifts" or would have been against "aid" arrangements in respect of which there is no foreign exchange expenditure except on shipping. Further, in respect of foodgrain imports under the U. S. P. L. 480, even assuming full payment in convertible currency, there is no immediate foreign exchange expenditure except on freight as such imports are financed by loans from the U. S. Government repayable over a

40-year period. In the year 1970, the total of all foodgrain imports into India was about 3.6 million tonnes whose estimated C & F value was of the order of Rs. 208 crores.

Conversion of Forest Area for Jhooming Cultivation in Manipur

6323. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the forest areas converted into jhooming cultivation in the hill districts of Manipur during the period covered by the 2nd and 3rd Plans;

(b) whether such conversions were done with the knowledge of Government;

(c) whether Government has a clear cut policy in this behalf;

(d) if so, when such a policy was framed and what are the main features of the same; and

(e) whether Government is aware that indiscriminate destruction of forests is going on in the hill areas for jhooming cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No Government forest land have been converted into Jhooming cultivation.

(b) to (e). The National Forest Policy of India 1952 has enunciated that "the damage caused to forests by shifting cultivation to certain areas must be guarded against. To ween the aborigines, who eke out a precarious living from axe-cultivation moving from area to area, away from their age-old and wasteful practices, requires persuasion, not coercion; a missionary, not an authoritarian approach. Possibilities of regulating shifting cultivation by combining it with forest regeneration (Taungya) to the benefit of both should be fully explored. Success in this direction largely depends on enlisting the co-operation of the cultivators and gaining their confidence and in showing consideration to their needs and wishes".

All lands in the Hill Districts are administered by the Tribal people. The land revenue laws do not extend to the Hill areas where

'Jhooming' prevails according to their tribal customs. However, terracing is encouraged in order that the tribal population may give up unscientific method of Jhooming.

Labour Welfare in Manipur

6324. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by the Manipur Government to establish an effective Labour Welfare Department in view of the increasing labour problems in Manipur;

(b) the Departments in which full-time Labour Officers have been or are being appointed; and

(c) if the Government have not taken any action so far the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) As a first step one Labour Officer is going to be appointed in the Office of the Labour Commissioner. Action is also being taken to create a post of Labour Inspector.

(b) One Labour Officer has already been appointed in the Manipur State Transport Department.

(c) Does not arise.

Cooperative Training Programme in Manipur

6325. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Cooperative Training Programme conducted by the Government of Manipur at various levels and the visible benefit of such programme;

(b) the amount spent for the training programme during the period covered by the first three Plans, Planwise;

(c) whether Government are considering further expansion of the training programme; and

(d) if so, details thereof and, if not, the justification of maintaining status quo?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The Co-operative Training Institute, Imphal, run by the Government of Manipur, conducts training courses for junior cooperative personnel of the Government and cooperative institutions. These courses are job-oriented with emphasis on cooperative management and practice. Till the end of the Third Five Year Plan, 423 persons have been trained there.

(b) For the first time, financial provision for training programme was made in the Second Plan of Manipur. Of the total amount of Rs. 1.33 lakhs spent on the training programme during the Second and Third Plans, Rs. 63,463 was spent during the Second Plan, and Rs. 69,620 during the Third Plan.

(c) and (d). During the Fourth Plan period, greater emphasis will be laid on the qualitative expansion of Cooperative Training Programmes of the Institute. New activities will also be organised to meet the training needs of the Administration. For expansion of the activities of the Institute, a Plan provision of Rs. 0.7 lakhs has been made. The Co-operative Training Institute has since been re-organised into the Manipur Panchayati Raj and Cooperative Training Institute and it imparts training to the functionaries of cooperatives as well as Gram Sabhas.

Experiments in Cultivation of Spices in Manipur

6326. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are experimenting cultivation of various items of spices in Manipur;

(b) if so, the items and with what benefit and effect;

(c) if so, whether Government do so, with a view to utilise the fertile areas of Manipur for such production;

(d) whether any step has been taken by Government to ensure recurring production of Dal-chini in Manipur; and

(e) if so, the main features of such a step?

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

The Manipur administration has been requested to furnish the required information which will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

आगामी रबी फसल के लिये बिहार के किसानों को चने के बीजों की सप्लाई

8327. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद झा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी रबी की फसल के लिए बिहार के किसानों को चने के बीज सप्लाई करने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके ये बीज कब सप्लाई किये जायेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). बीज सम्मरण की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। कमी की अवस्था में भारत सरकार सम्मरण की व्यवस्था करती है, परन्तु बिहार राज्य सरकार ने रबी 1971-72 के लिए चने के बीजों के सम्मरण के लिए अभी तक कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है।

हरियाणा और राजस्थान में ढोरों की नस्ल सुधारना तथा दूध और घी की सप्लाई पर इसका प्रभाव

6328. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान में ढोरों की नस्ल सुधारने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या एक वैज्ञानिक की यह रिपोर्ट सही है कि यदि हरियाणा और राजस्थान में ढोरों की नस्ल को सुधारा जाये तो ये राज्य सम्पूर्ण देश को दूध और घी की सप्लाई कर सकते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सरकार, बारम्बार गाय के सुधार तथा संतति परीक्षित सांड़ों से वितरण के लिये 89.87 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से राजस्थान के सूरतगढ़ नामक स्थान में एक केन्द्रीय पशु-प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना कर रही है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हरियाणा गाय के सुधार के लिये 138 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर राजकीय पशुधन फार्म, हिसार के पुनर्गठन की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना शुरू की गई थी। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से यह परियोजना राज्य सरकार को हस्तान्तरित की गई है।

(ख) सरकार ने कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

किसानों को उन्नत किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई

6329. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को किष्टों के आधार पर उन्नत किस्म के बीज सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना राज्यों को भेजी गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को ये किस दर पर दिये जायेंगे।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्धे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

आयातित भेड़ें तथा उनकी उपयोगिता

6330. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने दो वर्ष पूर्व इजरायल अथवा अन्य देशों से भेड़ें खरीदी थीं और क्या वे उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान को कितनी भेड़ें दी गयीं तथा उनका मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी अमी जीवित हैं ?

नहीं मिल पाते हैं; और

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इजराइल या किसी अन्य देश से दो वर्ष पूर्व कोई भेड़ नहीं खरीदी गई।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर यूरिया तथा डि-अमोनियम पोटाश की उपलब्धि

6331. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों को यूरिया तथा डि-अमोनियम पोटाश जैसे उर्वरक उपयुक्त समय में

(ख) सरकार किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर और ठीक समय पर ये उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाणा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 की अवधि में राज्य सरकारों की यूरिया तथा डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट (संसद प्रश्न में संभवतः डाई-एमोनियम पोटाश से तात्पर्य वास्तव में डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट से है), की आवश्यकतायें भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए नियतन, राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रेषण-अनुदेश तथा की गई आपूर्तियाँ निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

(आंकड़े मीटरी टनों में)

वर्ष	उर्वरक की किस्म	कुल आवश्यकता	कुल नियतन	दिये गये कुल प्रेषण अनुदेश	कुल आपूर्तियाँ
31-3-71 तक					
1970-71	यूरिया	7,47,816	13,21,681	3,52,170	6,13,351*
	डाई-एमोनियम फास्फेट	1,27,810	1,80,033	1,43,400	1,10,055
30-6-71 तक					
1971-72	यूरिया	6,04,650	7,05,530	1,71,945	1,47,384
(अप्रैल-सितम्बर 71)	डाई-एमोनियम फास्फेट	1,36,800	1,07,776	18,275	5,812

* पिछले वर्ष के नियतनों के एवज में अधिक आपूर्तियाँ।

उपरोक्त से स्पष्ट है कि यूरिया की आपूर्ति की स्थिति पूर्णतः संतोषजनक रही है और सभी अवधियों में पर्याप्त मण्डार उपलब्ध रहा है।

जहाँ तक डाई-अमोनियम फोस्फेट का सम्बन्ध है, चालू वर्ष में डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट की आपूर्ति पर काफी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है, क्योंकि आंध्र प्रदेश तथा तमिलनाडु सरकारें पूल को अपना अधिशेष डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट

निर्मुक्त नहीं कर सकीं, जिसकी कि वे पहले ही स्वीकृति दे चुकी थीं। इन राज्यों के पास क्योंकि डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट की काफी मात्रा एकत्र हो गई थी और उन्हें अपने कृषकों द्वारा डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट का उपयोग विस्तृत रूप से किये जाने की आशा नहीं थी, अतः उन्होंने भारत सरकार से अधिशेष डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट को पूल द्वारा ले लिये जाने का अनुरोध किया था। उपरोक्त आधार पर डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट का आयात कम कर दिया गया था।

किन्तु फिर भी, बाद में दक्षिण में कुछकों द्वारा उर्वरक का प्रयोग आधा से अधिक बढ़ गया और राज्य सरकारें डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट का अपना जरा-सा भी भण्डार पूल को बाँचक नहीं कर सकीं। फिर भी, देश में, सुपर फोस्फेट का काफी भण्डार उपलब्ध है और इसे डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट के स्थान पर प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है।

(ख) यूरिया की आपूर्ति में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं है और हाल ही में यूरिया का मूल्य 20 प्रति मीटरी टन कम कर दिया गया है। जहाँ तक डाई-एमोनियम फोस्फेट का सम्बन्ध है उसकी आपूर्ति अगस्त तथा सितम्बर 1971 में या उसके बाद में प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है। सामान्य रूप में पूल उर्वरकों के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि पूल में उर्वरकों का मूल्य यथासम्भव रूप से कम से कम नियत किया जाये और इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल न हानि न लाभ के आधार पर कार्य कर रहा है। वर्ष 1969-70 की अवधि में रंगीत एमोनियम सल्फेट के मूल्य में 100 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन तथा 1970-71 की अवधि में यूरिया के मूल्य में 20 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन की कमी कर दी गई। विशाल उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना तथा वर्तमान एककों के विस्तार से, देशीय उत्पादन की लागत तथा उसके साथ-साथ उर्वरकों के मूल्य में भी कमी आने की सम्भावना है।

Consumption of Fertiliser and Plant Pesticides in Andhra Pradesh and its Effect on Production of Food

6332. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of fertilisers and plant pesticides in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the estimated additional production of foodgrains and other crops as a direct result of the use of the fertilisers and pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The total consumption of fertilisers and pesticides in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years was as follows:

Year	Consumption (in M. T.)			
	Nitro- gen (N)	Phos- phates (P ₂ O ₅)	Potash (K ₂ O)	Pesti- cides*
1968-69	180,000	38,000	4,800	1,316
1969-70	280,000	92,700	6,300	869
1970-71(E)	200,000	70,000	15,900	3,554

(E): Estimated.

*In various formulations comprising of about 29 different items of pesticidal chemicals.

(b) It is not possible to make precise calculations of additional production of foodgrains and other crops as a direct result of the use of the fertilisers and pesticides. The increased output comes out of a package of improved practices and inputs and the productivity of any of them may be heightened by the presence of complementary inputs and may be recued by the lack of them.

Burma Repatriates settled in Andhra Pradesh

6333. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1461 on the 19th November, 1970 and state:

(a) the total number of repatriates from Burma who have come to India so far;

(b) how many of them have been settled down in Andhra Pradesh so far; and

(c) how much of the assistance given to them is met by the State Government and by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) 1,88,436, upto 9-6-1971.

(b) Out of approximately 26,760 repatriates reported to have gone to Andhra Pradesh upto 31-3-1971, about 16,000 persons had received rehabilitation assistance, in various forms.

(c) the entire expenditure on providing assistance is met by the Central Government.

Appointment of Chairman of Sugar Enquiry Commission

6334. SHRI M. M. HASIIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the sudden death of Mr. Justice Sinha, Chairman of the Sugar Enquiry Commission, whether Government propose to appoint another Chairman so that the report of the Commission is submitted by August, 1971;

(b) if so, the name of the new Chairman; and

(c) the extension of time granted to the Commission to present its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Selection of the new Chairman of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission in place of late Mr. Justice Sinha is under consideration. The appointment is like to be made shortly.

(c) Government have extended the time-limit for submission of Report by the Commission upto 29th February, 1972.

Visit of Indian Forest Service Central Committee to Orissa

6335. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Forest Service Central Committee has not visited the State of Orissa since 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the same Committee visited other States in 1970 except Orissa;

(d) whether Government propose to ask the Committee to visit Orissa; and

(e) if so, when it is likely to visit Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No Committee named "Indian Forest Service Committee" has been constituted by the Government of India for visiting the States.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठन को मान्यता देना

6336. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) एक केन्द्रीय संगठन को मान्यता देने के लिये क्या आधार अपनाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या किसी केन्द्रीय मजदूर संघ संगठन ने सरकार से मांग की है कि उसे मान्यता दी जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा अनुरोध कब किया गया था और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री धार० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन जैसे त्रिपक्षीय सलाहकार निकायों में प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए केन्द्रीय मजदूर संघ संगठन के रूप में मान्यता के लिए 1959 में हुए भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन के 17वें अधिवेशन द्वारा निर्धारित कसौटियां ये हैं कि:-

(i) संगठनों का अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप होना चाहिए;

(ii) संगठनों की अनेक राज्यों में व्याप्त न्यूनतम सदस्य संख्या एक लाख होनी चाहिए; और

(iii) संगठनों की कम से कम अधिकांश उद्योगों में पर्याप्त सदस्य-संख्या होनी चाहिए ।

(ख) जी हां । अनेक संगठनों ने इस प्रकार की मान्यता के लिए प्रार्थनाएं की हैं ।

(ग) प्रार्थनाएं समय-समय पर की गई हैं । कुछ संगठनों को केन्द्रीय मजदूर संघ संगठनों के रूप में मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर फरवरी, 1966 में हुए स्थायी श्रम समिति के अधिवेशन में विचार किया गया । यह स्वीकार किया गया कि इस सम्बन्ध में यथा पूर्व स्थिति बनाई रखी जानी चाहिए । तथापि, इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने भी कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं ।

मिललाई इस्पात संयंत्र को हुई हानि

6337. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के दौरान मिललाई इस्पात संयंत्र को प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) इस हानि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान मिललाई इस्पात कारखाने को 11.35 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ। 1969-70 के दौरान कारखाने को 3.64 करोड़ रुपए का लाभ हुआ और आशा की जाती है कि 1970-71 में गत वर्ष के लाभ से भी अधिक लाभ होगा।

(ख) 1968-69 में कारखाने को मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित कारणों से हानि हुई:—

(i) श्रमिक अशान्ति तथा बिजली घर में हुई बड़ी दुर्घटना, जिसके कारण उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा; तथा

(ii) पूंजीगत खर्च, कच्चे माल के मूल्यों, भाड़े, सामाजिक ऊपरी खर्च तथा निर्यात-हानियों में वृद्धि।

(ग) कारखाने के कार्यकरण में सुधार करके कारखाने की हानि को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

Scheme for Boosting up of Fisheries

6338. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has approved a scheme for giving a big boost to fisheries in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASABH P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No new scheme for accelerating the pace of development of fisheries has been approved in the recent past. Under the fourth five year plan, in which a provision of Rs. 83 crores has been made for fisheries development, several schemes are being implemented by the Central and State Government. The Central schemes relate to provision of harbours, exploratory surveys of fish resources, support to the indigenous industry for construction of deep sea steel fishing vessels, education, training and research. Fishing harbours of varying sizes for mechanized boats as well as for deep sea fishing vessels are being provided. Seven large fishing harbours capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels have been sanctioned so far at Madras, Tuticorin, Vijnjinhom (Kerala), Cochin, Roychowk (West Bengal), Bombay and Port Blair. Smaller harbours and improvements to landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels in the form of jetties and deepening of channels and basins have been sanctioned at 71 sites. Studies are being conducted by the Visakhapatnam and Pradeep Port Trusts for the purpose of drawing up project reports for deep sea fishing harbours at these ports. A U.N.D.P. assisted project has also conducted surveys in several states and is drawing up project reports including engineering plans for fishing harbours at several additional sites. The requirements of vessels for deep sea fishing are being met by a suitable balancing of imports against indigenous construction. While import of a limited number of vessels by the industry has been permitted, the indigenous ship building industry has been encouraged to develop expertise in construction of deep sea fishing vessels. A scheme of subsidy for indigenously constructed deep sea steel fishing vessels has been introduced. Orders for forty deep sea fishing vessels were placed by the Central and State Governments on indigenous ship building yards in 1968-69. Twenty six of these vessels have since been constructed. Out of the forty vessels, twenty are being added to the fleet of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation which conducts exploratory surveys of fish resources around the coast. Eight new bases for exploratory surveys are being established. A U.N.D.P. Project for survey of pelagic fish resources on the West Coast also came into operation early this year.

Training facilities for operatives of deep sea fishing vessels have been expanded, and research on various aspects of inland and marine fisheries is also being intensified. Under State schemes, the programme of introduction of mechanized boats for costal fishing is being continued. The fourth plans of the States envisage addition of 5500 mechanized boats to the 8000 mechanized boats introduced in previous plan periods. The targetted increase in the annual level of production in the marine sector at the end of the fourth plan is 4.4 lakh tonnes. The value of exports of marine products, which was Rs. 4.62 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 7.06 crores in 1965-66 rose to Rs. 35.07 crores in 1970-71. The target of annual export of marine products at the end of the fourth plan is Rs. 61 crores. In the inland sector, emphasis is being placed on increase of seed production, adoption of improved fish farming techniques and development of reservoirs and brackish water fisheries. The State Governments are implementing several schemes with these objectives in view. The provision in the fourth plan for development of inland fisheries is Rs. 17 crores. The fourth Plan targets include construction of additional nursery area of 900 hectares, introduction of brackish water farming in 6000 hectares and raising of the annual level of production of fish seed by 3000 million spawn and 500 million fry and fingerlings.

Completion of Records of Rights of Land Under New Land Reforms Act of West Bengal

6339. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided finally to complete operations on Record of Rights of land on the line of new Land Reforms Act of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any new survey is required by the Settlement Office and how soon the same will be completed;

(c) the total number of vested lands so far handed over to the Government of West Bengal and the quantity of surplus vested land that may come in the hand of the Government of West Bengal;

(d) the vested lands so far distributed to the landless labourers and peasants; and

(e) the number of landless labourers and peasants in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971 and the rules framed there-under the date for submission of return by raiyats owning land in excess of the ceiling area was fixed as 31st July, 1971 which has been extended now upto 15th October, 1971. Implementation of the new ceiling law will involve large scale correction of record-of-rights under the Land Reforms Act after making such survey as may be necessary to implement the provisions of the Act.

(c) and (d). An area of 8.97 lakh acres has vested in the State as a result of implementation of land reforms, out of which possession has been taken in respect of 6.30 lakh acres of land and 3.5 lakh acres of land have been distributed to landless labourers and peasants in accordance with the priority laid down in the Act.

(e) According to provisional estimates of 1971 Census, 25.75 per cent constitute landless agricultural labourers of the total workers including non-agricultural workers in the State.

Allotment of Plots in E. P. D. P. Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

6340. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots with various sizes still to be allotted in the E. P. D. P. Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi;

(b) the number of eligible applicants awaiting allotment of such plots;

(c) the number of applicants whose cases are still under consideration because of their demand for bigger plots than what have been allotted to them; and

(d) the action taken to settle the claims of applicants at (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The number of vacant plots of various Categories in the East Pakistan

Displaced Persons' Colony at Kalkaji is given below:—

(i) 320 Sq. Yards Category	5
(ii) 233 Sq. Yards Category	79
(iii) 160 Sq. Yards Category	3
(iv) Plots meant for Group Housing	55
TOTAL:	142

Of these, the area equivalent to about 40 plots is under litigation. Besides, 70 plots of 160 Sq. Yards Category are being developed on an area cleared from encroachments.

(b) (i) 320 Sq. Yards Category.....14
Five available plots will be offered to 14 eligible applicants through draw of lots in exchange for 233 Sq. Yards. 233 Sq. Yards Category plots were allotted to all the 14 mentioned above in September, 1969, as 320 Sq. Yards Category plots were not available at that time.

(ii) 233 Sq. Yards Category.....20.
The plots will be allotted by draw of lots to the 20 applicants. Of these, 12 applicants are eligible for 320 Sq. Yards Category plots but have been offered 233 Sq. Yards Category plots as 320 Sq. Yards Category plots are not available.

(iii) 160 Sq. Yards Category24.
Lots will be drawn as soon as sufficient number of plots become available, as a result of surrenders or development.

(c) and (d). A number of applicants have been representing their cases over and over again even though their requests for increasing the size of plots have been considered a number of times and rejected.

Ground Rent Collected from West Pakistan Displaced Persons in Delhi/New Delhi

6341. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground rent @ 3 per cent is being collected annually from the West Pakistan Displaced Persons in Delhi/New Delhi under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 and the Rules framed thereunder since the date of their resettlement in various colonies in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount annually collected, area-wise, during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 from the West Pakistan Displaced Persons and the amount collected from the East Pakistan Displaced Persons during the same period; and

(c) if no ground rent @ 3 per cent has been collected from the West Pakistan Displaced Persons during the period 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Municipal Charges in E. P. D. P. Colony Kalkaji, New Delhi

6342. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is issuing notices to the residents of the E. P. D. P. Colony at Kalkaji for payment of House Tax and water charges at rates much higher than the normal rates;

(b) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is competent to issue such notices to the residents of a colony which has not yet been handed over the them so far by the Department of Rehabilitation and for which no civic amenities are being provided by the Corporation; and

(c) if not, whether the Department of Rehabilitation will issue any directive both to the residents of the Colony and the Corporation clarifying the position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) to (c). The East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony at Kalkaji falls within the area of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the rates and taxes are levied by the Corporation on vacant land and buildings in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957.

कोयला कर्मचारी संघ की सुदामडीह शाखा के मंत्री द्वारा राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के प्रबन्ध निदेशक को ज्ञापन देना

6343. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला कर्मचारी संघ की सुदामडीह शाखा के मंत्री ने पिछली 28 मई को राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के प्रबन्ध निदेशक (प्रशासन) को एक ज्ञापन दिया था;

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

(ग) इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां

(ख) ज्ञापन में अन्तर्विष्ट अभिकथनों के अनुसार सुदामडीह प्रायोजना में कुछ अधिकारियों के कहने पर कुछ असामाजिक तत्व आपत्तिजनक कार्य कर रहे थे तथा जातीयता और प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर अपने स्वार्थ एवं निजी लाभ हेतु कर्मकारों में भेद-भाव उत्पन्न कर रहे थे। ज्ञापन में उद्धृत कुछ अभिकथित घटनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(1) असामाजिक तत्वों ने 26-2-70 को प्रायोजना अधिकारी के साथ वास्तव में लड़ाई शगड़ा किया और कोयला कर्मकार संघ के सदस्यों पर दोषारोपण किया तथा प्रायोजना अधिकारी को यह कहते हुए गुमराह किया कि वह उसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं और उसकी रक्षा हेतु वहां गए थे।

(2) 30-10-70 को सुदामाडीह में प्रायोजना कार्यालय के सम्मुख श्री रामचन्द्र यादव, झाड़वर पर लाठियों व चाकू से प्रहार किया गया जिसके फलस्वरूप उसका हाथ टूट गया। तथापि, कुछ कर्मकारों द्वारा उसकी रक्षा की गई और मामले की पुलिस और प्रबन्धकों को रिपोर्ट की गई।

(3) 6-5-71 को प्रातः छः बजे सुरक्षा अधिकारी और श्रम अधिकारी के अनुरोध पर बिना किसी व्यक्ति को किसी प्रकार की सूचना दिए एक गोशाला तथा गुम्टी को डोजर द्वारा ध्वस्त किया गया और जिन्होंने इस कार्य का विरोध किया उन्हें इस बात की धमकी दी गई कि डोजर को उनके ऊपर चला दिया जाएगा तथा बीस गुन्डों को भी हिंसात्मक कार्रवाई हेतु लाया गया था। पुलिस घटना स्थल पर पहुंची और ऐसे कदम उठाए जिनसे स्थिति गम्भीर रूप धारण न कर सके।

(4) 13-5-71 को श्री अनन्त सेठी ने श्री निजामुद्दीन पर जब कि वह कार्यरत था, पत्थर फेंक कर प्रहार किया जिससे वह घायल हो गया और उसे हस्पताल में दाखिल किया गया। लगभग एक वर्ष पूर्व श्री अनन्त सिंह को प्रबन्धकों द्वारा भर्ती किया गया था और इस घटना को लेकर कर्मकारों में असन्तोष फैला हुआ था।

(5) 30-3-71 और 31-3-71 को सुदामडीह में नौकरी हेतु व्यक्तियों के चयनार्थ साक्षात्कार हुआ था तथा उस सम्बन्ध में भी कई अनियमितताएं हुईं। स्थानीय ग्राम के मुखिया के साथ कपट-सन्धि द्वारा चयित अभ्यर्थियों की सूची पहले ही तैयार कर ली गई थी। चयित अभ्यर्थियों को नियुक्ति-पत्र भेजने में देरी की गई और वास्तव में परिणाम शीघ्र घोषित किए जाने के बजाए चयित अभ्यर्थियों के नाम दो सप्ताह उपरान्त घोषित किए गए।

(6) 22-5-71 को कच्चे घरों के समीप सड़क पर एक मजदूर श्री बालेश्वर बदानी पर चार-पांच व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रहार किया गया जिससे कि कुछ अधिकारियों के कहने पर प्रायोजना-स्थल पर विघ्न पैदा किया जा सके। मामले की सूचना पुलिस को दी गई।

(ग) जांच करने पर स्थानीय प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध इन अभिकथनों को गलत पाया गया।

ईट के भट्टों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर श्रम सम्बन्धी कानून का लागू किया जाना

6344. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) क्या ईट के भट्टों में काम कर रहे लाखों कर्मचारी सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या उन पर कोई श्रम संबंधी कानून लागू नहीं होता है;

(ग) क्या उनके वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में सरकार का विचार कोई कानून बनाने या उन पर वर्तमान कानून लागू करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) 1969 में ईटें और टाइलें बनाने वाले कारखानों में अनुमानित औसत दैनिक नियोजन की अस्थायी संख्या 68,000 थी (भारतीय श्रम आंकड़े, 1971) ।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न केन्द्रीय श्रम विधियां जैसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, मजदूर संघ अधिनियम, 1926, औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश) अधिनियम, 1946, कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948, मजदूरी की अदायगी अधिनियम, 1936 आदि ईट के भट्टों पर लागू होते हैं । ईट के भट्टों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक राज्य-परिधि में आते हैं और केन्द्र की ओर से उनके लिए कोई विशेष कानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । जहां तक मजदूरी का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ राज्य सरकारों अर्थात् विहार, महाराष्ट्र और तमिल नाडू और दिल्ली प्रशासन ने, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 27 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, अधिनियम के उपबन्ध "ईट बनाने वाले कारखानों पर लागू किये हैं तथा ऐसे श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित की है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नन्दिनी पत्थर खदान में खान अधिनियम लागू करना

6345. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नन्दिनी पत्थर खदान की गहराई 20 फुट से अधिक है और इस प्रकार वहां खान अधिनियम लागू किया जा सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अधिनियम वहां कब लागू किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग) इस पत्थर खान के स्थान और स्वामित्व सम्बन्धी व्यौरों की अनुपस्थिति में इसके बारे में जांच करना संभव नहीं है ।

Weighing of Aluminium Received by Hindustan Aluminium Corporation of India

6346. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aluminium received by the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation of India from Amarkantak and Bailadilla is weighed;

(b) if so, where it is weighed; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for not weighing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation are receiving bauxite and not aluminium from their mines in Amarkantak for the production of aluminium metal in their Smelter at Renukoot. The Corporation has reported that bauxite is weighed at their mining sites,

(c) Does not arise.

**Applied Nutrition Programme in C. D. Blocks
in Uttar Pradesh**

6347. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks in Uttar Pradesh, where Applied Nutrition Programme has been applied;

(b) whether in the field of nutrition a new Scheme 'Composite Programme' for women and pre-school children was launched; and

(c) if so, its coverage in the Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) 157 blocks have so far been covered under Applied Nutrition Programme.

(b) and (c). The Scheme of Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children envisages a coverage of 64 blocks during the Fourth Plan period. The implementation of the scheme is, however, under active consideration of the State Government.

Board of Rehabilitation

6348. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the newly constituted Board of Rehabilitation on the Department;

(b) whether it started its grant of special incentives and facilities to private entrepreneurs for employment of migrants and repatriates; and

(c) if so, the result obtained up to this day?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) The Board of Rehabilitation, constituted in 1968, has been advising the Department of Rehabilitation on policies and measures concerning the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon in industry and other non-agricultural programmes and on difficulties encountered by the Central and State Governments in dealing with their problems.

As a result of the recommendations made by the Board, (i) a Repatriates Co-operative

Finance & Development Bank has been set up at Madras as another agency to handle the programme of loans to the repatriates for settlement in trade and industry;

(ii) terms for repayment of loans for housing and for trade and business have been liberalized;

(iii) it has been decided that the Government of India will bear 75% (instead of 50%) of the losses on loans not recovered from the repatriates and that the repayment of the loans by the State Governments would be linked with the recoveries by the State Governments from the repatriates and

(iv) for co-ordinating the rehabilitation activities in the Southern Region, an office of the Central Department of Rehabilitation has been set up in Madras.

(b) and (c). The Board is an advisory body and does not discharge executive functions. The question of its starting the grant of special incentives and facilities to private entrepreneurs for employment of migrants and repatriates does not arise. The Board has made certain recommendations regarding financial and other incentives to be offered to private entrepreneurs for employment of migrants/repatriates the examination of which is not yet over.

**Regularisation of workers working in
Hindustan Steel works Construction Ltd.,
Calcutta**

6349. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the demands of the N.M.R. workers working in Mechanical, Structural, Civil and Construction sections in Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Calcutta for their regularisation;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) This matter is within the purview of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. The Management has already decided to regularise this category of workers to the extent

necessary with due regard to the future workload of the Company.

(b) The details are being worked out by the Company.

(c) The matter is already under discussion with the recognised union, the Bokaro Steel Workers' Union, and in case no agreement is reached, the demand is proposed to be referred to arbitration.

Meeting of Central Trade Union Organisations

6350. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the three Central trade Union Organisations has been called by the Union Labour Minister in July, 1971;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations and subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) The Union Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation has not called any such meeting.

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

Implementation of recommendations of Steel Wage Board in Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta

6351. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Wage Board's recommendations have been implemented in the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited; Calcutta;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Steelworks Construction

Ltd., being a construction unit, the Steel Wage Board Award is not applicable in their case.

(c) Does not arise.

Fixation of Tin Prices by International Tin Council Under Fourth Tin Agreement

6352. SHRI M. M. HASHIM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Tin Council had decided to retain the current tin price according to the Fourth Tin Agreement;

(b) whether the Council also called for the initial compulsory contribution to the buffer stock from the tin producing countries;

(c) the present price range and the compulsory contribution of tin by India to the buffer stock; and

(d) the general reaction of Government to the Fourth Tin Agreement referred to in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The International Tin Council has decided to retain the current price range for the time being.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The present price range is as follows:

	Pound	Metric Tons
Ceiling price		1,650
Upper Sector	1,540—	1,650
Middle Sector	1,460—	1,540
Lower Sector	1,350—	1,460
Floor Price		1,350

As a consumer member of the Tin Council, India is not called upon to make compulsory contribution to the buffer stock.

(d) The Tin Agreement is fundamentally an agreement for the stabilisation of the price of a primary commodity. India has no indigenous production of tin and imports all her requirements. The stabilisation of the price of tin, which is one of the main objectives of the Agreement, is thus in India's interest. This Agreement is the only instrument now available to deal with the international supply position of tin in an organised manner; hence the necessity of conti-

ning the country's membership in the Fourth Agreement, which came into force with effect from the 1st July, 1971.

Production Capacity of Hindustan Zinc Limited

6353. **DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) The annual production capacity of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd.,

(b) whether production therein has increased or decreased during the last two years; and

(c) the total profit earned or loss incurred in the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The annual production capacity of the Hindustan Zinc Limited is indicated below:

Annual production capacity in tonnes

I. Zinc Smelter

Electrolytic Zinc 18,000

By-products

- (i) Cadmium 75
(ii) Sulphuric Acid 29,000*
(iii) Single Superphosphate 76,000

(*Mainly used for the manufacture of Single Superphosphate.)

II. Lead Smelter

Lead 5,400

By-product—Silver (Kgs). 5,046

(b) The production in the Smelters has not reached rated capacities due to short-fall in supply of concentrates, design deficiencies and variation in the metal content of the ore raised. There has, however, been increase in the production of some of the items particularly zinc, superphosphate and silver during 1970-71 over the previous year

as will be seen from the following figures:

Item	1969-70	1970-71 (in tonnes)
Zinc	9,925	10,735
Cadmium	32	23
Single superphosphate	42,650	51,054
Lead	1,892	1,719
Silver (Kgs)	2,137	2,302

(c) During the year 1969-70, the Company incurred a loss of Rs. 135.27 lakhs. The accounts of the company for 1970-71 are under compilation.

खाद्यान्नों की क्षति और उनको वर्षा से बचाने के लिये योजना

6354. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :**
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत अप्रैल, मई और जून में असामयिक वर्षा के कारण प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने मूल्य का खाद्यान्न क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या खलिहानों में खाद्यान्नों को वर्षा से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) खतियों में मंडारित अनाज पर वर्षा का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। "खति" (बान) शब्द का शब्दकोषीय अर्थ अन्न-मंडारण के लिये छतयुक्त भवन से है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Impact of Co-operative Movement in West Bengal

6355. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative movement has become successful in West Bengal;

(b) if so, which type of Societies have proved successful; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to activate the Industrial and Labour Societies and what are the special preferences given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

माना शिविर से शरणाधियों का अन्य स्थानों को भेजा जाना

6356. श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े: क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भविष्य में माना शिविर के शरणाधियों को किन स्थानों को भेजा जायेगा?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री प्रार० के० बाबिलकर): इन शरणाधियों को माना के निकट केन्द्रीय शिविरों में अस्थायी आवास दिया गया है क्योंकि जैसे ही पूर्वी बंगाल में सामान्य स्थितियाँ स्थापित हो जायेंगी वे लोग पूर्वी बंगाल लौट जायेंगे।

Delay in Supply of High-Yielding Bajra Seeds to Delhi

6357. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation have till 6th July, 1971 not supplied Delhi's requirement of high-yielding bajra seeds, while the Corporation has effected their supplies to Haryana and Punjab;

(b) whether the delay in supply or non-supply of the seeds is linked with the com-

plaint lodged by the Delhi Administration last year about the poor quality of bajra seed which were infact not of high yielding variety; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the actual quantity against the requirement of 700 quintals supplied if any, during the intervening period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) The Delhi Administration had a programme of putting 35,000 acres under high yielding bajra in Kharif, 1971, and this programme was revised in April, 1971, and the target was increased to 40,000 acres. The seed requirements at the rate of 1 kg. per acre were 350 to 400 quintals and at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg. per acre was 475 to 608, quintals. 325 quintals of high yielding bajra seeds had been sold in Delhi through the dealers of the National Seeds Corporation or from the counters of the Corporation up to the 6th July, 1971. Since high yielding bajra can be sown up to the 3rd week of July, the rest of the requirements of Delhi Administration were made available on the counters of the Corporation or through its dealers in the second and third week of July. On account of an overall shortage in seed production, the National Seeds Corporation could supply only about 1600 quintals against a demand of 2,200 quintals to Haryana Government and about 600 quintals against a demand of 1,400 quintals to Punjab Government.

(b) No, Sir, Also, it has been explained to the Delhi Administration that the incidence of disease in the bajra crop last year was not due to any defect in the seed supplied by the National Seeds Corporation.

(c) 135 quintals of certified seed, have been sold by the National Seeds Corporation in Delhi since the 6th of July. In addition 200 quintals of "truthfully labelled" Seed with 65% to 75% germination were also sold in Delhi this Season. The National Seeds Corporation still had some more certified seed, but since there was no more demand in Delhi, it was diverted to Haryana.

Damage to Foodgrains in Utter Pradesh Due to Lack of Storage Facilities

6358. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated loss of food-grains in Uttar Pradesh due to untimely rains is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 200 crores;

(b) whether a three-man team of the Planning Commission was sent to make an assessment of the situation and if so, what is their assessment, and

(c) whether most of the damage was due to lack of adequate storage facilities in Uttar Pradesh and, if so, what steps Government propose to take to augment the storage facilities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) This is the estimate made by the State Government.

(b) and (c). A Central Team was sent to the State to make assessment of the situation. The Team has submitted its report on the 26th July, 1971, which is under the consideration of the Government.

सहकारी विकास योजनाओं से छोटे किसानों को मिलने वाला लाभ

6359. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता पाने वाली सहकारी विकास योजनाओं से छोटे किसानों को कितना और कैसा लाभ मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे): (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा जिन कार्यक्रमों के लिये वित्त दिया जाता है, वे अन्य कृषि-सेवाओं के अलावा, कृषि के लिए सहकारी ऋण, कृषि उपज के सहकारी विधायन, भण्डारण एवं विपणन, कृषि उपज में वृद्धि करने के लिए आधुनिक निवेशों की व्यवस्था और ट्रैक्टर आदि किराए पर देने की सुविधा का विकास करने से सम्बन्धित हैं। इन सभी कार्यक्रमों की नीतियां तथा कार्यविधियां विशेष रूप से छोटे किसानों

को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों की गति को लघु-कृषक विकास अभिकरण और सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक अभिकरण की नई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में और अधिक तेज किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली में अधिग्रहीत की गई कृषि भूमि और उसके लिये दिया गया मुआबजा

6360. श्री राजचन्द्र बिकल: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 30 जून, 1971 तक किसानों को कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहीत की है;

(ख) उक्त किसानों को प्रति एकड़ अधिक से अधिक कितना मुआबजा दिया गया है; और

(ग) उन किसानों को अन्य क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं जिनकी भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई थी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे): (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Transport/accommodation facilities for workers of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. Calcutta

6361. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether transport/accommodation facilities are available for the NMR workers working in Civil, Mechanical and Construction sections of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Transport facilities are not provided by the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL) for the workers on the nominal

muster roll in civil, mechanical and construction sections. As for accommodation, H. S. C. L. have already provided 500 labour hutments for these workers, and another 500 are under construction.

(b) It is not possible for H. S. C. L. to provide any transport facilities to temporary workers. Nor is it possible to provide accommodation to every temporary worker.

(c) As the number of daily rated workers is increasing, H. S. C. L. are constructing additional hutments to provide residential accommodation to a large number of these workers.

Clearance of Sugar Stock in Sugar Factories of Tamil Nadu

6362. SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while sugar factories in Maharashtra have cleared all stocks of 1969-70 sugar by the middle of February 1971 while factories in the Southern State of Tamil Nadu have more than 25 per cent of their 1969-70 production still in their godowns without being released by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Maharashtra factories had 1.7% of their total production of 1969-70 season in stock as on 15th February 1971 as against 23.9% with Tamil Nadu factories on that date. The entire production of 1969-70 has already been released and the percentage of stocks of 1969-70 season with factories in Tamil Nadu on 30th June, 1971 was 0.7.

(b) Releases of sugar for internal consumption are made from time to time to all factories in the country on a uniform basis. No discrimination is made in this regard. The low level of stocks of sugar with the Maharashtra factories was due to better off-take for internal consumption and export of large quantities of sugar in view of their prices being the lowest.

राज्यों में भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण के लिये अनुरोध

6363. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण किये जाने का राज्य सरकार का अनुरोध स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सुझाव दिया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) किसी भी राज्य से अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये कोई अनुरोध केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, वास्तव में, सूखा तथा अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों सहित राज्य के सब भागों का सर्वेक्षण करने का प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है और सर्वेक्षण का कार्यक्रम राज्य प्लान योजनाओं के क्षेत्र में आता है। राज्य सरकारें बड़े पैमाने पर यह सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये अपने संगठनों को सुदृढ़ कर रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड विभिन्न प्रकार की भूमि बनावटों में चुनौदा समिति क्षेत्रों में संसाधन मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के लिये विस्तृत आदर्श परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से, व्यापक तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन की व्यवस्था करके राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये उपयुक्त सर्वेक्षणों को तकनीकी और विशेषज्ञ तैयार करके तथा तरीके निकाल कर सहायता करेगा।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Job Opportunities in Durgapur Steel Plant

6364. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper job opportunities are given in the Durgapur Steel Plant to the people of Durgapur and surrounding areas, whose lands had been acquired for the construction of the Plant; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As a matter of policy, preference has been given to those whose lands were acquired for the construction of the Plant in making recruitment to posts below the executive level, provided the prescribed conditions regarding qualification etc. are satisfied.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey for Non-Ferrous Metals

6365. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for non-ferrous metals in the country has produced any tangible results;

(b) if not what further steps Government have taken to intensify the survey for non-ferrous metals; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred by Government for the import of non-ferrous metals at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) As a result of investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India and other organisations for non-ferrous metals in the country, about 22.7 crore tonnes of Bauxite, 24.4 crore tonnes of copper ore, 1.7 crore tonnes of lead ore and 9 crore tonnes of lead-zinc ore in various parts of the country have been established. Development action has already been initiated by Hindustan Copper Ltd. for the Khetri, Rakha, Nallakonda copper deposits and Bandalamottu lead deposits and Sukinda Nickel deposits by Bharat Aluminium Co. for the Amarkantak, Phutka Pahar and Dhangarwadi bauxite deposits and by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. for Mochia (East and West), Balaria, Zawar Mala, Dariba-Rajpura and Ambamata-Deri Lead-Zinc deposits and Sargipalli lead deposits.

(b) In order to ensure quick discoveries of base metals in the country, highest priority has been given to exploration of known mineralised belts. Ground prospecting by Geological Survey of India through conven-

tional methods of geological mapping and drilling as well as by greater use of geochemical and geophysical methods has been intensified. Besides, to cover large tracts of the country rapidly for locating areas having base metals deposits, Govt. is also undertaking programmes of Airborne Geophysical Surveys in various selected parts of the country with foreign assistance.

(c) A statement showing the import of non-ferrous metals and alloys thereof together with their value during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-763/71].

Financial Assistance to Uttar Pradesh for Taking over Private Sugar Mills

6366. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to provide financial assistance to the State for taking over the private sugar mills;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for; and

(c) whether any assistance has since been given to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No request has so far been received from the Uttar Pradesh Government for financial assistance for acquisition of 12 sugar undertakings covered by the Uttar Pradesh Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1971 promulgated by them on the 2nd July, 1971.

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

Rice Procured from Rice Mills in District Birbhum (West Bengal)

6367. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rice Mills and their location in the District of Birbhum, West Bengal, area-wise; and

(b) the rice procured during 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 from each mill, year-wise, and the quantity proposed to be procured during 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financial Outlays for Animal Husbandry Schemes

6368. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial outlays planned in the Fourth Plan for Animal Husbandry schemes, development of milk production, and Dairy Products and their marketing and also for nutritional programmes; and

(b) the review of performance during the first two years of Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A statement giving financial outlays provided in the Fourth Plan for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Nutritional programmes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-764/71].

(b) A statement giving the expenditure incurred during the first two years of the Fourth Plan period under these programmes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-764/71].

Dairy Projects and Capacity of Milk Producing Plants

6369. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Dairy projects in the Public, co-operative and private sectors in the country;

(b) the installed capacity of milk products plants and their annual intake of milk; and

(c) the seasonal surplus and shortages of milk supply available to the plants and the use made of surplus supplies and surplus production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A statement giving the number and names of organised dairy pro-

jects in the public, co-operative and private sectors in the country is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-765/71].

(b) The installed capacity of milk products plants and their annual intake of milk during 1970 are as under:

S. No.	Name of Milk Products Plants	Daily installed capacity in lakh litres	Approx. Annual milk intake in lakh litres
1	Amritsar	0.65	115
2	Rajkot	0.45	44
3	Mehasana	1.00	435
4	Anand	5.00	1186
5	Vijaywada	1.25	229
6	Moradabad	1.00	Commissioned in November, 1970
7	Jind	0.50	Commissioned in December, 1970
8	Aligarh	0.20	77
9	Barauni	0.20	22
10	Junagarh	0.20	6

(c) The total installed capacity of organised dairy plants in the public and co-operative sectors is approximately 31.70 lakh litres of milk per day. During the month of December, 1970, which falls under surplus period, these dairy plants procured about 21.50 lakh litres of milk daily, while in the month of May, 1970, which is a period of shortages, the procurement was about 14.20 lakh litres of milk per day. In relation to installed capacity there was, thus, no surplus. Most of the dairies are equipped, with necessary plant and machinery, which are put into use to deal with surpluses for manufacture of milk products such as, butter, ghee, casein and dried milk.

Bangla Desh Refugee Relief Fund

6370. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far received from each State for the Bangla Desh Refugee Relief Fund, State-wise; and

(b) the amount so far disbursed and spent for the purpose out of those funds from the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ

6371. श्री सुधाकर पांडे: क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भ्रम मंत्रालय, रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय, भ्रम आयुक्त के कार्यालय, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के महानिदेशक के कार्यालय और इनके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों का गठन कर दिया गया है;

(ख) मंत्रालय के उन अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में इस प्रकार की समितियों का गठन करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है जहाँ उनका गठन अब तक नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या उन समितियों की तिमाही बैठकें नियमित रूप से हो रही है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

भ्रम और और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री धार० के० खाडिलकर): (क) से (ग). भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय तथा रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय दोनों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ गठित की गई हैं। जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है, हर तिमाही में बैठकें होती रहती हैं। हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित सभी कार्यालयों को इस प्रकार की समितियाँ गठित करने के लिए अनुदेश दिए गए हैं और उनमें से कुछ ने ऐसी समितियाँ गठित कर ली हैं। मुख्य भ्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) और कर्मचारी राजकीय बीमा निगम महानिदेशक के कार्यालयों में ऐसी समितियाँ गठित करने हेतु कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Sugarcane Factory Ahmedpur (West Bengal)

6372. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that many parts of machinery of the sugarcane factory of Ahmedpur in District of Birbhum (West Bengal) have been stolen;

(b) if so, what is the value of the machinery parts stolen; and

(c) the total amount of money that is still due to the peasants who sold sugarcane to the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha after it is received.

M/s Dastur and Company, Engineering Consultants

6373. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of owners, partners together with their academic and other qualifications of M/s Dastur and Company, Engineering Consultants;

(b) the names of foreign collaborators of M/s Dastur and Company and the period for which the foreign collaboration was sought;

(c) the capital structure of M/s Dastur and Company, and since when this firm is registered; and

(d) whether all the contracts given by Government to this firm during the last three years were executed in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Dastur and Co., is not a partnership concern; it is incorporated as a Private Limited Company. The names of the Directors of the Company and their academic and other qualifications, as furnished by the Company, are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-766/71].

(b) Messrs Dastur and Co., have reported that they do not have any foreign collaboration.

(c) The capital structure of the Company is as follows:

Authorised: 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each.....Rs. 10,00,000

Issued and Subscribed: 6,771 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each.....Rs. 6,77,100

The Company was incorporated on 31-5-1955.

(d) No, Sir.

Demand by Rajasthan J. K. Karamchhari Union for Inclusion of Man-Made Fibre Manufacturing Group in Chemical Industry and Application of Recommendations of Chemical Wage Board to it

6374. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the Rajasthan J. K. Karamchhari Union, Kota for the inclusion of man-made fibre manufacturing Group such as Nylon Synthetics, Acrotic fibre, Glass fibre, Rayon and tyre chord into chemical industry and for the application of the Chemical Wage Board recommendations to the Group; and

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Wage Board was set up in April, 1965 for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries. Its recommendations notified in November, 1968, cannot be applied to establishments not engaged in the manufacture of "Heavy Chemicals" or "Fertilizers."

Displaced Persons and Ex-Army Personnel from East Bengal Settled in NEFA Area

6375. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from East Bengal and Tibet and Ex-army personnel who have settled or are proposed to be settled by Government in NEFA area;

(b) the names of the places where they have settled or are likely to be settled;

(c) the steps Government propose to give facilities to these persons and the total amount to be incurred on their rehabilitation during the year 1971-72; and

(d) whether these persons will enjoy the facilities as enjoyed by the local tribals of NEFA, if so, the specific steps Government propose for the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) and (b). The details of the families and the places where they have been rehabilitated are given below:

Migrants from East Pakistan	Refugees from Tibet	Ex-army personnel
2902 families	499 families	200 families
in Noa-Dehing valley of Tirap District and foot-hill area of Subansiri District and Chowkham area of Lohit District.	in Changland area of Tirap District and Tindolong area in Lohit District.	in Vijaynagar area of Tirap District and 130 families at Siejusa area of Kameng District.

The question of further resettlement is under consideration.

(c) The programme of rehabilitation involves provision of accommodation, allotment of agricultural land, assistance to carry on agricultural operations and provision of educational and medical facilities. The provision made in the Budget Estimates 1971-72 is as follows:

Migrants from East Pakistan	Rs. 10.23 lakhs
Refugees from Tibet	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
Ex-army personnel	Rs. 31.56 lakhs

(d) The settlers enjoy normal facilities. The facilities enjoyed and sanctioned specially for the members of tribals of NEFA under specific orders are not admissible to these families. The Tibetan refugees are subject to the Foreign Registration Act.

Development of Dry Farm coconut in Tumkur, Mysore

6376. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Dry Farm Coconut in Tumkur District of Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the Coconut in that District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not have at present any scheme on Coconut Development in Tumkur District of Mysore State. However, the State Government are taking the following steps to improve coconut production in that district:

- (1) Distribution of quality coconut Seedlings.
- (2) Development of new areas through schemes financed by Agricultural Refinance Corporation.
- (3) Demonstration of fertiliser and plant protection measures to popularise package of practices in coconut gardens.

Request from Kerala for Central Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing Industry

6377. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the development of the deep-sea fishing industry and also some proposals to get the assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the proposal made by them and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Government of Kerala have forwarded a project report for deep sea fishing with foreign collaboration to the Ministry of Agriculture in March 1971. There are however, no specific proposals from the State for getting assistance of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

(b) The project envisages operation of 4 large and 6 medium fishing vessels from Cochin as a base. The capital cost of vessels and shore equipment is estimated at Rs. 185 lakhs and annual running costs at about Rs. 40 lakhs. The anticipated annual landing of fish is 3600 tonnes valued at Rs. 64 lakhs. Clarification on some aspects of the proposal has been sought from the Government of Kerala.

Pilot Project under Dry Farming Scheme in Kerala

6378. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name and the number of pilot projects selected under Dry Farming Scheme in Kerala State; and

(b) the area covered under the Scheme in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No Pilot Project under the Dry Farming Scheme has been allotted to Kerala.

(b) Question does not arise.

Foodgrain Bags Stocked under Polythene Cover

6379. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the foodgrain bags stocked in the open place under polythene cover will be safe from damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): The foodgrain bags stored in the open on raised platforms or wooden crates/sleepers, and covered by polythene covers are, normally, safe from damage.

Setting up of Giant sized Camps for Refugees from Bangla Desh

6380. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government announced to start fifty giant size camps for refugees from Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the number of them completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

Statement

List of giant sized refugee Camps to be administered centrally and the Construction of which has been Completed or is in process of Completion

State	Number of Camps	Sites
Tripura	4	Uptakhali, Bagma, Ambassa, Manu.
Assam	2	Sorbhog, Bahalpur.
West Bengal	8	Peardoba, Salboni, Brindabanpur, Dhubukia, Cooper's Camp.
Madhya Pradesh	3	Nowgaon, Mana Bhata, Kendri (Near Mana, Raipur).
Bihar	1	Panchanpur
Uttar Pradesh	1	Iradatganj.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION OF MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED PAKISTANI SHELLING INTO INDIAN
TERRITORY ON ASSAM AND TRIPURA BORDER**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाहाटी) :
मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्न विषय की
ओर गृह-मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना
करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“असम और त्रिपुरा सीमा पर भारतीय
क्षेत्र में अभी हाल की पाकिस्तानी गोला-
बारी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप दस
व्यक्तियों के मारे जाने के समाचार”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT): On 26th July, 1971, between
1300 and 1330 hours, Pakistan Army Units
opened artillery fire across the interna-
tional border on Sonamura area in the Union

Territory of Tripura as a result of which
four Pakistani shells landed on the town
killing two and causing injuries to four
Indian nationals.

On the same day and about the same
time, the Pakistani Army opened artillery
fire on Indian territory at NAWADIP
CHANDRA NAGAR and MOTINAGAR
BOP in Sonamura Police Station area as
a result of which seven shells landed inside
Indian territory. One head of cattle is
reported to have been killed.

In the early hours of the 26th instant,
about 20 Pakistani artillery shells landed in
the Indian territory at HARIHARDOLA in
the Police Station of BISALGARH, resulting
in the death of one evacuee from Bangla
Dsh and injuries to four other evacuees.

In all the above cases our Border Security
Forces replied effectively silencing the firing
and shelling from across the border. We
have also lodged strong protests with the
Pakistan Government in each such case.

We have no information about the re-
ported shelling by Pakistan forces across the
international border in the Sutarkandi area
of Cachar district on the 26-27th July, 1971.
Five civilians are reported to have been
killed on 25th July in Village Gandak half a
mile south of Sutarkhandi, as a result of an
explosion in a house. Further investigation
is being made.

The Border Security Force is fully alive
to its responsibilities and has clear instruc-
tions to reply effectively to any attempt by
Pakistan Army at violating Indian territory
either by intrusion or by shelling or firing
across the border.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छा होता
अगर सीमा की सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित इस विषय
पर वक्तव्य सुरक्षा मन्त्री की ओर से आता ।
लेकिन शायद गृह मन्त्री इसलिए उत्तर दे रहे हैं
कि अभी तक सीमा पर बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स
हैं और हमने सीमा पर अभी तक सेना तैनात
नहीं की है । लेकिन जो समाचार आ रहे हैं और
जिन में से कुछ समाचारों की पुष्टि गृह राज्य
मन्त्री महोदय ने भी की है उनसे ऐसा लगता है

कि पाकिस्तान सारी सीमा पर अपनी आक्रमणात्मक गतिविधियों में तेजी लाने पर तुला हुआ है। इस वक्तव्य में मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि राज्य मन्त्री महोदय ने 25 जुलाई और उसके बाद की 26 और 27 जुलाई की घटनाओं में अन्तर करने का प्रयत्न किया है। अगर आप हमारा नोटिस देखें तो उसमें इस तरह का कोई अन्तर नहीं किया गया है। अगर मन्त्री महोदय ऐसा अन्तर न करते तो उनके वक्तव्य का रूप कुछ और होता। उदाहरण के लिए उन्होंने कहा है :

"We have no information about the reported shelling by Pakistan forces across international border in the Sutarkandi area of Cachar district on the 26-27th July, 1971."

दूसरे वाक्य में उन्होंने कहा कि 25 जुलाई को जरूर एक विस्फोट हुआ और उसमें लोग हताहत हुए। इस तरह का अन्तर करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना हाल में पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो गोलीबारी की गई है उसके बारे में थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के इरादे क्या हैं, क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने कोई अनुमान लगाया है? क्या यह सच है कि बंगला देश की घटनाओं से सारी दुनिया का ध्यान हटाने के लिए पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमा पर आक्रमण कर रहा है और यह आक्रमण केवल असम की सीमा पर ही मर्यादित नहीं है बल्कि त्रिपुरा में भी हो रहे हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल की खबरें हैं कि सीमा पर हेलीकाप्टर पाकिस्तान के उड़ रहे हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने इसकी पुष्टि की है कि सोनामुरा एरिया में पाकिस्तान ने गोलीबारी की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह भी सत्य है कि सोनामुरा एरिया में 58 पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किये गए जो तोड़फोड़ के लिए भारत की सीमा में भेजे गये थे और जिन के पास बायरलैस सेट थे और जो पाकिस्तानी फौजों को इशारा कर रहे थे, पाकिस्तान फौजों को राह दिखा रहे थे? मन्त्री महोदय का वक्तव्य इसके बारे में बिलकुल चुप है। इसका कारण क्या है? वह बीच समाचार-

पत्रों में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है। क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान के हेलीकाप्टर हमारी सीमा पर उड़ रहे हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी भी पुष्टि या खंडन मन्त्री महोदय करें। हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड का एक समाचार मैं उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"Pak helicopters are flying daily over this border area. On Monday one such helicopter flew close to Gede once in the morning and next in the afternoon. On Tuesday noon too, one helicopter hovered Banpur, Toongi and Bhajanghat areas of Nadia District."

अगर यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के हेलीकाप्टरों ने हमारी सीमा पर उड़ान की, यदि हां, तो इसकी इजाजत क्यों दी जा रही है? अभी सुरक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने उस दिन दूसरे सदन में वक्तव्य दिया था कि अगर पाकिस्तान का हवाई जहाज हमारी सीमा का उल्लंघन करेगा तो उसे मार गिराने के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि वे आदेश केवल हवाई जहाजों के लिए हैं और हेलीकाप्टर उसमें शामिल नहीं हैं? अगर हेलीकाप्टर उसमें शामिल हैं तो अभी तक किसी हेलीकाप्टर को गिराये जाने की खबर हमें नहीं मिली है। क्या यह समाचार सही है या नहीं है? अगर सही है तो सीमा पर इन अतिक्रमणों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह तो कहा है कि हमने बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को कह दिया है कि वह जवाब दे। लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में जो सीमा से समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं वे इस वक्तव्य की पुष्टि नहीं करते। मैं फिर हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"It is understood the Indian Border Police are restraining themselves in retaliatory firing to maintain normality and peace on the border."

क्या शान्ति स्थापन एक तरफा काम है? पाकिस्तान तुला हुआ है हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण करने पर। जो शरणाधीन पाकिस्तान में मरने

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

से बचने के लिए हमारी धारण में जाये हैं हम उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उनको पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारी भूमि पर आकर गोलीबारी का निशाना बनाया जा रहा है। अगर बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को आदेश दे दिये गये हैं कि पाकिस्तानी हमले का मुंहतोड़ उत्तर दिया जाए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये आदेश केवल कागजों तक सीमित हैं या इनका वस्तुतः पालन किया जाएगा ?

जब पाकिस्तान अपनी सेना सीमा पर ले आया है, उसने सारे ग्राउंड रूल तोड़ दिये हैं और भारत को बड़े युद्ध में फँसने के लिए ललकार रहा है और शायद इसके पीछे यह चाल होगी कि वह यू.एन. के आबजर्वंस को बंगला देश में भी लाना चाहता है और हमारी सीमा पर भी लाना चाहता है और इसलिए जानबूझ कर अतिक्रमणात्मक कार्रवाइयाँ बढ़ा रहा है तो क्या समय नहीं आ गया है कि हम भी सीमा की सुरक्षा का मार सीधे सेना को सौंपें ? बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स अच्छा काम कर रही है। लेकिन अगर सेना का मुकाबला सेना से होगा तब तो हम मुंह तोड़ उत्तर दे सकते हैं। इस वास्ते क्या समय नहीं आ गया है कि हम सीमा पर सेना रखने के बारे में विचार करें ? मैं समझता हूँ कि ये जो प्रश्न हैं ये स्पष्ट उत्तर की मांग करते हैं और सदन तथा देश को आश्वस्त किया जाना चाहिये कि सीमा पर पाकिस्तान के किसी भी हमले का हम सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Border Security Force, as my hon. friend just now said, is along the border and we have strengthened this force, all along the border of Bangla Desh. He raised the question about the Army. The Army is also standing by and will take necessary and adequate action to meet the situation whenever required. My hon. friend wanted to know why I have said that in Sutarkandi there was no shelling on the 26th and 27th, and why I draw a distinction between that and 25th, when some explosion took place in the House. The reason

is that on the 20th there was shelling and it was discussed in this House and it was only to distinguish between that incident which was discussed on the floor of the House and this incident that I said so. That was a later incident which he has referred to and I mentioned the date.

He also referred to Government's assessment of the possible reasons for Pakistani action, for the repeated shelling and some intrusions across the border for the last few months. From the very beginning the effort of the Government of Pakistan has been to convert the problem of Bangla Desh into an Indo-Pakistan issue and we have avoided being drawn into a situation where we would be involved in an Indo-Pakistan issue as a result of what is happening in Bangla Desh. The issue is that in Bangla Desh, the democratically elected Government there is not functioning and this issue must be kept in focus.

He asked me about the arrest of some Pakistani armed personnel and about some helicopters flying over the border. The question here specifically refers to shelling. It says: The reported recent shelling across the border. I have collected all the information with regard to that. But on these things, I do not have the information with me just now.

He has quoted from a newspaper with regard to the adequacy of the response of the BSF. I would like also to quote from two newspapers, the *Times of India* and the *Indian Express*. They referred to these very same incidents and in both of these, they have said that the Border Security Force returned the fire effectively.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra): At present our country is passing through a great crisis and every second day one finds Pakistan misbehaving with us in one form or the other. On the one hand it is massacring innocent people of Bangla Desh and on the other hand it is violating our sacred soil. Our patience has practically been exhausted on the impertinence of Pakistani action. There are a few recent examples. The incidents are not confined to the eastern border. For example there is a news item in the *Indian Express* of 20th,

saying, Armed Pakistani intruders crossed the ceasefire line in the Mendhar area of Jammu border and fired shots on Friday. This is on Jammu border. In Bikaner, 4 Pakistani intruders shot on a villager and injured another in Ramara village and took away 4 camels. This is in Bikaner district. 8 civilians were killed including 3 women by Pakistani shelling in the Assam border. In Tripura border 2 persons were killed. There is another news item which has appeared in which it is said that 4 Indian children and one girl were killed and 5 others injured. Pakistani army men started unprovoked firing at Gandak village, hardly one mile from the border. Thus, we see that within a short span of one week there have been six incidents on the different borders of the country. The time has come when we have to take a deeper look into the impertinence and impunity of the Pakistan rulers.

In the context of this situation which is prevalent, in the context of the regular war cries which are being raised by the Pakistan rulers, in the context of the Chinese forces training the Pakistan troops and the Pakistani forces digging trenches, and in the context of the Pakistani aircraft flying over Indian territory, taking all these things into consideration, it becomes a matter of grave concern to all of us, and we have to find out ways and means by which we can deal with the situation.

I need not repeat what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said. But I would like to ask a few questions. Not only is there danger of aggression from Pakistan but within our country also various political parties are using this particular issue for satyagraha purposes. Therefore, I wish to point out. . .

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): Shame !

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is irrelevant.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Not only are we faced with external aggression but we are also faced with an internal situation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The ruling party itself has decided to stage a rally on the 9th. The ruling party itself is demonstrating!

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: In view of Pakistan's impertinence and impunity, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister. Will the hon. Minister give us an assurance that not only will Government take defensive measures but they would also adopt retaliatory measures and teach Pakistan a lesson for violating the sacred soil of India and they will teach them such a lesson that they dare not violate our sacred soil ?

Secondly, I would like to know whether our Government have claimed compensation from Pakistan for those who have been killed by them, and if they have not, whether they will claim compensation and in the meantime whether they will give relief to the families of the victims of this aggression. I would also like to know whether they will do something for creating peace within the country so that we can unitedly face the aggression.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Recognise Bangla Desh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Gontai): Let them recognise Bangla Desh. The whole country will be one with them.

SHRI K. C. PANT: While sharing the hon. Member's expression of concern at the repeated intrusions and firings and shelling across the border, I would like to dispel any impression that the Border Security Force is not adequate to the task or that they quietly suffer when there is firing or shelling from across the border. I have said in my main statement that the Border Security Force successfully silenced the firing from across the border.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Have we been able to kill even a single Pakistani by our shelling so far?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is very difficult to know it and to collect this information even in normal circumstances, and even if we do collect it, it is very difficult to reveal it on the floor of the House.

So far as claiming compensation from Pakistan is concerned, in all cases where damage has been caused, compensation has been demanded from Pakistan.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

So far as relief to these persons is concerned, this is a matter for the local administration to look into. In certain cases where there had been repeated shellings, the villagers wanted to be evacuated, and I find that the Tripura administration has evacuated them temporarily to some other locations.

With regard to maintaining peace within the country, it is a very important question, and I can only express the hope on behalf of Government that realising the general seriousness of the situation along the borders, every effort will be made to maintain peace on all fronts within the country.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): We have seen in the statement which the hon. Minister has just now made,—we have seen the same latitude in the past also—the same stereotype statement and nothing more. Last time it was said that our borders have been effectively strengthened by the deployment of more and more Border Security Force units and all kinds of intrusions are immediately repelled by these forces. But the more we hear such statements from the hon. Minister the more we see every day, open the morning papers, details of reports of Pakistani mortar shelling killing so many Indian citizens and injuring so many others. on the last occasion, on 17 June, I remember the hon. Minister gave the number of persons killed, injured etc. on our side due to Pakistani atrocities from across the border.

My first question is: Will the hon. Minister be pleased at least to tell the House what is the number killed todate? Will he also realise that this number is swelling higher and higher from day to day? What are the reasons therefor?

In a word, I can say that this situation has been brought about the policy so long pursued by the Government which is a 'timid and weak-kneed' policy, whatever they may say is about the increase in the deployment of border security forces to protect our border and our citizens. As a matter of fact, in the statement we find:

"Five civilians are reported to have been killed on 25th July in village Gandak half a mile south of Sutarkhandi, as a result of an explosion in a house."

The hon. Minister did not clarify why there was this explosion in a house which is within this side of the border. Press reports give us a clue about these things. I quote from a report appearing in the *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta, dated July 28:

"Pak soldiers also trespassed into the Ranibari tea garden in Tripura on Saturday and started unprovoked firing using mortars and light machine guns and causing injuries to about a dozen of Indians, two being in precarious condition. Before retreating, the soldiers planted three mines at that place. . . ."

There are other reports also. The distance between Sutarkhandi and Karimganj is only seven miles; within half a mile from the border the Pakistani military trespassed into our own border and started firing. This is also reported in the papers. They fired at various places and after that went away.

If our border security forces are strong enough to protect our citizens living on the border in various places, in Agartala, Tripura, which is a Union Territory, and also in Sutarkhandi in the Cachar area, how is that the Pakistani forces are able to transgress into our border unchallenged? Will the Minister also be pleased to state very clearly how long Indian citizens have to keep on hearing that so many of their fellow citizens have been killed due to firing from across the border? What effective steps does he propose to take in view of the fact that the number of such persons affected by such attacks among our citizens as well as among the Bangla Desh refugees is swelling every day higher and higher?

I would also request the hon. Minister to consider, as was demanded on earlier occasions also, that in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in the border and the fact that the Bangla Desh problem has not yet been solved, the entire border should be handed over to the military forces instead of being manned as now by the Border Security Force.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The main thrust of the question is the same as that of my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, namely, why we do not post the army along the border instead of

leaving it to the BSF. I have already answered it. This mortar shelling has also to be seen in its proper perspective. I have given the number of shells which landed in each place. That will give an idea of the nature of the shelling and its intensity. In one case, 4 Pakistani shells landed; in another 7 and in the third case, 20.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: How many persons were killed upto now?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I will give the figure.

With regard to the explosion in a house, I am making enquiries. The matter is under investigation at the moment. This morning I also tried to find out exactly what the situation was. I am making enquiries into it.

Regarding Sutarkandi, it is true that the Pakistani army personnel did intrude at Sutarkandi sometime back. Actually, I visited the border force myself to see, and I found that our troops, our BSF boys, are today in high spirits. They told me that on that particular day, unfortunately, a unit which was stationed there earlier was going away under orders of transfer. Some had gone and a new unit was coming in and it just happened that on that particular day this incident took place, under normal circumstances; I do not say that the Pakistani army cannot intrude at one given point; if they concentrate a sufficient number of men and arms they can intrude. But it would have been difficult if the unit had been in position and well entrenched. This is no explanation. I am just giving the facts. I do not accept that explanation because we have to be ready at all times and at all points on the border. But I say this because normally the BSF boys have been found to be up to the mark and in fact, they have been doing a very good job along the border.

My hon. friend took objection to the shells landing deep within Indian territory. Some of these guns have a long range; they can be fired from across the border and yet the shells can land deep within the territory; and we do return the fire. That is the point.

About the number of Indian nationals killed, it is 50. This is during the period from 25th March to 27th July, 1971.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In Tripura alone?

SHRI K. C. PANT: These are the casualties as a result of border violation by PAK army troops.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: On the 17th June, the hon. Minister stated that the figure for West Bengal was 30 killed; Assam and Meghalaya, 38 killed, and Tripura, five killed, up to 17th June. That is on record. On the 17th June, the Minister said that the total number of persons killed in the eastern region was 73. Now, he is saying it is 50. This is on record.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My figure is 50. Indian nationals killed, 50. If there is any discrepancy, I will check up on that.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): In his reply, the Minister said that four Pakistani shells landed on the town,—it means Sonamura town—"killing two and causing injuries to four Indian nationals." This Sonamura town is five miles from the border. I want to know from the Minister whether the Pakistani army crossed the border and from our land itself they started shelling the Sonamura town or from the East Bengal area.

This is not the first time that our citizens on the border area in Tripura were killed by the shelling of Pakistani troops. Since the genocide had started in East Bengal by the Pakistani army, many more Indian citizens particularly in Tripura were killed and also injured. Even in Agartala town, three people were killed in June, and some people were injured also there. There was panic and some people started leaving Agartala at that time. I do not find from the reply of the Government that they are taking any steps to protect the people there.

Secondly, when the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Defence visited Agartala, they assured the people of Agartala that if any danger would come from Pakistani army, the people would be protected and every possible measure would be taken to protect them.

Since then many incidents have taken place not only Agartala area but in Bolonia area also where two persons were killed; In Sab-

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

room and Srinagar very recently three persons were killed and I do not know whether these casualties had been included in Mr. Pant's list.

I am very sorry that inspite of the assurances given in this House by the Government, steps are not being taken to protect the life and property of Indian citizens. All of us know that Tripura is encircled by East Pakistan territory on three sides; now it is called Bangla Desh. Military operations are being conducted by the Pakistan Army in several places near Tripura, particularly in areas adjoining Tripura.

In view of all these, is it not the supreme duty of our Government to set up at least watch centres, chowkies, in several places from where our military intelligence could watch the movement of Pakistani troops in places bordering Tripura. I want to know if such watch centres are there and if so what are those people doing and why they have not alerted our Armed forces when they came to know of the movements of the Pakistani Army.

I also want to know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the newspapers that the West Pakistan army has ordered three border villages in Akhaura-Singabil area adjoining Tripura to be evacuated completely. The order served on the villagers on 24 July directed them to evacuate their houses immediately. The villages are: Nalgharia, Noabari and Ashimpur on the western side of the Singarbil railway station. I may add that this area is very near the Agartala airport, not even a mile and is also very near the Agartala town, 2½ miles. From this report it is evident in those areas at least the Pakistani army is planning to intensify its military operations.

In view of this alarming situation, I want to know from the Government what specific steps are being taken to protect our border areas and also to protect the life and property of the people residing in that area.

A large number of Bangla Desh evacuees, numbering a little over ten lakhs have come to Tripura and are staying there in several camps and outside the camps also. Our

Government has set up these refugees camps in the border area which is within the bullet range from Bangla Desh. During recent shelling by the Pak Army the report says that four refugees had been killed—they were living in the camps. That only confirms that the camps are within the bullet range from Bangla Desh. How is it that the Government has chosen to set up all these refugees camps within Pakistan Army's bullet range?

I also want to know whether Government will re-think and shift these camps from that area to some other area which is at least beyond the range of bullets.

Shri Pant has already replied that for the damages and the killed persons compensation has already been demanded from the Pakistan Government, but it will take a long time, and I am not sure whether that compensation will come at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: It will never come.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: In view of that, will the Government from the Centre itself give some relief to the families of those who were killed by the Pak army?

It was reported in the press that U. Thant would be convening a meeting of the Security Council on this Bangla Desh issue. I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked all sorts of questions. Some are not connected with this calling attention.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The first question was whether the Pakistani army crossed the border or whether it was from across the border. The Pakistan army did not cross the border.

AN HON. MEMBER: Five miles.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, five miles. There are guns with even longer ranges.

Neither did our army cross the border. I want to make it particularly clear that our army did not cross the border.

Secondly, he cited some specific cases of some deaths in some localities and asked whether these were included in the list I had. I will have to check up whether these were

included. The information with me is up to 22-7-1971. I will have to checkup because my hon. friend said that there was some discrepancy between this and the earlier statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why should there be any discrepancy?

SHRI K. C. PANT: If there is any discrepancy, I will have to find out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a serious matter, two different Ministries making two different statements with regard to the casualties from Pak firing, and if this appears in the press, it will give a very bad impression about our Government and our country.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I can say off-hand that the BSF men killed is not included in this number, the number of Indian nationals other than fighting forces. So, we will have to see if the total includes both or not.

On this question of watch centres and outposts which should get military information about the movements of Pakistan troops and should alert our people, I don't think my hon. friend would expect me to go into the details of this question.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I do not want to know the places, but whether such kind of arrangement is there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Necessary arrangements are always there in such cases.

About steps being taken, as I said earlier, the BSF has been strengthened all along the border, and the army is standing by and will take necessary and adequate action.

He asked me about the refugee, whether he was killed in the camp. I cannot say whether he was killed inside the camp or outside. I do not know whether the camp is located there or the refugee happened to be there at that time.

About relief, as I said earlier, it is a matter for the local administration to look into.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Will you ask the Defence

Minister to explain to the House the difficult strategic position of Tripura to which he made specific reference, and what steps are taken, if any, in that regard by the Defence Ministry? The House is in possession about that kind of material about the strategic peril of the Tripura area, and the Defence Minister should enlighten us.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) rose—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब जबाब दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta. When you are replying to Shri Indrajit Gupta, you may cover that also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Several disturbing aspects of these incidents have been brought out adequately, I think, by the members who have spoken. I do not want to repeat that ground. So, with your indulgence I would like to put a few questions to the hon. Minister. Firstly, may I know whether they still regard these incidents, the series of incidents, the successive incidents, whether it be shelling, whether it be intrusion, whether it be violation of air space or whatever it be, whether they continue to regard these merely as isolated incidents to which this kind of statement in reply has to be given or whether the Government of India are analysing these more deeply and trying to understand whether there is any set pattern or design behind it.

It seems to me, and I would like the Minister also to tell the House if it is so, whether government does not see these incidents, these chain of incidents as a deliberate attempt by Pakistan to organise a series of provocations which would help to escalate the situation towards some sort of a clash, military clash, between Pakistan and India in such a way that the blame can be put on India. Whether they will succeed or fail in this game is a different matter, but I personally feel that it is not a question of four shells or forty shells. I do not like the way the hon. Minister tried to deal with it, probably not intentionally but he was in fact minimising these shellings by saying that the intensity of the shelling must be kept in

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

mind and so on and then he went on to say that 4 shells, or 10 shells or 15 shells have fallen. That is not the point. I want to know whether they regard these shells as the opening shots of a drama which is being prepared, very consciously and very deliberately, in order to create a new situation. Of course, the more they create these incidents the more we can take it to be an indirect admission by Pakistan. And that should give us some consolation—that the operations of the Mukti Fauj are beginning to pinch, beginning to hurt Pakistan which is a good thing.

But, at the same time, I do not think that is the only factor and certainly we should not fall into the trap which is being set for us. We should not be provoked into doing something which in other places will be interpreted and defined as aggression committed by us, because this is what is sought to be done now. The main argument which I find is being put forward by the Pakistani side is that India is training and sending guerillas to Bangladesh. This is what the Pakistani Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Agha Hilaly is reported to have said that "guerillas were being sent into Pakistan. Mr. Hilaly who has just returned to Washington after consultations at home has charged that India was openly training members of the liberation army." This is how the ground is being prepared. Therefore, they want to justify their shelling, justify certain incursions and so on on this ground. So, with your permission, Sir, I may just quote what has appeared in *The Statesman* of today:

"He said"

—that is to say, Mr. Hilaly—

"he said he had discussed this with Mr. Sisco."

—Mr. Sisco is the Under Secretary of the United States Government who had an exchange with Shri Swaran Singh when he was there in Washington—

"He said he had discussed this with Mr. Sisco and that his Government was bringing the present situation to the attention of the Soviet Union, Japan, Britain, France and Germany as well as the UN Secretary-General and the head of the Security Council."

So, I think it would be wrong for the government to see these incidents in isolation and to reply to them as though they are isolated incidents of four shells here and forty shells there. Something else is going on. I would like to know from him whether the statements and the replies which the Government of India through its Ambassador in Washington is making—I do not know what line they are taking—but they have to refute this because the Mukti Fauj constitutes the armed force of the Government of Bangla Desh. Unfortunately, this Government has still refused to give recognition to that Government and, therefore, this Mukti Fauj is passed off in USA and United Nations by Mr. Agha Hilaly as being our guerillas whom we are training and sending into Bangla Desh. If we had recognised the Government of Bangla Desh as sovereign having its own standing army then they could not have taken shelter behind this excuse to support their case in the United Nations. Even the United States Senator, Mr. George McGovern has stated only yesterday that the arms which are being supplied by the United States Government to Pakistan may be in the nature of *quid pro quo* for the help that Pakistan gave them for arranging Mr. Kissinger's flight to Peking. This is what Senator McGovern says. Is the Government prepared to say or not that the Mukti Fauj as the armed force of the Bangla Desh Government has as much right to get help and assistance from its friends as Pakistan has got the right to take the arms from United States of America otherwise these incidents will go on multiplying in order to allow that case to be built up.

I would also like to ask him and, I hope, he will not take the excuse behind the fact that he is not dealing with External Affairs, whether Mr. U. Thant, Secretary General of UNO—I do not like to say harsh words about a person holding such a high position—maybe unwillingly is playing the same U.S. game. I am told he has circulated a letter—it has appeared in the press although not the full text—to various countries and it speaks of serious escalation of events and incidents. It refers to the dangerous escalation to a "flash point" between Pakistan and India. So, the whole stage is being set that some conflict between India and Pakistan is in the offing. I would like to know whether it is not the right time for India to remind

Mr. U Thant that when the prestige and the honour of the United Nations was at stake in many places—in Congo, in the Gaza Strip, in Korea and other places—it was the armed forces of this country which went out to uphold the honour of United Nations and we had not expected this kind of treatment.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going very much beyond the scope of the Calling Attention. As these issues do not concern the Minister he will not be in a position to give a reply to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know from him whether they are even now prepared to re-consider this thing in its proper context and background and not to delay any further in extending recognition to the Government of Bangla Desh. I wish to point out if these incidents go on multiplying on the border and we have to take retaliatory action then it will be regarded as direct confrontation between India and Pakistan whereas the territory lying between India and Pakistan is that of Bangla Desh. If you recognise it, the position changes; if you do not recognise it, we will fall into this trap of a direct confrontation between India and Pakistan. I would like to know what is the Government's assessment of this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow the latter part to be replied to but only that which falls within the scope of the question. Of course, they are very important questions but it is not the proper occasion for them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These are all related to this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: At the very beginning Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked me for our assessment of the likely reasons for all these incidents and I had submitted that from the very beginning, the Pakistan Government's effort has been to convert the problem of Bangla Desh into an Indo-Pakistan issue. We have all along avoided being drawn into a situation where we would be involved in an Indo-Pakistan situation as a result of what is happening in Bangla Desh. This may be what they want—I cannot speak for them—but, as my hon. friend rightly cautioned the Government, we should not fall into a trap or do anything which is likely to be misconstrued or misinterpreted.

He referred to the possibility of this being a deliberate attempt by Pakistan to escalate the situation into a conflict and blame India for it. Again, I cannot speak for their intentions, but this is a possibility which will have to be kept in mind.

So far as the shelling goes, there is no question of minimising the firing even of a single shell across our border. That was not my intention. If unwittingly that impression has been created, I would like to correct it. Even a single shell fired across our border is a violation of our territory and we take the strongest and the most serious objection to it. There can be no question of condoning even a single shell crossing the border.

He asked me about the guerillas and the statement by Mr. Agha Hilaly. For the record I want to say that this has been refuted. He wanted it to be refuted. It has already been refuted.

The other two questions, according to your direction, I would not answer because they do not fall directly within the scope of this question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक व्यवस्था आपसे चाहता हूँ।

मैंने नियम 377 के अधीन एक नोटिस दिया है कि यहाँ दिल्ली में 68 प्रतिशत के लगभग अंक प्राप्त करने वाले करीब 170 विद्यार्थियों को मेडिकल कालेज में दाखिला नहीं मिल रहा है। वे एक नया कालेज खोलने की मांग को लेकर स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री के घर पर घरना दे रहे हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेहरबानी करके इस रूल 377 पर रहम कीजिये। जो चाहते हैं किसी बात को इस नियम में उठा देते हैं।
I have not allowed it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आखिर वे लड़के कहाँ जायेंगे अगर उनको दाखिला नहीं मिलेगा.....**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. You are speaking without my permission.

बी हुकम नब कछबाव : **

सचिव महोदय : आप बैठते हैं कि नहीं ।

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WEST BENGAL EMPLOYEES' PAYMENT OF
COMPULSORY GRATUITY ORDINANCE, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VER-
MA): On behalf of Shri R. K. Khadilkar,
I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the West Bengal Em-
ployees' Payment of Compulsory
Gratuity Ordinance, 1971 (West
Bengal Ordinance No. 1 of 1971)
promulgated by the Governor of
West Bengal on the 3rd June, 1971
under provisions of article 213 (2)
(a) of the Constitution read with
clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation
dated the 29th June, 1971 issued by
the President in relation to the State
of West Bengal. [Placed in Library].
See No. LT-757/71].
- (2) A statement explaining the reasons
as to why the Hindi version of the
above Ordinance could not be laid
on the Table simultaneously. [Placed
in Library]. See No. LT-758/71].

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD, CALCUTTA
FOR 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the Coal
Board, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-759/71].

ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION
OF INDIA FOR 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Food
Corporation of India for the year 1969-70
along with the Audited Accounts, under
sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food
Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-760/71].

NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN AMEND-
MENTS TO DELHI, MEERUT AND BULANDSHAHR
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER,
1971

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: On be-
half of Shri Sher Singh, I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 2544
(Hindi and English versions) published in
Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1971
making certain amendment to the Delhi,
Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk
Products Control Order, 1971 published in
Notification No. S. O. 1911 dated the 3rd
May, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section
3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-761/71].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the
following messages received from the Secre-
tary of Rajya Sabha:

- (1) "In accordance with the provisions
of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the
Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in the Rajya Sabha,
I am directed to return herewith the
Mysore Appropriation (No. 2)
Bill 1971 which was passed by the
Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the
23rd July, 1971 and transmitted to
the Rajya Sabha for its recommen-
dations and to state that this House
has no recommendations to make
to the Lok Sabha in regard to said
Bill."
- (2) "In accordance with the provisions
of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the
Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in the Rajya Sabha,
I am directed to return herewith the
West Bengal Appropriation (No.
2) Bill, 1971 which was passed by
the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on
the 26th July, 1971, and transmitted

to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.57 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I introduce the Bill.

12.58 hrs

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL 1971—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Naval Ki hore Sharma to continue his speech.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा): अध्यक्ष जी, कल मैं कह रहा था कि वित्त मंत्री द्वारा बजट के द्वारा एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया की शुरुवात की गई है जिस के जरिये से हम देश के लोगों को दिये गये वायदों की और उनकी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो बेरोजगारी है, भयंकर असमानता है और जो सामाजिक न्याय की कमी है उसको पूरा किया जाय। उसी संदर्भ में हम को इस बजट और वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करना होगा। लेकिन वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करते समय वित्त मंत्री के उस भाषण की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ उन लोगों का जिन्होंने वित्त

मंत्री के बजट की यहां और बाहर आलोचना कि है यह कह कर कि यह बजट या यह वित्त विधेयक गरीबी हटाओं के सिलसिले में एक विवस्वना मात्र है।

वित्त मंत्री ने स्वयं अपने भाषण में कहा है:

It is hardly possible to claim that a new socialist and economic order can be ushered in through budgetary policies and also not at least through a single Budget.

इसी संदर्भ में यदि हम इस बजट को देखते हैं तो यह कहना पड़ेगा कि यह बजट एक अच्छी शुरुवात है। सरकार ने बजट के अलावा देश के लोगों की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिये, देश में व्याप्त विषमता को दूर करने के लिये और देश के लोगों को अधिक रोजगार मिल सके, इसके लिये साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम भी उठाये हैं। कहना नहीं होगा कि कल जो सदन के अन्दर कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल नम्बर 24 और 25 पेश किये गये, वह अपने आप में इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह सब कुछ इस देश में हम उस प्रक्रिया की शुरुवात के तौर पर मान कर चल रहे हैं जिसकी हमने आशायें देश के लोगों में जागृत की थी।

लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यह बात भी जरूर है कि पिछले दिनों जो घटनाचक्र हमारे देश में घटा है, पिछले दिनों जो देश में हालात पैदा हुए हैं उनके संदर्भ में मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कुछ मद्दों के ऊपर दिलाना चाहूंगा।

13. hrs

पहली बात तो मैं वित्त मंत्री के लिए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था:

"पहले से तीव्रगति से विकास करने और पहले से अधिक सामाजिक न्याय प्रदान करने के लक्ष्य तब तक मृग-मरीचिका ही सिद्ध होंगे जब तक कि उनके लिए सापेक्षिक मूल्यों की स्थिरता का वातावरण तैयार नहीं किया जाएगा।

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-7-71.

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

यह बात उन्होंने बजट भाषण में कही थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जब यहाँ पर वित्त विधेयक के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा है तो वह इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि उनकी वह कही हुई बात कहां तक सही सिद्ध हुई है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बजट के पेश करने के बाद कीमतें हमारे देश के अन्दर बढ़ी हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट पेश करने के बाद में अकेले एक महीने के अन्दर जो होलसेल प्राइस का इंडेक्स है वह 1.1 परसेंट बढ़ गया है। अगर पिछले साल के प्राइस इंडेक्स से मुकाबला करें तो यह 5.5 से ज्यादा है। इसलिए इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि बजट पेश होने के बाद बावजूद इसके कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहू आश्वासन दिया था कि कीमतों को बढ़ने नहीं दिया जायेगा, कीमतें बढ़ती गई हैं और सरकार के सारे वायदे निष्फल और प्रभावहीन होते जा रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री द्वारा की गई सभी घोषणाएं और हमारे देश में उत्पादन के लिए किये गये सभी प्रयत्न निरर्थक सिद्ध होंगे। यदि हम ने इन कीमतों के विस्तार को रोकने की दिशा में कठोर कदम नहीं उठाये। अभी तक कीमतों के बारे में जितनी भी हमारी आर्थिक नीतियां थीं, हमारी एकोनामिक्स के जितने भी ऐस्टिमेट्स थे वह गलत सिद्ध हुए हैं। इस अवसर पर मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कीमतों को स्थिर किये बगैर आप किसी भी तरीके से इस देश में इस तरह का एक वातावरण नहीं बना सकते हैं इस तरह के हालात पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं जिससे कि लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। इसलिए मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि जरूरत है इस बात की कि कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायें। उन कदमों में पहली बात यह है कि सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण की जिम्मेदारी सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। दूसरे मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वितरण की जिम्मेदारी लेने के साथ-साथ, यदि वह इस काम को करने में असमर्थ हों, तो

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जोकि किसानों के लिए जरूरी हैं, उनकी कीमतें निर्धारित की जायें और उन सब सामानों पर और वस्तुओं पर जोकि बेची जाती हैं उन के ऊपर उनकी कीमत लिख दी जानी चाहिए, दर्ज कर दी जानी चाहिए। अब आज तो स्थिति यह है कि जिन चीजों पर बजट का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिए, जिन पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी या दूसरी ड्यूटी नहीं लगी उनकी भी कीमतें बढ़ती गई हैं जैसे कि कपड़ा घोने वाला साबुन और बीड़ी का मामला है। नहाने वाले साबुन पर आपने ड्यूटी लगाई है लेकिन उसकी सिम्पैथी में कपड़ा घोने वाले साबुन के दाम भी बढ़ गये हैं। इसी तरह से सिग्रेट को ले लीजिये। अब सिग्रेट पर जरूर आपने ड्यूटी लगाई है बीड़ी पर नहीं लगाई है लेकिन हम पाते हैं कि गांवों में बीड़ी पीने वालों के लिए बीड़ी भी मंहगी हो गई है। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर इस सिम्पैथी के अन्दर यह जो अन्य वस्तुओं की भी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही है उनको हम एक तरह से बेबसी से क्यों देखते रहते हैं और उसका कोई इलाज क्यों नहीं करते हैं। जाहिर है कि उसका इलाज केवल मात्र भाषण देने से या केवल मात्र आशा व्यक्त करने से नहीं होगा। उस का इलाज तभी सम्भव है जबकि आप ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कठोर कदम उठायें और इसकी माकूल व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि बजट के नाम का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर गलत तरीके से कीमतें न बढ़ा सकें।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें इस बात को भी देखना होगा कि आखिर यह कीमतें बढ़ती क्यों जा रही हैं। कीमतें बढ़ने के कारणों में एक बड़ा कारण यह हो सकता है कि इंफिफ्लेटेड फाइनेंसिंग या घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था करना। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था कीमतों के बढ़ने का एक मात्र कारण नहीं है। कल हमारे दोस्त श्री नाहाटा कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश में असल में करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपये का ब्लैक मनी है।

ऐसा रुपया है जो एक तरीके से पैरलल एकोनामी खड़ा कर रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता आप उसके लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? बांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आप के सामने है। आप उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे यह आप को सोचना है। लेकिन मैं यह बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस टैक्स इवैजन् के जरिए इस देश में एक पैरलल एकोनामी खड़ी हो रही है। आप की अर्थ व्यवस्था और आपका टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर सिस्टम इस तरह का है जिसमें चोरी की बड़ी गुंजाइश है और उस कारण बड़े पैमाने पर चोरियां होती हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, कोई ऐसा इलाज करें, कोई ऐसा समाधान करें जिससे टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर इस तरह का बने ताकि इन चोरियों की गुंजाइश ही न बाकि रहे और यह ब्लैक मनी का जो साम्राज्य हमारे देश में है उसको भी कम किया जा सके।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा जिसे मानने में शायद आपको कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती है और वह बात यह कि जो वस्तुएं रोजाना के काम में, जीवन यापन में काम में आती हैं उन चीजों पर बैंक एडवांस बिलकुल बन्द कर दिया जाय। इस बैंक एडवांस के कारण जमाखोरी होती है, होर्डिंग होती है और उसके कारण व्यापारी लोग अनापशनाप मुनाफ़ा कमाने की स्थिति में पहुंचते हैं। इसके अलावा वह सट्टा होता है। यह सट्टा गैर कानूनी है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी यह सट्टे का सौदा व सट्टे का धंधा इस देश में काफ़ी अधिक चलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उस पर भी रोक लगायें।

इस संदर्भ में मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आप की यह घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था जिसमें आपने 220 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बतलाया है तो यह घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था के आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं अपितु यह आंकड़े निश्चित तौर पर गलत हैं। बंगला देश की घटनाओं और बंगला देश की घटनाओं के संदर्भ में जो पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारी सीमा पर हलचल पैदा की जा रही है उससे यह घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था और भी बढ़ने वाली है।

आपने अपने बजट के अन्दर 60 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था इस बात के लिए की थी कि उधर से जो रैफ्यूजीज आये हैं उनके ऊपर उसमें से खर्च करेंगे। ताजे हाल के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हालत यह है कि जितने रैफ्यूजीज आ गये हैं अगर प्रति रैफ्यूजी पर 3 रुपये प्रतिदिन के खर्च से हिसाब लगायें तो शायद 150 या 160 करोड़ रुपया अगस्त के महीने तक उस रैफ्यूजीज के ऊपर लग कर समाप्त हो जायेगा। आपका वह 60 करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च हो जायेगा और उसके अलावा वह जो करीब 113 करोड़ रुपया विदेशों से सहायता के रूप में मिला है रैफ्यूजीज के लिए वह भी समाप्त हो जायेगा। ऐसी हालत में आप के पास में इसके अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं है कि घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था की तरफ कदम उठायें। अब यदि साल भर के लिए 60 करोड़ का अन्दाज लगाया गया है तो उसके हिसाब से 500, 550 या 600 करोड़ रुपया उन तमाम रैफ्यूजीज की देखभाल आदि पर खर्च होने को है। इतनी भारी रकम के लिए आपको साधन जुटाने होंगे। अब टैक्सेशन की जो हालत है मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके पास में अब इस तरह की स्थिति नहीं रही है कि अब आप मजीद टैक्सों से कोई ज्यादा रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकें। इसलिए अब आपके सामने एक ही विकल्प है और वह विकल्प यह है कि आप औस्टैरिटी मेजर्स इस्तेमाल करें और उसके लिए आवश्यक कदम उठायें। आप नौन प्लान के सिलसिले में जितना फालतू खर्चा है उस पर रोक लगायें। कोई जरूरत नहीं है इस बात की कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कलकत्ता के अन्दर या दूसरे बड़े शहरों के अन्दर शानदार इमारतें बनायें। आज देश एक गम्भीर परिस्थिति से होकर गुजर रहा है। आज देश के सामने संकट है और सचमुच आज एक चुनौती हमारे सामने मौजूद है। पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने बंगला देश के सवाल को लेकर एक चुनौती के रूप में खड़ा हुआ है। आज देश के लोगों को आपको तैयार करना होगा। आपको उसके लिए एक वातावरण बनाना होगा और लोगों में एक भावना पैदा करनी पड़ेगी कि सोच त्याग

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

करना सीखे। एक किफायतशायी की भावना देश के नागरिकों में पैदा करनी पड़ेगी। उसकी शुरुआत पहले सरकार को अपने यहाँ से करनी होगी। अपने खर्चों को कम करके करनी होगी। पिछले दिनों राज्य सभा के अन्दर कुछ मंत्रियों के फर्नीचर और उनके बिजली और पानी के खर्चों का विवरण दिया गया था—

एक माननीय सदस्य: श्री राज बहादुर का भी नाम उसमें था।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: मुझे मालूम है उन्होंने एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया था। जो विवरण दिया गया था उससे पता लगता है कि हमारे यहां के मंत्री लोग आज भी किस हवा में चल रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम अच्छी शुरुआत करें, इस बात को देखें कि हमारे देश में जो परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हुई हैं, उनके अनुकूल आचरण करें, अपने आप को ढालें और एक ऐसा वातावरण बनायें जिसमें अधिक से अधिक बचत हो सके, फिजूलखर्ची पर रोक लग सके—

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): मेरा नाम लिया गया है इस वास्ते मुझे आप क्षमा करेंगे अगर मैं कुछ स्पष्टीकरण कर दूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं किसी बुरी हवा में नहीं हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं अपने लिये तथा अपने सभी साथी मंत्रियों के लिए भी कह सकता हूँ कि जो स्केल फिक्स हुआ है फर्नीचर का वह स्केल गवर्नमेंट ने सब देख भाल करके फिक्स किया है। फिर फर्नीचर बंगले में पहले से मौजूद होता है और मंत्री उसमें जाकर बाद में पहुंचता है। अगर फर्नीचर का स्केल अधिक है तो गवर्नमेंट या पार्लियामेंट उसको कम कर सकती है। अगर उसकी सबसिद्धाई किया जाता है तो उसको भी हटाया जा सकता है। मिनिस्टर अगर किसी मकान में पहुंच गया हो और उसके बारे में यह कह दिया जाए कि उसको 38 हजार रुपया फर्निचर के लिए दिया गया है, तो मैं समझता

हूँ यह ठीक नहीं होगा। 38 हजार रुपया उसको नहीं मिलता है। जो फर्निचर मौजूद होता है या दिया जाता है उसके मूल्य की सीमा 38 हजार होती है। मेरे यहां का बहुत सा फर्निचर कोई पच्चीस साल पुराना हो सकता है। सारे मकान में दो सोफा सेट हैं। कई पुराने कालीन तथा दूसरी चीजें हैं। उनको आप निकलवा दें। मैं तो चटाई पर सोने वाला आदमी हूँ। और चटाई पर बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इसलिए मुझे पर बदगुमानी न कीजिये।

फिर आप एक बात और देखें। मिनिस्टर के पास एम्बेसेडर भी आते हैं, आप भी आते हैं। अगर आपकी इज्जत लायक कोई चीज वहां नहीं होगी तो फिर आपकी कद्र कैसे होगी, फिर आपकी कद्र मिनिस्टर क्या करेगा?

श्री अमृत नहाटा (बाड़मेर): स्केल पार्लियामेंट ने फिक्स किया है क्या?

श्री राज बहादुर: पार्लियामेंट बदलवाना चाहे तो बदलवा सकती है।

श्री अमृत नहाटा: आप कम करें। सारे पैटर्न को बदलें। घरों को भी बदलना पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य: इनलप पिलो भी हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर: इनलप पिलो जितने हैं। सब निकाल दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एम० पी० की जितनी फैसिलिटीज मिलती हैं वे हमें भी मिलें वही मकान आदि मिलें तो हम चाटे में नहीं करेंगे।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव): हम तैयार हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर: एम० पी० का फर्निचर भी सबसिद्धाई है। वह सबसिद्धी के बाहर नहीं है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: मेरी बात को पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर ने गलत समझा

है। मुझे मालूम है कि उन्होंने राज्य सभा में अपनी ओर से स्पष्टीकरण दिया था। मैं उनके बारे में इस बातसे नहीं कह रहा था। लेकिन मुझे यह जरूर कहना है कि वह एक मंत्री का सम्बन्ध नहीं है वह सारी व्यवस्था का सवाल है। असल में हम किसी एक व्यक्ति की आलोचना करना नहीं चाहते और न ही मैं किसी एक व्यक्ति की आलोचना करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन आज देश में जो स्थिति है उसकी गम्भीरता को मंत्री लोग भी समझें, अधिकारीगण भी समझें और एम० पीज भी समझें और देश का हर नागरिक समझें। इस बात को इतने हल्के दर्जे से चलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान बेरोजगारी की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट के अन्दर पचास करोड़ रुपया गांवों में बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए और पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया शहरों में रहने वाले पढ़े लिखे लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए रखा है। यह बहुत कम है। असल में हमें जो हमारा सोचने का तरीका है उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना होगा। पचास करोड़ रुपया एक साल में बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए खर्च करने से हमारे देश की बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। हमारे देश में बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या करीब बीस मिलियन है। 1960-61 में 18 लाख लोगों ने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज में नाम दर्ज कराये थे। 1968-69 में उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 34 लाख हो गई। करीब 75 हजार इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। जब इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोग बे रोजगार हैं तो एक टुकड़ा डाल कर अगर आप इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं तो यह आपकी खाम ग्याली है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक ओर तो शिक्षा व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन हो और दूसरी ओर शिक्षा नीति का पुनर्निर्धारण हो और इस सब के साथ साथ गांवों और शहरों के अन्दर जो एक अन्तर पैदा हो गया है वह भी दूर हो। आज होता क्या है? गांवों का पढ़ा लिखा आदमी गांव में रह कर रोजगार नहीं करना चाहता है। वह जो कमी पैदा हो गई है

इसको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये। शहरों का विकास बहुत हो चुका है। अब शहरों के विकास को कम किया जाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उसको बिल्कुल बन्द कर दें। लेकिन शहरों के विकास पर जब आपने अरबों रुपया खर्च कर दिया है तो अब तो उसको आप कम कर ही सकते हैं। गांवों में सुख-सुविधायें पहुंचाने पर आप अधिक खर्चा करें। हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में आज सड़कें नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है। राजस्थान की यह हालत है कि वहां लोग पानी के लिए तरसते हैं। श्री जमूत नहाटा ने दिल्ली के फव्वारे तोड़ने की बात की थी। मैं कहूंगा हमें शर्म आती है जब हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में रोज हजारों लाखों गैलन पानी फव्वारों के जरिये बह जाता है जबकि राजस्थान के बहुत से इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां मीलौं तक पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): यहां जमुना है, वहां जमुना नहीं है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: आप जमुना को वहां ले जा सकते हैं। अगर आप राजस्थान कैनल के लिए रुपया दें, अगर आप उस कैनल को पूरा करवा दें तो वहां भी जमुना जा सकती है। लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि आप उसके लिए रुपया नहीं देते हैं, आप दिल्ली के लिए रुपया दे सकते हैं, उसके फव्वारों और उसके भवनों के लिए रुपया दे सकते हैं लेकिन राजस्थान कैनल के लिए नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस वास्ते आपको गांवों और शहरों के अन्तर को कम करना होगा।

साथ ही कृषि के साथ-साथ ऐसे उद्योग धंधों की स्थापना पर आपको बल देना होगा जो काटेज इंडस्ट्री के तौर पर चलाये जा सकते हों। राजस्थान में ऊन के धंधे के लिए साधन हैं और उसका बहुत ज्यादा विकास वहां हो सकता है। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। ऊन के वास्ते वहां साधन मुहैया किये जायें, इस धंधे

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

का बड़ा विकास किया जाए, यही मेरा आपसे अंतिम निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो समय आपने मुझे दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: The second turn of of these parties, one of whose members has already participated, will come after those who have not got a chance so far have had it.

श्री जांबवंत घोट्टे (नागपुर) : वित्त विधेयक पर जो सदन में बहस चल रही है, उसमें भाग लेने का जो आपने मुझे मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नौ मिनट आपके हिस्से आते हैं।

श्री जांबवंत घोट्टे : पूँजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में भावों में वृद्धि एक अटल आर्थिक प्रक्रिया है। उसमें तेजी और मन्दी का चक्कर हमेशा चालू रहता है। इसीलिए एक ब्रिटिश अर्थ-शास्त्रज्ञ, कीन्स, ने घाटे का बजट पेश करने का मार्ग निकाला है। हमारे यहाँ हर क्षेत्र में दाम दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। हमने पढ़ा और पढ़ते आये हैं, सुना है और सुन रहे हैं कि समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में वस्तुओं के दाम दिन-ब-दिन कम होते जाते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश का समाजवाद एक अजीबो-गरीब समाजवाद है कि समाजवादी रास्ते पर चलते हुए भी हमारे यहाँ के दाम घटते नहीं हैं, बल्कि दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ते जाते हैं। इसीलिए आज इस देश का जो सारा माहौल है, वह हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का ही परिणाम है।

हमारे देश में रेल, हवाई जहाज, जहाज, सारा ट्रांसपोर्टेशन, बिजली और पोस्ट्स एंड टेलिग्राफ़ आदि सरकारी क्षेत्र में, पब्लिक सेक्टर में, आ चुके हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद हम इनके रेट्स आदि हर साल बढ़ते हुए देखते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था न तो

पूँजीवादी है और न समाजवादी है, बल्कि वह इन दोनों के बीच की एक अर्ध-व्यवस्था है। इसलिए इसमें दामों का बढ़ना अनिवार्य है। समाजवादी शास्त्र के अनुसार तो कम से कम पब्लिक सेक्टर के रेट्स नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए। बल्कि वे दिन-ब-दिन कम हो सकते हैं और कम होते हैं, इसका सुबूत है। मैं थोड़ी देर के लिए इन बातों को एक तरफ़ रखता हूँ, क्योंकि आपने मुझे केवल नौ मिनट दिये हैं।

संसार के कई देशों द्वारा लोक ऋण, विदेशी ऋण और अन्तर्देशीय ऋण लिये जाते हैं। हमारे देश पर विदेशी ऋण का बोझ हर साल बढ़ता जा रहा है। उसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, इस विषय में वित्त मंत्री ने अपनी तकरीर या इस विधेयक में कोई भी उल्लेख नहीं किया है। हमारे देश में विदेशी ऋण एक आदमी के पीछे 100 से 125 रुपये तक बढ़ा है यह पिछले साल का फिगर है। इस बात पर कहीं विचार नहीं किया गया है कि जो विदेशी ऋण बढ़ा है, उसका आगे क्या होगा। विदेशी ऋण का बोझ हर साल बढ़ रहा है। 1969-70 में 528,02,00,000 रुपये, 1970-71 में 597,48,00,000 रुपये और 1971-72 में 648,39,00,000 रुपये, अर्थात् हर साल अन्दाज़न 650 करोड़ रुपये का विदेशी ऋण का बोझ हमारे देश पर बढ़ रहा है। हम इस विदेशी ऋण से मुक्त होंगे या नहीं, हमारे सामने यह सवाल है। समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में कर्जों का बोझ बढ़ता रहता है, ऐसा नहीं है। वह कम होता है, घटता है। मैं आपका ध्यान चीन की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। चीन हम से एक साल के बाद आज़ाद हुआ। लेकिन आज चीन पर एक भी पाई का विदेशी ऋण या अन्तर्देशीय ऋण नहीं है। जब हम समाजवादी की बात करते हैं, तो कम से कम विदेशी ऋण से तो हमें मुक्त होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसका कोई मार्ग हमें नहीं बताया गया है।

जब काले धन की बातें की जाती हैं, तो हमारे सामने एक तस्वीर खड़ी होती है। इस देश में राजा-महाराजा और महारानियां खत्म हुईं, लेकिन उनकी जगह ली है प्रजातंत्र के नुमायंदों ने। राजाओं की जगह वजीरों, मंत्रियों, ने ली है। हम राजाओं की हालत बिगड़ती हुई देख रहे हैं और वजीरों की हालत बहुत ज्यादा दुस्त होती हुई देख रहे हैं। मैं एक वजीर की मिसाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री, श्री वसन्त-राव नायक, आज़ादी से पहले कांग्रेस में नहीं थे। आज़ादी के बाद वह कांग्रेस में आये। आज़ादी से पहले वह अंग्रेज़ी फ़ौज में रिक्रूट-मर्ती का काम करते थे। उस वक्त की उनकी माली हालत ऐसी थी कि उनके पास केवल (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० पी० श्रीरं (हापुड़) : माननीय सदस्य स्टेट एसेम्बली में अपने मित्रों से कह सकते हैं कि वे इस बारे में सवाल-जवाब करें। लेकिन इस सदन में इस प्रकार के आरोप नहीं लगाने चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वक्त मेरे वक्त में से काट दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य ने किसी स्टेट के मिनिस्टर वगैरह के बारे में यहां कुछ कहना हो, तो उसके बारे में लिख कर देना होता है। लेकिन हम आम तौर पर यह एवायड करते हैं।

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : शुक्रिया। जो कुछ मैं बोलने जा रहा हूँ, इस सिलसिले में मैंने पहले आपको इतिला दे दी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे कुछ रिटर्न नहीं दिया है।

श्री बी० पी० श्रीरं : माननीय सदस्य किसी केन्द्र के मन्त्री को ऐसी बातें कहने के लिए चुन लें।

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : वह मैं माननीय सदस्य के लिए छोड़ देता हूँ।

इस सदन में महाराष्ट्र को रिप्रेजेंट करने वाले लोग बैठे हुए हैं। जो मैं बोल रहा हूँ, वह ऐफ़ेडेविट पर बोलता हूँ। यहां पर मैं जो कुछ कहूंगा, मैं उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अगर उसमें से एक शब्द गलत निकला, तो मैं कोई भी सजा मुकतने को तैयार हूँ। मैं केवल कुछ शब्दों में बताना चाहता हूँ। इस हाउस में ऐसे आरोप लगाये गये हैं। ऐसे आरोपों पर इस हाउस ने गौर किया है, इसका सबूत है। मैं गहराई में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक ही बात बताना चाहता हूँ, जिसके बारे में मैं ऐफ़ेडेविट करने वाला हूँ, आपको भी दरखास्त दूंगा और गृह विभाग को भी दरखास्त दूंगा।

आजादी से पहले हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री जी की जो माली हालत थी, . . .

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर उठा रहा हूँ। जो आदमी इस हाउस में नहीं है, जो अनुपस्थित है, उसके बारे में—विशेषतया किसी मन्त्री या मुख्य मन्त्री के बारे में—माननीय सदस्य कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं, उनको कहने का अधिकार नहीं है, क्योंकि जो आदमी इस हाउस में नहीं है, वह अपने बचाव में कुछ नहीं कह सकता है।

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : जब श्री राज बहादुर के बारे में कुछ कहने का अवसर आयेगा, तो मैं जरूर कहूंगा।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य मेरे बारे में कह सकते हैं, लेकिन जो आदमी यहां उपस्थित नहीं है, उसके बारे में नहीं।

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ, मैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां का रिवाज है कि जो आदमी इस हाउस में हाज़िर न हो, उसके खिलाफ़ कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। अगर

[अध्यक्ष-महोदय]

किसी के बारे में कहना हो, तो उसके लिए स्पीकर को लिख कर देना पड़ता है। वह नोटिस स्पीकर और उस आदमी दोनों को देना होता है।

श्री जांबवंत घोटे: बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर इसमें नहीं जाते हैं। उनके बारे में स्टेट की एसेम्बली में कहा जा सकता है।

श्री जांबवंत घोटे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूँगा क्योंकि आपका आदेश है।

इस देश में ऐसे एक मुख्य मंत्री हैं....

श्री राजबहादुर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार नाम लेने के बाद फिर यह कहना कि इस देश में ऐसे एक मुख्य मंत्री हैं इसका इंसिन्पुएशन साफ है.... (व्यवधान).... यह एक्सपंज होना चाहिए।.... (व्यवधान).... यह स्टेटमेंट आप बाहर दीजिए और फिर मुकाबला कीजिए।

श्री जांबवंत घोटे: हाँ, जरूर दूँगा। और उस रेड का क्या हुआ उसका भी पूछूँगा। महाराष्ट्र में जो रेड हुआ है उस चीफ मिनिस्टर के घर के ऊपर, उसके बारे में बाद में पूछूँगा आपकी बारी आएगी तो उस वक्त वह भी देखा जायगा।... (व्यवधान).... मुझे मालूम है राजाओं के अब राजबहादुर हो गए।

श्री राजबहादुर: देखिए राजाओं की बात तो न करिए। मेरी उमर बीत गई उनसे लड़ते लड़ते।... (व्यवधान).... मेरा नाम राजबहादुर इसीलिए है कि मैं राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में राजाओं से लड़ता रहा हूँ।

श्री जांबवंत घोटे: राजाओं से लड़ते रहे

हैं या नहीं लेकिन राजस्थान में जरूर रहे हैं। यह मैं जानता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: राजस्थान तो गरीबों का इलाका है।

श्री जांबवंत घोटे: यह गरीबों की नुमाइन्दगी नहीं करते हैं। राजाओं की करते हैं। तो एक लाइले मुख्य मंत्री हमारे देश में ऐसे हैं कि जिनकी प्रापर्टी मैं आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो वहाँ की एसेम्बली में बताइए।

श्री राजबहादुर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह अपने राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री की बात कह रहे हैं और वह महाराष्ट्र राज्य के हैं। तो इन्सिन्पुएशन बिलकुल साफ है। इससे ज्यादा वह और क्या कहेंगे? अगर वह कहते हैं तो वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जाना चाहिए।

श्री जांबवंत घोटे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मुख्य मंत्री हैं.... (व्यवधान).... उनका नाम राजबहादुर नहीं है। उनकी प्रापर्टी इस प्रकार है:

American type double storeyed large bungalow with Makarana marble flooring at Pusad (costly imported material used lavishly)—Rs. 35 lakhs. Cost of furniture in the above bungalow—Rs. 5 lakhs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: छोटे साहब, इसके बारे में प्रोसीजर है। उस प्रोसीजर पर आप चले। ऐसी बातें होती रही हैं। मंजूर में हुई और जगह भी हुई, उसका एक प्रोसीजर एडॉप्ट हुआ और वह पीछे बैठे हुए हैं आप के राब साहब वह करने वालों में से हैं। तो उनसे आप पूछ लेना कौन सा तरीका है?

श्री जांबवंत घोटे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। तरीका तो मैं भी बहुत ज्यादा जानता हूँ। दस साल महाराष्ट्र की एसे-

म्बली में रहा हूँ और जवाब देते-देते राज्य-कर्ताओं को मुश्किल होती रही है। अगर आप कहते हैं तो जो भी प्रोसीजर आप बताएँगे उस प्रोसीजर में यह बात मैं आगे चल कर रखूँगा। अब थोड़ी देर के लिए यह बात मैं पीछे रखता हूँ।

मैं फिर से बताता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र के नहीं इस देश के एक ऐसे मुख्य मंत्री हैं जिनकी हालत पहले बहुत बुरी थी और आज वह राजा बने हुए हैं।

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर।

श्री जांबुवंत छोटे : कैलास साहब, आप सीने पर जरा हाथ रख कर बोलिए जो मैं कह रहा है क्या वह सत्य नहीं है ?

डा० कैलास : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है कि जो व्यक्ति इस सदन में नहीं है और यहां जवाब नहीं दे सकता, उस पर जो इस प्रकार के आरोप और दोष लगाए जा रहे हैं क्या यह ठीक है ? क्या इस प्रकार कोई सदस्य यहां किसी के बारे में बोल सकता है ?

श्री जांबुवंत छोटे : फाइनैस मिनिस्टर महाराष्ट्र के हैं, वह जवाब दे दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोटे साहब मैंने आपको बताया कि राज्य के मंत्रियों और मुख्य मंत्रियों के लिए प्रापर जगह वहां की असेम्बली है और उसके बारे में प्रोसीजर है कि जब मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई बात आए तो असेम्बली का मेम्बर लिख कर स्पीकर को देता है और उस मिनिस्टर को भी नोटिस भेजता है या उसका सब-स्टैंटिव मोशन होता है। वहां का मसला यहां कैसे आ सकता है ?

श्री जांबुवंत छोटे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो नाम नहीं लिया किसी का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम नहीं लिया तो

बहस नहीं बनती है . . . (अवधान) . . . अब आपके दो चार मिनट और रह गए हैं।

श्री जांबुवंत छोटे : 9 मिनट में से बहुत सारा वक्त मेरा राजबहादुरजी ने ले लिया। उतना वक्त काट दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो तीन मिनट काट दिया मैंने। अब किसी और तरफ भी चलिए।

श्री जांबुवंत छोटे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हुकूमत के बारे में तो बोलने के लिए काफी प्वाइंट हैं। अब यह बात मैं छोड़ देता हूँ। (अवधान)

विशाल राज्यों में प्रादेशिक समतोल विकास असंभव है। जब विशाल राज्यों में प्रादेशिक समतोल विकास असंभव है उस वक्त हमारे देश में छोटे-छोटे राज्य पुनर्गठित किए जायं यह मांग इस देश के सामने कई बार आ चुकी है। इस सिलसिले में काफी आन्दोलन इस देश में चल रहे हैं, चले हैं और चलने वाले हैं। और इसी तरह की एक मांग लेकर अब विदर्भ के लोग आए हैं। बदकिश्मती से हम महाराष्ट्र में शामिल हुए हैं। बदकिश्मती से महाराष्ट्र में हम को शामिल कर दिया गया है और सारी हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था तहस नहस कर दी गई है। वह विदर्भ-भूमि जिसका महामारत में, पुराणों में और इतिहासों में उल्लेख है, जिसकी आप्रणी है, जिसकी संस्कृति है, जिसकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है ऐसा विदर्भ महाराष्ट्र में शामिल कर दिया गया है। वहां एक मांग यह हो रही है कि विदर्भ का एक अलग राज्य हो, विदर्भी जनता का वह राज्य हो, विदर्भ के विकास के लिए वह राज्य हो। वह जो विदर्भ की मांग है यह बहुत पुरानी मांग है। 1905 से यह मांग चली आ रही है। पुराने मध्य प्रदेश में जब हम थे तो उस वक्त मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में एक प्रस्ताव आया कि विदर्भ का नागपुर राजधानी के साथ में एक अलग राज्य हो और आप को मालूम होगा, वह प्रस्ताव एक मत से मंजूर हुआ। सर्व-सम्मति से वह प्रस्ताव मंजूर हुआ

[श्री जे० बी० घोटे]

कि विदर्भ का अलग राज्य गठित हो और उसकी राजधानी नागपुर हो। उसके बाद एस० आर० सी० फजल अली कमीशन बैठा। फजल अली साहब ने बताया कि विदर्भ का अलग राज्य होना चाहिए। दार कमीशन ने भी कहा कि विदर्भ का अलग राज्य हो जिसका नागपुर केपिटल हो। फिर जे० बी० पी० कमीशन जवाहरलाल नेहरू, बल्लभभाई पटेल और पट्टाभिसीतारमैया की एक कमेटी बैठी, उस जे० बी० पी० कमेटी ने भी इस सवाल पर गौर किया और उन्होंने रिपोर्ट की कि विदर्भ का अलग राज्य होने में और नागपुर उसकी राजधानी होने में विदर्भ की जनता का कल्याण है। यह सारी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास हैं—एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट, दार कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, जे० बी० पी० कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, यह सभी रिपोर्टें सरकार के सामने गवाह हैं, आज हमारे सामने और इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने गवाह हैं। आज इस महान देश की महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के सामने यह एक सवाल है कि विदर्भ की मांग जो इस देश के उस वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री और उनके पिता ने मान ली थी, कि विदर्भ राज अलग होना चाहिए, किन्तु उनके सामने यह सवाल था, कि विदर्भ राज अलग बनायें या महाराष्ट्र के राज्य-कर्ता हमारे आदरणीय यशवंत राव चव्हाण साहब के लिए महाराष्ट्र बनायें इसलिए शायद उन्होंने विदर्भ राज की मांग को कबूल नहीं किया, किन्तु इंदिराजी से हमारी अपेक्षा है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो सपना देखा था उसको साकार करने के लिए वह आगे बढ़ेगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मांग है एक संसदीय तरीके से हम इसको लेकर आगे चल रहे हैं। इसके लिए हम आन्दोलन करते आ रहे हैं। हजारों लोग जेलों में ठूँसे गए। कितने ही लोगों को गोलियाँ मार दी गई। कई लोगों के हाथ पांव टूटे। कितने ही घर उजड़ गए, ध्वस्त हो गए। ऐसी अवस्था में विदर्भ की मांग लेकर हम शांतिपूर्वक आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। जो हमारी मांग है सारे कमीशनों ने उसे माना है। यह

विदर्भ की मांग करते वक्त हम किसी के द्वेष से यह मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम सब के सब एक भाई हैं। हमारा फेडरल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट है। फेडरल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट होने से इस देश में छोटे छोटे राज्य पुनर्गठित होना जरूरी है। केन्द्र को मजबूत करने के लिए छोटे छोटे राज्य गठित होने जरूरी हैं यदि हमारा फेडरल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट न होता, यूनियनरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट होता तो हम कहते कि छोटे छोटे राज्य नहीं हों, बड़े बड़े राज्य हों, लेकिन जब फेडरल सिस्टम है, संविधान के अन्तर्गत संघ राज्य हमारा है तो प्रादेशिक विकास के लिए, प्रादेशिक उत्थान के लिए, प्रादेशिक प्रगति के लिए, प्रादेशिक बेकारी नष्ट करने के लिए और सालफ्रीतावाही की हुकूमत नष्ट करने के लिए छोटे छोटे राज्य होने चाहिए जिसमें विशाल हरयाना है, तेलंगाना है, सौराष्ट्र है, कर्नाटक है, यह सभी आते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह मांग लेकर हम लोग चल रहे हैं, शान्तपूर्ण ढंग से हमारा आन्दोलन चल रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में आन्दोलन कुचलने की बातें महाराष्ट्र सरकार कर रही है, लेकिन जब कुचल देने की बात आती है, तो मामला फट जाता है, लेकिन आन्दोलन कायम रहता है।

अब मेरा आप से एक नम्र सवाल है—कई जानें देने के बाद विदर्भ की मांग आपको स्वीकार करनी है—क्या? कई लोगों की कुर्बानियों के बाद आप इस मांग को स्वीकार करना चाहते हैं या बंगला देश में जो हालत निर्माण हुई है, वैसे हालत के बाद विदर्भ का निर्माण होना है, क्या तब ही आप इसको स्वीकार करेंगे। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मत कहिये।

श्री जांबवंत घोटे : नहीं तो फिर हम सब लोगों को मजबूरन आगे बढ़ना होगा, जिस तरह से हरियाणा बना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश बना, मेघालय, बना, हिमाचल प्रदेश बना, उसी तरह से विदर्भ बनाना होगा। ऐसी हालत पैदा होने के बजाय

अच्छा है कि आप टेबिल पर बैठ कर विदम की मांग को स्वीकार करें।

यह एक वित्तीय विषयक है, इसके बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना था कि पूँजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था में दामों का बढ़ना एक आर्थिक प्रक्रिया है और उसी आर्थिक प्रक्रिया में से हमारा यह विषयक जा रहा है। ऐसी हालत में दाम कम नहीं होंगे, बढ़ते जायेंगे। इसलिये हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था क्या होनी चाहिये, इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर आना चाहिये। जब हम कहते हैं कि चीन की मिसाल आपके सामने है—ठीक है उस से हमारी दुश्मनी है, उससे मैदान में लड़िये, लेकिन जहाँ तक उसकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, चीन का आदर्श हमें अपने सामने रखना चाहिये और तब हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इनका वक्त काट कर आपको ज्यादा दे दिया है। लेकिन आपने गुस्से की बहुत-सी बातें कही हैं।

श्री जांबवंत धाटे : सच बात में गुस्सा आता ही है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आप में बहुत परिवर्तन आ गया है। आप में शालीनता का भाव आ गया है।

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request Mr. Pandey, an hon. Member who belongs to my party, kindly to listen?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very conscious of the very difficult position in which the Finance Minister finds himself. He was in a pretty bad position when he presented his budget and after the recent events leading to enormous increase in the number of people coming from Bangla Desh and the very large increase in expenditure incurred on these people it is quite clear that the Finance Minister will have to come before this House sooner or later with a supplementary budget. It is also quite clear that sooner or later the Finance Minister will have to tell this House that the deficit finance that he postulated in the current year's budget will be exceeded quite

substantially. Therefore, Sir, I refrain from making any criticism of the taxation proposals that he has included in his budget though I am not happy with many of them.

What I would like to do is to take some of the very fundamental questions with which the Finance Minister is now faced to which references have been made by many hon. Members.

First to my mind the important question is the question of what is called 'black money'. Everybody knows that in this country today there are something like dual markets. The commodity exchanges hands for two prices—one price which is legal price payable by cheque and another price which is unlawful price which is payable in cash. And we are all aware of it. This is happening in Delhi, Bombay and in many other places.

Sir, there is no doubt that the black money is one of the important reasons for the steep rise in prices that is taking place in this country which is not recorded in the various index number of prices that Government publishes. Several of my colleagues from my Party and also outside have suggested that one solution would be demonetisation of Indian currency. This has been talked about a great deal in the press and also in this House. I would like to say with all due humility and speaking as a student of economics that demonetisation of say the hundred-rupee currency notes is not going to solve the problem of Indian black money.

13.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

As a matter of fact something like forty to forty five per cent—nearly fifty per cent—of Indian currency is in terms of hundred-rupee notes. Any demonetisation will have to include hundred-rupee notes. Demonetising thousand-rupee or five thousand-rupee notes is not going to make any difference.

If we demonetise, how is it going to stop the continuous process of black money? It seems to me, demonetisation in this context is dealing with the symptom rather than with the disease. I should like this House to bear with me for a little while, while I try to analyse the reasons for the disease. Unless

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we know the disease, we will not be able to control it.

It seems, there are four causes—there may be more, but I thought of four causes—why we get this black money. The first is tax evasion. When tax is evaded, the man finds himself with money which he should have paid to the State and which he cannot account for either in his ordinary account books or in his banks; yet, it is his money. Therefore, one of the most important reasons for black money is tax evasion.

As long as tax evasion continues, no amount of demonetisation is going to solve the problem of black money. Therefore, this is an important thing which you have got to consider as to how we step up the efficiency of the tax collecting machinery. I know, the Finance Minister is fully aware of what I am saying. He has said so himself. But I have yet to hear from him or the Government a policy statement as to how they propose to deal with this problem of tax evasion, not in terms of sentiment or wishful thinking; but what are the concrete steps they have, taking the various taxes individually, because tax evasion is going on not only in regard to income-tax but in regard to many commodity taxes as well. We should like to know what the policy is. In this regard I will make some constructive suggestions myself.

The second reason, as far as I can see, comes in the sale and purchase of houses. I have been told by friends, of mine, people belonging to very respectable sections of society, "What can we do? We want to buy a flat in Bombay and we will not get the flat if we pay by cheque. We have to pay partly in cheque and partly in cash."

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: 70 and 30.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Some very respectable persons, who were in international services, have told me this. This is going on in a very large measure. This money which is given in cash is black money; it is un-accounted money and the person who has got unaccounted money gets rid of it as quickly as possible. That is why also prices go up.

The third reason, which also is very important, is the manner in which controlled commodities are sold at uncontrolled prices. Of course, this is a part of the shortages in our economy. Everybody is aware of the fact that steel, iron and so many things are controlled and rationed. Now, if a man wants steel or iron badly, he goes and buys it at much above the controlled price. The excess price over the controlled price is black money and that again adds to the black money phenomenon.

Lastly, of the four causes that I have thought of, is the fact that professional persons—doctors, lawyers and other professional people—very often take their fees in cash.

AN HON. MEMBER: Artists.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I do not want to single out any particular class. But when they take their fees in cash, one does not know how much of the cash gets into their account books and how much of it gets converted into black money.

I have said all this, not that the House is not aware of this, just to show that the phenomenon of black money is not something which can be just wished away by demonetisation of currency notes with all the complications and disturbances that it involves in the economy. We have got to go to the heart of this problem. I am suggesting, not that these remedies are complete, a few remedies for these four causes that I have mentioned.

First I would like to say that we have got to take measures for tightening up the tax machinery. One cannot go into that at any great length in the course of a debate like this. There is one concrete suggestion that I would like to make. I believe, it has been made in this House before. Why do we not publish all the income-tax returns? Why do we not make available in each locality the income-tax returns of all the people in that locality? I suggest this because income-tax officers do not know and cannot know all the various ways and means in which income is evaded. If income-tax returns are published, any citizen in one particular place, in a mohalla or in a particular section, can go, get the income-tax return and find out what

the man says his income is. There will be any number of people who will be informers, who will raise questions and who will say that the return is not correct; his property or his income is more. After all, no Government has as yet been able to devise a machinery or evolve a system of intelligence—I know, the Ministry of Finance has got revenue intelligence—which is able to get at all this.

Even in the case of murder cases, I am sure, the people who are in the police will agree with me that many times a murderer is exposed not because of the intelligence of the C. I. D. system but because somebody informs against a murderer. Very often, smuggled goods are caught not because of the intelligence of the Intelligence system or the Customs but because somebody informs against a person who is smuggling goods. That is a well-known fact. Therefore, we have got to have public participation and cooperation in detecting tax evasion. I believe, in Sweden, it is done. I do not see what is sacred about keeping income-tax returns as secret. I think, they should be available to everybody to see what are the means of income, what are the principal sources of income, of different people. I think, in this way, we will be able to have a large number of people, common people, who are interested in the welfare of the country to come forward and give facts and figures with which we will be able to tighten up, our tax-collecting machinery.

Regarding houses, I have been racking my brains about it. It seems in the case of shares, they have a regular market. There are quotations and shares are sold through regular brokers. Why don't we have a housing market? Houses can be bought and sold only through licensed dealers who have got to get a licence, who have got to submit returns and who have got to keep proper accounts.

Now, the sale and purchase of houses has become an enormous instrument of black money. It is high time that we thought in terms of creating a housing market. We created a bill market some years ago. The Reserve Bank created it. We have got a share market. Why not have a housing market? Anybody who wants to sell a house must sell it through a licensed dealer—whether you nationalise it or not is a different

matter—who has to keep proper accounts. He can be thrown out of job if he does not keep proper accounts. This may be looked into by the Finance Minister. This will enable the Finance Minister to take action. He said in his speech that the Government will take to buying a house at the price at which it was bought by the purchaser when the price is below a legitimate price. Even that becomes feasible and practicable only if there are quotations of legitimate prices and below-market prices. Therefore, I would suggest that some serious steps may be taken to create a housing market on the lines of the share market.

The third thing is regarding the question of paying prices above the controlled prices. I have been very anxious to know how does this happen because much of the excess price is paid by people who are in business, construction business, raw materials, bricks, steel, cement and so on. What happens when they submit their cost of production for the purpose of income-tax assessment? Do they give the prices they pay or do they give the controlled prices? I want to know categorically what is the attitude of the Income-tax Department to these returns. Do they take the cost of the materials at the controlled prices or do they allow them to have deductions at the uncontrolled prices which creates black money? This is a question which needs investigation. I would like to have some kind of an answer from the Government. Only the Government can give answer to it, nobody else. I have no doubt that many buildings are constructed with material which is bought in black market and they are constructed for commercial purposes. When they submit the returns of the cost of production, what is the price that the Income-tax officer accepts? Is there any analysis? Is there any sample check? You have to find some method of using the tax-collecting machinery to prevent tax evasion in this field which is the result of paying uncontrolled prices.

The last of the four things is the question about professional fees. This again is something which bothered me when I was in the Taxation Committee many years ago. Some method has to be found. There are honest and not so honest people. I suggested then—and, of course, I could not get my colleagues to go with me at that time—that there must

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be some method by which in income-tax returns the people should be permitted to record the professional expenses they incurred on doctors, lawyers, etc. and they may get deductions, some incentive, for it. There must be some method by which we should be able to have a counter check on the professional fees evasion that takes place.

It seems to me, if these four sources are tapped, at least to some extent we would have gone at the disease, at the root of the disease, and to that much extent, we might have taken the first step in dealing with the fantastic problem of black money that is plaguing our economy.

Then, Sir, the second question is something about which, again, most of my friends have spoken, and spoken very passionately—the rising prices. The Finance Minister said that day that he does not expect the prices to rise very much. In fact, I have got the greatest sympathy for him. But the prices are rising and they will rise much more. There is no question about it, not merely because of the budget but because of deficit financing. We do not know what the future has in store for us, the next five or six months. Only this morning during the call attention motion the House heard what we are going to be in for. Sir, it is a case of a very large expenditure of money unbacked by corresponding creation of goods. Therefore, deficit financing, I am afraid, is going to be with us. I said in my speech on the Budget that deficit financing is something we cannot escape. But we must have an anti-deficit financing policy. I have always said that deficit financing is like the sulpha drug. If the doctor prescribes the sulpha drugs and along with that, he says, you should take Vitamin B Complex in order to soften the effect of the sulpha drug, similarly, I would like to ask the Finance Minister what is the Government's anti-deficit financing policy because there is going to be a deficit financing much worse than it ever was. Are they going to have a controlled distribution of scarce commodities? Are they going to have an extension of the fair price shops? Are they going to see that the prices of basic commodities, at least three or four basic commodities, are maintained for a period of three or four years? Is there going to be a free market or a rationed market? This is not a

problem peculiar to India. During the war time, they had all these things. Otherwise, people are going to lose confidence, and if people lose confidence, every student of economics knows that the effect of deficit financing will become much worse. Therefore, it is very important for the public at large to know that the Government is not only serious about the fact but the Government has an anti-deficit financing policy, that they are going to use fiscal measures, they are going to have a network of fair price shops all over the country in at least five or six basic commodities and they are going to guarantee the prices. At the same time, the Finance Minister should deal with this question of anti-deficit financing policy so that the prices do not reach the levels they reached during the last war time as also during the last few months.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Finance Minister has spoken of the allocation of Rs. 50 crores for rural works and Rs. 25 crores for educated unemployed. We all know that it is not a very big amount. It is necessary that the House should know as to what is the Government's policy regarding employment. There is nothing worse in the world for an educated person who is self-respecting, who is prepared to work, who has some skills, to remain unemployed and to go to his parents or to his brother or sister or father or father-in-law for his transport money, for his coffee money or for his pocket money. You cannot expect anything but multiplication of Naxalite activities in such a situation.

I am very glad my friend, Mr. Pant, is now talking about a dialogue with the Naxalites. I suggested that 9 months ago in the Rajya Sabha when I was Education Minister. But the dialogue is not going to be the only answer. The Government should make the educated people aware that they are trying their very best to create employment, some kind of employment for them so that their self-respect is restored. When self-respect goes, frustration comes, and if the man is educated and if he is not a mild fellow and if he has got red blood in him, he is going to indulge in some violent activity. Therefore, this House is entitled to hear from the Finance Minister what the Government's policy is regarding educated employment.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Did you put it before the Cabinet when you were in the Cabinet?

14 hrs.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I don't know if I can divulge Cabinet secrets here. I hope someday my friend will get into the Cabinet and only when one gets into the Cabinet, one will know how it functions. He is asking me to reveal what has happened in the Cabinet. If you permit me, I can reveal. Rs. 25 crores has been allotted for educated employment. I know there is not enough money. Some kind of policy has got to be evolved. Something should be done within the amount we are going to spend. About the educated unemployed people and their numbers, I have dealt with this in an Article which is going to be published. The number of unemployed graduates and post-graduates is quite alarming in the country, namely, 2 lakhs of persons. It is an explosive thing. It is not an easy problem. The educated people should know whether something is being done for them. At present, what is being done for the educated unemployed? Why don't you have some kind of a tax on the employed so that the unemployed can get some means of relief till they get employment? What is the training programme we have got? The Finance Minister, when he replies, should tell the House as to what is the concrete policy which we are going to follow for tackling unemployment.

With regard to the rural income, with the kind of situation which we face, we cannot escape taxing the rural income. Nearly 50% of the national income comes from the rural areas. What was the position 15 years ago and what is the position now? There is no doubt now that there is a strong section of the rural community—not strong in numbers—but they are very much there, who are getting a very substantial income which escapes taxation. Quite apart from these rural people, there are quite a number of urban people, number of urban lawyers, urban doctors, urban businessmen and urban professors who have land, who have income from land. It is not even taken into account for calculating the rate of tax on non-agricultural income. Why are we shy? We are now in a position to do this. We have taken the risk. We have gone to the polls recently. We have called—as it happened in the 19th

century in England, when they called out the forces of the new world to counteract the forces of the old world,—the support of the poorest of the poor as a counterblast to the poverty and unemployment facing us and they are hoping so much from the Congress party. We have roused that hope among them. What are we going to do? Merely changing the Constitution is not going to give results. What are we going to do in terms of rural poverty and rural employment? I want to suggest that we have got to have taxation of rural income. Of course it is a State subject but my point is that we can bring the agricultural income within the scope of income-tax. People who have non-agricultural income who get also agricultural income, which runs into huge amounts, should also be brought within the tax slab. We cannot escape taxing the upper classes in the rural areas.

I did not participate in the Debate on Agriculture. I have been studying this subject quite intensely for the last few days. I have read reports made by scholars. I have been appalled at the large number of sharecroppers that exist in the country. West Bengal is a problem State and it has the greatest number of educated unemployed; it has a large number of sharecroppers. It is the same in Bihar also. They are not registered tenants. They do not have tenancy rights. They are shown as farm labourers. In actual fact they are sharecroppers. Any student of agricultural economics knows that share-cropping is not conducive to efficiency in agriculture and it does not lead to investment in agriculture. On top of that, sharecropping leads to social tensions and possibly explosive situation in the countryside.

The Finance Bill is not merely a statement of Revenue and Expenditure and taxation. It is not merely a fiscal instrument. The Finance Bill is a very important part of the Government's armoury and strategy for dealing with the basic economic problems of the country which are the problems of poverty and unemployment. I hope, therefore, that when the Finance minister replies to the debate, instead of talking about this concession or this small tax and that, he will give a broad and wide sweep to his reply and tell the country and us who are so anxiously expecting to hear, what the Finance Minister's and the Government's concrete programme is

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for dealing with the problem of unemployment and poverty not only among the educated and urban classes but also among the rural classes.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): The Finance Bill and the various taxation proposals included in the budget contain various types of taxes such as income-tax, wealth tax and other direct as well as indirect taxes. It is true that the nation's progress and prosperity depends upon the budgetary provisions, and, therefore, we have had detailed discussions on the various Demands for Grants relating to the various Ministries.

Now, the question before the Ministries is one of their functional integrity and to what extent they can help in the removal of poverty and ignorance and in the upliftment of the common people in the country. A deficit of Rs. 397 crores or so surely compels Government to increase the taxes and to make necessary provisions for meeting the essential needs of the people. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Ministry and the Government of India the extent to which the required attention is being paid towards the productive forces. Since national income and national economic stability depends upon these productive forces, we have to think naturally also about industrial and agricultural production. Our country believes in advancement with the aid of science and technology. So, let us see to what extent the industries in the country are functioning properly.

When we take up the small-scale industries, we find that the profiteers who run the industry are suffering because of the lack of raw materials and therefore, the required production is not there, when it comes to medium-scale and big industries, we find ancillary industries are not being developed properly and adequate attention is not being paid to this matter by the Government of India. If ancillary industries are not encouraged, then naturally it reflects upon the output of the big industry which depends on them. To give a concrete example, we have the Bharat Heavy Electricals at Hyderabad, but we find that no ancillary industries have been encouraged there by the Government of India.

We have also to pay some attention to the creation of a suitable cadre of technocrats. Apart from those possessing technical degrees, there are also other experienced people whom we should encourage by asking them to work in collaboration with the technical people so that they will be helpful in bettering the national economy.

We in the Telengana region have been suffering as victims of neglect for the past fourteen years, as a result of which we have remained backward both agriculturally as well as industrially. Since education as such depends upon the individual concerned, we cannot blame anyone in regard to educational backwardness. It was in 1956 that the Andhra region was merged with the Telengana region, and at that time a gentlemen's agreement was arrived at, but unfortunately, that gentlemen's agreement has been violated by the Andhra rulers, and that is how economic exploitation and political domination has taken place in my region of Telengana. In fact, this exploitation and domination has been one of the main factors responsible for the backwardness of my region where the desired progress could not be achieved.

Today even in my region, we demand a separate Telengana. When the SRC was going into the reorganisation of States, that Commission had recommended the formation of Telengana as it is an economically viable unit. But due to the adamant attitude of the late Pandit Nehru and the late Pandit Pant that was not to be and the Telengana region was merged with Andhra. As a result, the people of Telengana have been ruined to such an extent that it has become difficult for them to recover from it.

When we speak of social, economic or political stability, one thing we have to bear in mind is the need to augment our productive forces and national wealth. Any such growth or increase in wealth has to be sustained by encouragement of the weaker sections of society. Here we have various programmes and plans. Though the object is laudable, they lead to undesirable results. X blames Y and Y blames Z. But it is time for all of us to help in the removal of poverty, ignorance and the unemployment problem which has become

a dominating issue now. For solving these problems, maximum understanding and co-operation on the part of all is a must.

To tackle the unemployment problem, we have to encourage those industries which are employment-oriented. Take industries and agriculture. The Government of India and the State Governments are failing in this regard not due to deliberate incompetence but because the realities have not been recognised and the required attention has not been paid through the agencies concerned, namely, the directorates, the collectorates and so on. In order to build a democratic socialistic secular society as we dream of, the participation in all sincerity and honesty of every citizen is essential.

Taxation is disliked and there is a reluctance on the part of the people to pay it. This feeling among citizens should be removed. This can only be achieved if the Government tries its best to create a sense of participation among citizens, to create a casteless society wherein positive steps are taken to fulfil the aspirations of the people.

The required attention has to be paid to the creation of the necessary employment potential and output in various sectors of national life so that the maximum output is secured, the maximum number is employed, thus bringing the maximum contentment to the people.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I rise to commend the Finance Bill 1971 to the House. Every year when the Budget is about to be presented in the Parliament, the eyes and the ears of millions of people are anxiously awaiting to know as to what is coming out of the Budget proposals. This is because the Budget proposals have a vital bearing on the economy of the country. One of the important reasons why the whole country was anxiously awaiting the Budget proposals, this year was particularly to see how the difficult task of effecting a proper economic balance in the country was being attempted.

By the difficult circumstances created by Pakistan and the influx of the refugees coming over here, a new dimension has arisen to our economy.

While speaking on the Finance Bill, 1971,

I would like to draw your attention, the attention of the authorities here, that whatever we may do to increase the taxes, directly and indirectly, there is today a very strong case for bringing some improvement in the legislation and the procedure of administration of the tax-laws in the country. The Income-tax Act is not a new thing in India. It was first instituted in 1860. For 110 years, a direct levy has been there. One of the most important legislations on income-tax that was brought in was in 1922. Thereafter, there were many changes and in 1939, the Income-tax Act introduced a different system by which it imposed income-tax on a slab system from a step system. In 1944, the income-tax administration imposed the procedure of advance tax of "pay as you earn." This was a new dimension given, because after the war, it was seen that people had made lot of profits and the profits were being frittered away. The tax-collectors were not able to get the money, and that was the reason that in 1944 that 'you pay as you earn' system was introduced. Since the inception of the Income-tax Act as today, there have been a number of committees that have been going into the administration aspect of the Income-tax Act. We have had the John Mathai Committee, then the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee under Mr. Mahavir Tyagi in 1959, and thereafter a number of committees have come; for example, the Bhoothalingam Committee. The Public Accounts Committee has also gone into it as also the Administrative Reforms Commission. Today, the Wanchoo Committee has been appointed and is sitting to examine the very same matter. When these matters are coming up, and the legislation is becoming what it is today, it is time that we have a second look to this.

I would draw your attention to the fact that when a new act of 1961 was brought in, it was brought in at the recommendation of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Mahavir Tyagi. It was looked into, and as the old Act was very, very cumbersome and difficult to understand, the 1961 Act was hailed as a new piece legislation in the country. But after 1961, what we have seen is, more than 400 amendments have been carried out in the Act, and so many provisos, deletions, additions and subtractions have been provided to the various clauses and every year,

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

when we have the budget, several new amendments are brought into the Income-tax Act. Today, the 1961 Act has become more cumbersome and more difficult to follow, and it is more difficult to administer its provisions, than the 1922 Act which was the basic Act and which was changed by the 1961 Act.

In the background of this, when we are levying very high taxes,—the taxes which have gone to the optimum, which make a man pay 95.5 per cent out of Rs. 100—we have to look up and see that a proper climate is created. There has got to be a human aspect; there has got to be a practical aspect; and there has got to be a moral aspect. Today, what I feel is if we need money, it is our responsibility to see that we pay that money; even if it is not based on the income, if capital is to be given, if our deposits have to be contributed for the resources, to meet the new challenge nobody should shudder. But ultimately, when we are working our economic system and if it has to go on, we will have to put a climate by which we create faith in the people to the effect that in what the Government is doing there is no harshness.

What I would like to draw the attention of the House to is that whenever these committees are set up, and when they make some recommendations, they are not adhered to. Even the fundamental recommendations of these committees, the Government and their departments do not take care. I would like to draw your attention to the Bhoothalingam Committee's recommendations where it is stated that a sum of Rs. 7,500 should not be taxable; that should be the limit on which you should proceed while you are calculating your income-tax on a higher slab. But what happened? The fundamental recommendation of the Bhoothalingam Committee was not accepted, and we have seen many other things have been done. You have the exemption limit of Rs. 5000. But what has the Government done? They have said, "We will give you exemption of a further Rs. 3,000 provided the returns are from your savings from specified category of investment." Now, if you want to give this advantage to some people it only goes to those people who have some shares with them; who have some investments with them and

get profit or income from them. But what has the Government done, and what about the common man who gets an income of Rs. 7,500 and who does not have investments, does not have shares, does not have resources from these things? These are the fundamental recommendations which are not adhered to. It is only about those recommendations that you must see; if you want to give some concession to generate savings, it should be done.

I would next like to draw your attention to personal taxation, which has gone on on a very high slab. There is no denying the fact; we must accept the facts as they are. In the first slab of one lakh after the payment of tax, a man is left with Rs. 52,000. If he is in the second slab of Rs. 1 lakh he is left with Rs. 8,000. then he has to pay Rs. 92,000 and left with a paltry sum of Rs. 8,000. If the same person has an income of third slab of one lakh, he has to pay Rs. 97,500 and is left with just Rs. 2,500.

I am absolutely one with you. Today we need money. We have to face the challenge. We have to bring some sort of a social justice. One should not have a cake while the other is going without bread. In these circumstances taxes have to be levied.

The Wanchoo Committee has been going into the matter of black money. There was a long questionnaire in which they wanted to know about black money and unaccounted money. It was my privilege to have gone to that Committee and given long evidence. I had told them clearly what black money was—money on which tax has not been paid. But unaccounted money is which is free from tax, on which tax has not to be paid. I would put that as unaccounted money. Today no tax is levied on agricultural income; naturally it is unaccounted money. It is not black money; that does not come within the ambit of taxation in the country. The total non-agricultural income of the country is estimated at Rs. 15,000 crores and the tax on this income is Rs. 780 crores. The agricultural income is estimated at Rs. 17,000 crores while the tax recovered is only Rs. 11 crores. This is the imbalance the country is suffering from. Today we talk green revolution; we want agriculture to grow; ours is basically an agricultural economy. There are certain flourishing agriculturists who, I believe,

make a couple of lakhs of rupees per year; they have built houses and established other businesses and are even making over Rs. 5-7 lakhs a year.

It is that kind of people that will have to be taxed; some sort of a tax should be recovered from them. Then the whole malaise of unaccounted money will vanish. There must be a system by which it must be known to the Government how much unaccounted money is there in the agricultural sector. This cannot be determined unless you impose at least a one per cent tax on agricultural income. Today is the time when we can do it. Our need for resources is great. We have to meet the challenge from Pakistan. In this background we must do things earlier, rather than later. If we want to really tackle the problem of black money and unaccounted money we shall have to devise some ways by which we must know how much black money and unaccounted money is there. Today the agriculturist is afraid of investing money in the banks or shares. He feels that the taxman will haul him up, will ask him to give explanations and will not accept what he says. The credibility gap is increasing between the tax payer and the tax collector.

I am reminded of an American salesman, the tax people went to him and found that he was a flourishing salesman and told him: you look so flourishing that you must pay a tax of 5,000 U. S. dollars. He paid. Next year the same men went to him and said: well, you look so well that you must pay a tax of 10,000 U. S. dollars; the salesman paid that amount. The third year they went to him and said: you are a nice fellow; you paid 10,000 last time and we expect you to pay 25,000 dollars, to which the salesman replied: all right, here is my brief case and you take it; it will not produce 25,000 dollars.

My point is that there is a limit for people making money and we must know what that limit is. We recover very high taxes from people but we shall also have to see that the things that we do are also rational.

The development rebate has been removed from 1974. It has been one single factor in generating the economy of the country and in opening new industries. We heard from the Finance Minister yesterday that with the help of the development rebate the mono-

poly houses have grown bigger and that was the one reason why development rebate was sought to be withdrawn from 1974. If that is so, naturally and necessarily, we should see that it is not available to big monopoly houses. But what about the common man who wants to put up a small factory? Today he cannot start an industry unless development rebate is there. Unless we give him development rebate, he will not be able to do anything. Today he needs these crutches.

We are talking of providing employment in the country, but how do we provide it? Why not think of something like a development rebate for increasing employment potentialities? If an industry which is employing 10,000 people today, employs 15,000 next year, give them some sort of development rebate. We will have to re-orient our policy to see that our economy develops properly.

Today the development rebate is very essential, and it will do great harm to the economy of the country if it is removed. What is happening to day to our traditional industries like cement, textiles, paper and sugar? More than 80 textile mills have closed down, and so many more are on the verge of closure. The Buckingham Mills has shown a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores last year. If we do not give development rebate to these industries, they will not be able to get out of the morass. Today, when the U.K. is imposing a 15 per cent extra duty on our textiles, I think they would not be able to bring about the modernisation and expansion which is required to maintain their exports in a competitive market.

What about our shipping industry, which is one of the biggest foreign exchange earners? Our shipping industry has not come to the stage of adulthood, and it is high time that we gave it a development rebate. These are very basic and fundamental issues, and they should not be clouded by any other issues.

There are many small things which trouble the taxpayer today, defeating the very climate that we want to create between the taxpayer and the tax collector. For instance, under section 40A, Rule 6D, payment of Rs. 2,500 is not allowed to be deducted unless it is made by a crossed cheque. I had brought this up in the discussion in the Con-

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sultative Committee. The Finance Minister was good enough to say that he would do something. A circular was also issued, but it was half-hearted, and the decision is to be left to the income-tax officer. That we have such a law today, when in the rural areas there are no banking facilities and there are small traders who do not understand the law, is really excruciating.

One of the most important points that I want to raise is about advance payment of tax. It was introduced in 1944. There are three instalments of payment. You pay in June, September and December. You are required to pay your advance tax on your business by 15th December if your business year closes on 31st December, and on 15th March if it closes on 31st March. How do you expect the man to close his accounts, know what his profit is and pay the tax 15 days before the close of the business year? I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that this is a matter which should be looked into. The advance tax should be made payable by 30th April instead of 15th March. That should be more satisfactory as it will give him time to close his accounts and know his profit.

There is another lacuna. He is required to pay tax on the assessed profits of the previous year. In case there is an increase in his profit, why should he be asked to revise his advance payment? It necessitates a lot of formalities, it requires a lot of staff to collect the information from time to time, to keep a watch on many things, and it involves a lot of expenditure. It is high time to re-think about the mode of payment of advance tax to remove some of these difficulties.

Coming to the organisation of the Finance Ministry, we find that the administrative offices where taxes are being collected are in very bad shape, in ramshackle houses in different places in the city. For instance, in Rajasthan, the income-tax department has got two beautiful plots. They bought them a couple of years ago, but today there is no building. Today in Jaipur, which is the capital of Rajasthan, the offices are situated in various places in the city. For appeals, it is at one place; if it is assessment, it is somewhere else. Why can't you construct

these buildings? After all, it is not a matter of large resources. When we are expending so much, I am sure the Finance Minister should be able to find some resources to see that some sort of building activity takes place. Otherwise, I am afraid these lands will be requisitioned by the State Government, because they have been allotted the land on the condition that, unless the building is put up within a particular period, they will revert back to the State Government. This is a very important matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Is the hon. Member referring to Jaipur particularly?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Today we have been talking of people evading taxes. While there are black sheep everywhere, I personally feel that by and large there is a large number of people who are honest tax-payers, who pay their taxes regularly. But what have we provided for them in the Act? We have provided heavy penalties for them at every stage. If a man is sick for two months and he is not able to file his income-tax return he has to pay quite a few penalties at every stage. If you are late in filing the return, you have to pay a penalty of 50 per cent of the tax. If there is failure to make self-assessment, there is a penalty. If you do not pay your tax in time, there is a penalty. For non-payment of advance also there is a penalty. Then there is a penal interest on late payment of tax. For failure to file return of deduction of tax at source you have to pay a penalty. Then you have to pay penalty for not filing dividend return, for non-compliance with notices under sections 139 (2), 142(1), 143 (2) and 131, for quantum of assessment falling short of income assessed under section 271C and for non-payment or late payment of self-assessed tax. Mind you, these are not penalties for concealment of income but for delay in filing the returns. If a man is out of India and he is not able to file his return in time then action will be taken under all these penalty provisions which is really harassment because it is not a case of evasion of tax. There are people who want to pay tax, including advance tax, but unless we improve

the procedure and administration of taxation we shall not be able to go very far.

There is a large amount of frustration among the administrative officers of the income-tax department. The fixation of seniority of the officers directly recruited and those promoted from the services has been causing bitter heart-burning among the officers and there are cases in the Supreme Court. Direct recruits of Class I have pleaded that their seniority should be counted from the date of appointment and no weightage should be given to promotees. This matter was challenged in the Supreme Court and the Court gave the direction that for Class I officers the seniority should be from the date of their joining and the quota should be two-thirds for direct recruits and one-third for promotees. This has again been challenged in the High Court with the result that promotion of officers is again held up and nobody knows where they stand *vis-a-vis* their chance of promotion and seniority. Now people are being promoted on an *ad hoc* basis and so there is a lot of frustration. Government should have a dialogue with these people and see to it that some sort of settlement is arrived at so that this outstanding problem is settled once and for all. Now there is a lot of heart-burning and frustration among these officers who have very wide powers and unless they are satisfied and contented they will not be able to do justice to the people and help us in the establishment of the socialist society that we are after.

In the end I would suggest that the income-tax exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 7,500. I may say here that this is one of the fundamental recommendations of the Boothalingam Committee. Then I suggest that the penalty in section 274(1) (c) should be reduced from 80 per cent to 60 per cent and the minimum penalty should be abolished. The advance tax provisions should be simplified. The assesses hitherto assessed should be asked to pay as per their last completed assessment. They should not be asked to pay higher taxes. Then the assessments of firms should be completed in the year of assessment because partners' assessments remain pending for years. The appeal expenses, penalty and fines etc. should be allowed as deductions. Then, administrative instructions should be issued that there should be no penalty proceedings if the addition of gross

profit is lower than that of the preceding year. I am saying this because the income-tax officers increase the profit *suo moto*. If they show that the profits are not there then there should be no penalty proceedings. All these things will improve the climate for collection of tax in the country.

Then the Income-tax Act has to be simplified. The law should be simplified so that the people could understand it. Sir, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I submit that if today you have to file your return you will not be able to do it yourself. The income-tax Act consists of thousands of pages, so many provisos, so many additions and subtractions that even if you were to read it hundred times you will not be able to follow all the provisions.

Today we are thinking of the common man, a socialist society and so it is time that we have a simplified Act. If the Act is simple and there is less harassment, more people will come forward voluntarily to pay their taxes and more money will be generated. On the other hand, our people must also understand that if our security is lost, then our freedom is lost. If our basic security is lost then no amount of money will give the people any satisfaction of owning their money. With these words, I commend the Finance Bill, 1971 for approval.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the absence of a provision for proportional representation in this House we find this massive majority in treasury benches even though there is 24 per cent of electoral support. That is the rule of the game, and we played cricket on the political plane. We take the defeat sportingly. But we feel with this massive support there should not be any inhibition on the part of Government to take bold decisions to implement 'Garibi Hatao.' There should be no alibi or excuse if the Government fail in their task.

Sir, the Finance Bill has belied all our expectations. Mr. Chavan has given a mortal blow to the tall promises that had been made during the elections. Though high hopes had been raised when there was a trade surplus of Rs. 19.1 crores and a rise of foreign exchange by Rs. 111 crores, at the end of the year all those high hopes have been dashed to the ground.

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Sir, the budget has unfolded not a single item to improve the lot of the poor, to promote growth, to generate employment and to stabilise prices. The Finance Minister presented an anti-growth, inflationary and reactionary budget. It will sap the nation's strength, blight the confidence of the people and will retard the economic growth.

Sir, by putting the fiscal proposals the Finance Minister envisaged two or three broad principles. Principle (1) to simplify and rationalise the tax structure and minimise tax evasion; (2) to distribute burden of taxation in such a way that it will scale down the inequalities and at the same time it will not disturb the general price level of the essential goods. Let us see the impact. Since the budget the rise of prices of essential goods has been phenomenal. I do not want to quote from the index figures, but I would just quote from an utterance of Shri L. K. Jha, the Governor of the Reserve Bank at Madras on 14-7-1971. He says that the price index is now at an all-time peak. The rise has been quite substantial over the last year. He further says that lack of investment was the worrying feature.

Sir, the Finance Minister has cast his net of indirect taxation on all conceivable items. The backbone of the common man is being crushed and the savage levy of tax on petrol and increase on P & T tariff will make the road transport more expensive and communication more difficult. Sir, I have yet to find a common man who does not put on a ready-made garment, ride a scooter or bus or taxi or use a toilet soap or hair oil or send a telegram or parcel. Sir, there is a levy on pressure cooker. In a socialist society when we expect that it should be a servantless society, pressure cooker is a must for the housewife and I do not know why the Finance Minister has taxed pressure cookers.

The last straw on the camel's back is Rs. 220 crores of deficit financing. Last year's performance in this regard was to the tune of Rs. 411 crores. With the present magnitude of the problem of refugees and tension at our border I think there has been an under-estimation of Rs. 60 crores in this regard so far as the refugees are concerned. The Prime Minister stated it to be Rs. 120 crores but

we all think that it will exceed Rs. 1,000 crores. With all these expenses, unanticipated at this moment, there is likely to be deficit financing to a large extent.

Secondly comes the question of overdrafts. The unprincipled overdrafts by the various State Governments have also become a matter of concern. In this regard I take the opportunity to congratulate the Orissa Government because there has not been a single overdraft by the Orissa Government on the Reserve Bank of India due to the financial discipline of the former Swatantra Chief Minister.

Coming to reduction of disparities between the honest rich and the poor, it will have some effect. There is no doubt about it. But it is much easier to impoverish a rich man than to enrich a poor man. At the same time, it will increase the number of black-marketers, tax evaders and licence peddlers. It is a licence-permit-quota raj and the favourites are being patronised. Is it not a fact that only such people are patronised according to their paying capacity to the Congress election fund?

After donations to political parties have been banned, I would like to have a categorical answer from the Finance Minister regarding the resources raised by the party in power for their election funds, from which source has it come? It must have come from black money. We all know that it is not possible to fight elections within the prescribed limit of expenses. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Dr. Karni Singh, has categorically stated very frankly—it is a very bold statement; I congratulate him—that even though we file an affidavit about our election expenses, it is much more than what is prescribed. All this money comes out of black money.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has expressed his concern about black money. It is the result of persistent pursuit of a wrong economic policy, our anti-growth budgeting. That is responsible for this black money. Unless there is sufficient growth, unless we take to anti-inflationary measures, unless there is more production and more saving, you cannot stop this black money, how much rigorous your rules may be.

I would also like to express our concern regarding the use of foreign money in electioneering. Just after 1967 the present Finance Minister, who was the Home Minister then and was in charge of the CBI, had conducted a CBI inquiry into the influence of foreign money on elections. That CBI report has never seen the light of the day. I submit that it should be published and we should all know how foreign money has played a part in our internal politics.

Regarding the proposal about ceiling on salaries and perquisites of company executives, I beg to submit that ministers should set an example. They should provide a ceiling on themselves. The present tax-free allowances and perquisites of Cabinet ministers amount to Rs. 70,920, which is equivalent to a taxable income of Rs. 12,09,777 a year. I will give the break-up while discussing amendment to the Finance Bill. But it comes to more than Rs. 1 lakh a month. There should be some consistency between precept and practice.

Coming to hard realities, we may dream of a better standard of living but it cannot be achieved without increasing our gross national product and the *per capita* income. When various other countries have made tremendous strides, we are stagnant. A persistent pursuit of wrong economic policies has been responsible for this. The annual average rate of growth of the gross national product for the decade has not been more than 3.6 per cent against the population growth of 2.45 per cent, leaving a negligible margin. In countries like Japan and Singapore, without any natural resources, the *per capita* income has been Rs. 15,750 in Japan and Rs. 6000 in Singapore and in our country with vast natural resources, we still stagger at a figure of Rs. 589.3.

To translate "Garibi Hatao", one has to work more, save more and invest more. The Budget provides the largest disincentive. Our capital formation stands at a miserably low rate of 12 per cent of the Gross National Product. The most powerful disincentive has been the steady erosion in the value of rupee and its purchasing power and suffocating controls. India's greatest wealth is in man-power. Its creative genius has to be harnessed and all possible incentives have to

be given. We find that there has been a sharp rise in the army of the unemployed which stands now at 20 million and it is expected that it will increase by 7 million every year and will come to a staggering figure of 50 million by 1979.

A paltry provision of Rs. 50 crores to create employment opportunities in the rural sector and Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed hardly touches the fringe of the problem. We talk of social justice. It is all meaningless. Prior to the Budget, the Swatantra Party suggested an ambitious programme of Rs. 250 crores for the purpose. (Interruption) When we talk of the nationalised banks, we want a categorical answer from the Treasury Benches regarding the unusual haste that has been shown and the hush-hush way in which the Nagarwala case has been dealt with and sent back for retrial as miscarriage of justice. This question of Rs. 60 lakhs is the biggest fraud of the century, I think, from the State Bank of India, feigning the Prime Minister's voice and this has to be looked into and a further probe is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should conclude now.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Just a minute. I do not say about the direct taxes.

The withdrawal of development rebate after 1974 and the long-term borrowing of debentures to be excluded from capital employed will create impediments to all talented entrepreneurs. In the public sector undertakings where there is an investment of Rs. 3902 crores, the profit has been to the extent of Rs. 51 crores which comes to 1.3 per cent. That is a very sad state of affairs. If it would have been a public limited company, the Director would have been sacked long before.

In foreign debts India is about to be drowned. There is a foreign debt to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores. So far as debt service charges are concerned, it has become a matter of concern. So far as USSR and East European countries are concerned, we find that the net aid has been negative. In 1970-71, last year, we paid Russia Rs. 21.25 crores more than Rs. 48.96 crores which we received as aid from that country. So, I request that we should negotiate with

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USSR which is a good friend to have a moratorium on debt service charges or to reschedule our debt service charges.

I conclude with these remarks that we should pursue a modern fiscal policy adopted by progressive countries to make revenue grow, not by increasing the tax rate but by making income grow and Gross National Product grow and by making tax revenue self-generating. Secondly, we must have virtue of economy which should be scrupulously followed without sacrificing efficiency and, lastly we should streamline our public sector undertakings.

श्री बी० पी० मोय्य (हायड) : श्रद्धेय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानित वित्त मन्त्री के बजट से और विशेष कर इस फाइनेन्स बिल के द्वारा जो उस बजट का विशेष अंग है, इस देश में समाजवादी समाज की रचना की ओर एक मजबूत कदम उठाया गया है, इसको देखकर भारत के पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के पोषकों या उन्हीं के घन पर अपनी राजनीति चलाने वाले नेताओं में एक विचित्र बोखलाहट हो उठी है। उस बोखलाहट में उन्होंने टीका करते समय कहा है कि इस बिल के जरिये से कापेरिट सेक्टर का विनाश कर दिया गया है। टैक्सों की भरमार करके भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी तोड़ डाली है। पब्लिक सेक्टर के नुकसान की देन है यह बिल इस तरह से नाना प्रकार के आरोप उन्होंने इस बजट के प्रस्तुत करने पर लगाए। मैं पेशतर इसके कि उनपर आऊँ, मैं फिर से वित्त मन्त्री का इस महान कार्य के लिए आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

वित्त मन्त्री ने मँदे और मोटे कपड़े पर छूट दी है और इसके लिए वे आभार के पात्र हैं पर उससे राहत जन साधारण को मिली नहीं है। वह बढ़ोतरी करीब-करीब ज्यों की त्यों कायम है। उन्होंने अनेक आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर भी छूट दी है। और उससे करीब १५ करोड़ की क्षति दिखाई है। यह जो १५ करोड़ की क्षति दिखाई है उसको और तरह से भी पूरा किया जा सकता है जिस पर कि मैं अभी आने वाला

हूँ। दस फीसदी उन्होंने विदेश यात्रा पर भी छूट दी है। पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए 15 सैंकड़े तक की उन्होंने अधिक लेवी रखी है। इस संबंध में उन्होंने, मुसलमान जो हज करने जाते हैं, पानी के जहाज, से उनपर पूरी छूट दे दी है। इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार मानता हूँ और साथ ही साथ एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि उन मुसलमानों में शिया भी होते हैं। वे शिया अपने धार्मिक स्थानों पर भी जाते हैं जिसमें ईरान, ईराक और सीरिया भी शामिल है। वहाँ पर उनके पैगम्बर या उनसे सम्बन्धित रिश्तेदारों का कार्य-क्षेत्र रहा है। यह छूट उन तक भी दी जानी चाहिए। इसे छूट के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ मैंने यह विचार रखा है। मुझे एक आपत्ति है क्योंकि मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि यह जो टैक्स उन्होंने अभी भी दस फीसदी या 15 फीसदी का लगा दिया है विदेश यात्रा पर उससे भारत में जो विदेशी यात्री आते हैं उनमें फर्क पड़ेगा। इस फर्क पड़ने के अलावा जो बड़ी कम्पनियाँ भारत में चल रही हैं, जो कि भारत से यात्री-मुसाफिर ले जाती है उनको ऐसा मौका मिलेगा कि हमारे विदेशी यातायात को कमजोर कर सकें। बहुत ही अच्छा होता यदि इस टैक्स को वे पूरी तरह से हटा देते। तब हम यहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टूरिस्ट्स को भी ला सकते थे और दूसरे जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ इस आधार पर हमारे यातायात को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली थीं उनको भी वह मौका नहीं मिल पाता।

वित्त मंत्री ने तीन हजार रुपए सालाना तक की छूट ऐसे लोगों को दी है जोकि गवर्नमेंट सेक्योरिटीज या बैंक डिपॉजिट्स में धन को जमा करेंगे। यह इस सत्य का प्रतीक है कि इससे भारत की एकोनामी मजबूत होगी, फिजूलखर्ची रुकेगी लेकिन इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने कम्पनी शेयर्स को जोड़ दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ यह कोई ज्यादा समझदारी की बात नहीं है। बैंक डिपॉजिट्स और गवर्नमेंट सेक्योरिटीज के साथ साथ कम्पनी शेयर्स को जोड़ देने से इसमें बहुत सी

समस्याएँ खड़ी हो सकती है। व्यक्ति विशेष की एक लाख रुपए की सम्पत्ति और हिन्दू परिवार की दो लाख रुपए की सम्पत्ति तक के ऊपर जो उन्होंने कर लगाने की व्यवस्था की है वह भी एक मजबूत समाजवादी कदम है। जब देश में करोड़ों लोग बिना इलाज के मर रहे हों, खाना-बदोश हों, उनको रूखी रोटी न भी मिल पाए, मोटा कपड़ा न भी मिल पाए, वे ला इलाज मर जायें, ऐसे वक्त में अगर एक लाख या दो लाख की सम्पत्ति पर टैक्स लगाया जाये तो उससे देश के उन लोगों को जो मानवता में विश्वास करते हैं, कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। श्री जगदीश भट्टाचार्य का यह कथन :

"All the public sector enterprises are incurring losses and these losses are mounting year after year."

सत्यता से अधिक सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है। यदि वे इन सेक्टरों से सम्बन्धित 1970 और 1969-70 की है रपटों को ठीक ढंग से पढ़ते तो उनको दिखाई पड़ता कि जहाँ कुछ पब्लिक सेक्टर नुकसान में जा रहे हैं वहाँ बहुत से पब्लिक सेक्टर लाभ में भी जा रहे हैं। फिर पब्लिक सेक्टर को नुकसान और फायदे से नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता है। वे समाजवादी समाज की रचना के लिए एक विशेष कदम हैं। एक स्थान पर कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष का कंट्रोल रहे और दूसरे पर पूरे समाज का कंट्रोल रहे—इसमें बहुत ज्यादा फर्क पड़ जाता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में ब्लैक मनी नहीं चल पाती है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में होर्डिंग नहीं चल पाती है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में काला बाजार और तस्करी व्यापार नहीं चल पाता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर इन तमाम बुराइयों से ऊपर चलता है। इसके बाद भी यदि वे लाभ देते हैं—तो वह बहुत बड़ा काम है। लेकिन कुछ कमियों को लेकर उन्होंने एकदम से कह दिया कि देश के जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर एन्टरप्राइजेज हैं वे तमाम के तमाम नुकसान में चल रहे हैं। यह बात सत्यता से अधिक सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती है। इनमें से कुछ नुकसान में हैं और बहुत से फायदे में भी चल रहे हैं। पूँजीपतियों, उनके धन पर चलने वाले

राजनीतिक दलों, कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों और अखबारों ने बहुत मजबूती से प्रचार किया कि कारपोरेट टैक्स इस विधि से लगाए जा रहे हैं, विशेषकर सर-टैक्स, कि जिसकी वजह से पूरा कारपोरेट सेक्टर का विनाश हो जायेगा लेकिन इसमें कोई सत्यता नहीं है। इस बजट से पहले तक क्या व्यवस्था थी? 66.25 सैकड़ा का टैक्स सब मिलाकर पड़ता था और अब इस बिल के द्वारा वह बढ़ करके 68.5 हो जायेगा। अन्तर कितना पड़ा? 2.25 का अन्तर पड़ा। 2.25 सैकड़े की बढ़ोतरी पूरे से कारपोरेट सेक्टर का विनाश हो जायेगा, यह बात बुद्धि की कसौटी पर खरी उतरती नहीं है। इस तर्क में ज्यादा दम नजर नहीं आता है। फिर 22.2 सैकड़ा तक का लाभ देने वाली कम्पनियों को कोई सर टैक्स देने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जो धर्म के दूने करें यदि उन पर कुछ ज्यादा टैक्स पड़ जाये तो उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए—खासकर उन लोगों को जो कि इस देश के विकास में विश्वास करते हैं।

इवेजन् आफ टैक्स के बारे में, टैक्सों की चोरी की ओर मैं विशेष तौर से सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। नेता, पूँजीपति, उद्योगपति, वकील, डाक्टर और कलाकार—ये सब इस काम में माहिर हैं और सभी इस काम को बड़ी मजबूती से कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... नेता से शुरू करके कलाकार तक सभी को मैंने इसमें जोड़ा है। नेता भी कलाकार से पीछे नहीं है। यह जो टैक्स इवेजन् हो रहा है उसके कुछ कारण हैं। जैसे सरकारी वकील या गैर-सरकारी वकील चाहे जितने बड़े वकील हों, चाहे जितने ही विद्वान हों, चाहे जितना भी समाजवाद का भाषण करें लेकिन वे बहुत बड़ी चोरी करते हैं। मैं किसी सरकारी वकील का नाम लेकर सदन की परम्परा को तोड़ना नहीं चाहता लेकिन ऐसे सरकारी वकील हैं जिन्होंने करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति कमाकर लाखों रुपए की बिल्डिंग बनाकर, उसको किसी और के नाम दिखाकर आज उसमें रहते हैं। यह व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। वह बात तो चल नहीं पायेगी जोकि

[बी० पी० मौर्य]

डा० बी. के. आर. बी. राव ने बताया कि पेमेन्ट बैंक में चले क्योंकि किमिनल्स के पास बैंक डिपॉजिट कहाँ होता है? किमिनल्स ला के वकील कैसे बैंक ले पायेंगे? इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है। चाहे डाक्टर हों, चाहे कलाकार हों, चाहे सिनेमा के कलाकार हों उन सब के लिए एक विशेष तौर से बिजिलेंस सेल इनकम टैक्स के अन्दर कायम करना चाहिए। अगर विशेष तौर से वकीलों के लिए अलग से, डाक्टरों के लिए अलग से और वे जो कलाकार हैं उनके लिए अलग से बिजिलेंस सेल रखे जायें तो उससे व्यवस्था कुछ सुधर जायेगी। इसमें बहुत सस्ती बरतने की जरूरत है। जैसे आज देश में हजारों नहीं बल्कि लाखों ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास कारें हैं, ट्रक हैं और बसेज हैं लेकिन वे इनकम टैक्स नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए इनकम टैक्स की ओर से यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो भी कार के मालिक हैं, जो भी ट्रक के मालिक हैं या जो भी बसेज के मालिक हैं उनसे सम्पर्क करें और मालूम करें कि उनकी आमदनी कितनी है और खर्चा कितना है। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि जिस आमदनी की आमदनी हजार रुपए महीने से कम है वह कार रख नहीं सकता है। अगर यह कर लिया जाये तो बहुत कुछ आप टैक्स की चोरी को पकड़ पायेंगे। आज इन चीजों की बहुत जरूरत हो गई है।

इस मौके पर मैं नये करों के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आज इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भी जनसाधारण ने यह निश्चय कर लिया है कि इस देश में हम समाजवाद को चाहेंगे। यदि अपने जीवन में आ सकें तो बहुत अच्छा है। इस देश की मंजिले मकसद समाजवाद ही है। अगर यह निश्चय है तो जहाँ आप शहरों को समझा की ओर ले जा रहे हैं वहाँ आप देहातों को विध्वंस की ओर क्यों ले जा रहे हैं? देहात में मजदूर आज भी इस देश में गुलाबी जैसा जीवन व्यतीत करता है, और बड़ा जमींदार आज भी इस देश में महाराजाओं जैसा जीवन व्यतीत करता है। इस विध्वंस को दूर करने के लिये खेती पर टैक्स लगना चाहिये।

और फिर खेती इस देश का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है। अगर आप इसको छोड़ देंगे तो जो शहरों में रहने वाले चन्द लोग हैं उनसे ही टैक्स बसूत्र करके समूचे देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता।
15.00 hrs.

इसके साथ ही साथ हमें भावनाओं से नहीं खेलना चाहिये। एक साधन था जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने नमक सत्याग्रह करके अंग्रेजों को यहां से निकाला। वह एक साधन था, सिद्धान्त नहीं था, वह इस्तेमाल किया गया। उस पर आज हम भावना से खेल रहे हैं। नमक पर टैक्स लगना चाहिये जिससे बहुत कुछ सुविधा हो सकेगी, पैसा मिलेगा सरकार को, और जो सरकार बहुत से ऐसे टैक्स लगा रही है, जो नहीं लगने चाहिये, उनको लगाने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। इसलिये आप बहुत कुछ ऐसे टैक्स लगा रहे हैं जो नहीं लगने चाहिये केवल इसलिये कि आप उन रास्तों को खोलना नहीं चाहते जिनसे आप की भावनायें जुड़ी हुई हैं। भावना और राष्ट्र का विकास कभी-कभी एक दूसरे से टकरा जाया करते हैं।

जहाँ तक सम्पत्ति का सवाल है यदि हमने यह निश्चय ईमानदारी के साथ कर लिया है कि हम इस देश में समाजवाद लायेंगे तो यह भी निश्चय हो जाना चाहिये कि 25 करोड़ से ऊपर का चाहे बिड़ला हो, टाटा हो या नेता हो, उसकी सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीकरण हो। अगर हम यह कर सके तो धन की बहुत कुछ हम को आसानी हो जायेगी। जो विदेशी ऋण है उसमें भी कमी आ जायेगी। पांच वर्ष बाद आप 5 करोड़ की हद करो और उसके बाद एक करोड़ की हद करो। अगर हम यह कर सके तो 10 वर्ष में कुछ कदम हम समाजवाद की ओर उठा पायेंगे। और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो संशोधन बिल कल सदन में आया वह एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है लेकिन वह केवल कानून के पक्षों में रह जायगा। जिस प्रकार 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का हमारा संकल्प है, क्या उसको पूरा किया? देश के

संविधान में राष्ट्रीय भाषा के बारे में व्यवस्था की थी लेकिन उसको क्या हमने पूरा किया। वह केवल कागज का पन्ना बन कर रह गयी है। ठीक इसी तरह से कल का जो संविधान से संबंधित निश्चय है, एक बहुत बड़ा कदम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में उठाया गया है, वह भी एक कागज का पन्ना बन कर रह जायगा अगर हम उस बारे में कोई निश्चित कदम नहीं उठायेंगे। आज निश्चय करें कि 25 करोड़ से ज्यादा का कोई आदमी इस देश में नहीं रह सकता, विशेषकर तब जबकि देश में भूखे-नंगों की तादाद अधिक है।

लाटरी और गेम्बलिंग में मेरे लिये कोई फर्क नहीं है। प्रान्तों द्वारा जो लाटरियां चलायी जा रही हैं उनमें और जुएं में क्या फर्क है? केवल इतना कि पहले नालक लेकर इलाके का बदमाश आदमी जुआ कराता था, कुछ पुलिस को भी पैसा देता था, आज उस काम को सरकार कर रही है। इस को रोका जाना चाहिये। इस से समाज में बहुत-सी कुरीतियां फैलती हैं। इससे अर्थ-व्यवस्था खराब होती है, इसलिये इस को रोका जाना चाहिये।

जिस तरह लाटरी और जुएं में कोई अन्तर भुझे नजर नहीं आता ठीक इसी तरह से शिष्टाचार और भ्रष्टाचार में कोई अन्तर भुझे नजर नहीं आता। किसी मंत्री की बेटी की शादी हो और हजारों प्रेजेन्ट आ जायें तो वह शिष्टाचार है। लेकिन अगर कहीं से कोई एम० एल० ए० पैसा ले ले तो वह भ्रष्टाचार है। किसी आई० जी० की बेटी की शादी में पैसा आ जाय वह शिष्टाचार है। और अगर कोई सिपाही अपनी बेटी की शादी के मौके पर दो बोरी गेहूं जबरन किसी साला से ले ले तो वह भ्रष्टाचार है। तो शिष्टाचार और भ्रष्टाचार में अन्तर करना होगा।

इस बजट के द्वारा जहां बहुत से अच्छे कदम उठे, वहां महंगाई बढ़ गई। उसको नहीं रोक सके, उसको रोकने के लिये कोई मजबूत कदम

हम नहीं उठा सके हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाय।

भूखे को रोटी मिले चाहे अखरी क्यों न हो। नंगों को कपड़ा मिले चाहे टुकरी क्यों न हो। खानाबदोश को मकान मिले चाहे झोंपड़ी क्यों न हो, और बीमार को इलाज मिले चाहे कुनैन का पानी क्यों न हो। ये अनिवार्य चीजें हैं। और अगर यह नहीं मिलती हैं तो वहां पर क्रान्ति जन्म लेती है, खुरीजी हो जाती है। सरकार का ध्यान इन तत्वों की ओर जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं देश की फ़ौज के बारे में जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। देश की फ़ौज का गठन जातीयता के आधार पर है, जब कि संविधान कहता है कि हम जातीयता को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे। आज फ़ौज में महार रेजीमेंट, अहीर रेजीमेंट, जाट रेजीमेंट, राजपूत रेजीमेंट तथा अन्य रेजीमेंट जातियों के आधार पर हैं। और जातियों के आधार पर ही बहुत-सी जातियों को नहीं लिया जाता। महार दुनिया में किसी से कमजोर नहीं हैं इसका सबूत पहले और दूसरे विश्व युद्ध में दिया जा चुका है, और चूंकि महार रेजीमेंट है इसलिये महार की मर्ती हो जाती है। चमार रेजीमेंट टूट गया इसलिये चमार की मर्ती नहीं होती। चमार जब मर्ती के लिये जाता है तो फ़ौज का नौकर वह कहता है कि कौन बिरादरी है? चमार जाति है, पालिश करना आता है? यदि हां, तो फ़ौज में आ जाओ। यह व्यवस्था टूटनी चाहिये।

यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि एक चमार रक्षा मंत्री हो सकता है। लेकिन एक चमार फ़ौज में गोली चलाने वाला संतरी नहीं हो सकता। इस को ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री भगीरथ भंडार (शाबुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक के माध्यम से शासन खर्च के लिये रकम लेने आ रहा है, और इस वर्ग से

[श्री आगीरय अंबर]

देश का कल्याण, बेकारी और गरीबी दूर होने की बात कही गयी है। कल मान्यवर, संविधान संशोधन विधेयक भी पेश हुआ और उसकी मंशा यह है कि देश में जो गरीबी है, जो बेकारी है, असमानता है, उसको दूर किया जाय।

एक तरफ शासन ने देश में गरीबी मिटाने का निर्णय किया है लेकिन दूसरी ओर खर्च के मामले में कोई चैक नहीं है, कोई सिद्धांत नहीं है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि बेकारी मिटाने के लिये कुछ रकम का प्राविधान किया गया है, जैसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिये 50 करोड़ का और शहरी क्षेत्र के लिये 25 करोड़ २० का प्रोजीवन किया गया है, और इस धन के बारे में मिश्र-मिश्र मत माननीय सदस्यों ने व्यक्त किये हैं। मेरा भी निवेदन है कि यह जो सीमित रकम रखी गयी है इससे गरीबी मिटने वाली नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप के पास धन की कमी हो तो जो अनियमिततायें हैं, जो अपव्यय होता है उसको रोक कर आप धन जुटा सकते हैं और गरीबी को मिटा सकते हैं। खाली नारों से गरीबी नहीं मिट सकती और इससे गरीबों का कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

यदि हम सही माने में गरीबों की भलाई की कोई बात करना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले हमको असमानता को दूर करना पड़ेगा। आज हम राजा महाराजाओं को यह कह रहे हैं कि वे काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं, उनके नाम पर शासन अनापशनाप खर्च करता है, उनको प्रिवीपंस के नाम पर बेकार पैसा देते हैं, लेकिन उनके मुकाबले में जब हम देखते हैं कि जो देशी महाराजा हैं, यानी मन्त्री हैं, उन पर काफी पैसा खर्च होता है तो यह अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है। एक राजा पर जो खर्च होता है मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री के ऊपर उस से अधिक ही खर्च होता है, जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। इसकी सीमा बांधनी चाहिये। और यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो समाजवाद की बात करना बेकार है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि बजट के

माध्यम से जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं—कुछ टैक्स वापिस ले लिये गये हैं, उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं, लेकिन टैक्स का जब सुना गया, बजट जब प्रस्तुत हुआ तो बजट प्रस्तुत होने के पूर्व ही मार्केट में इतना भाव चढ़ गया कि जितना पैसा व्यापारियों को लेना चाहिए था, कमा लिया चाहे उन्होंने कपड़े के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया हो, चाहे मँदे के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया हो, लेकिन उस दौरान में व्यापारियों ने माल को छिपाकर जितना पैसा कमाया, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक साल में जो पैसा कमाते वह इस दौरान में ही कमा लिया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सही माने में विकास की बातें नहीं होती हैं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जब तक विकास नहीं होता है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि गरीबी मिटने वाली बात नहीं हो सकती। शहरों में छोटे-छोटे और बड़े-बड़े कारखाने खुलते हैं, इसलिये शहरों में लोग थोड़ा बहुत काम में लग जाते हैं। लेकिन देहाती क्षेत्रों में जहाँ खेती के ऊपर लोग निर्भर करते हैं, वहाँ कोई धंधा नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उद्योगों का विस्तार, छोटे-छोटे जो धंधे हैं, लघु उद्योग हैं, वह देहाती क्षेत्रों में खोल जायें और उनके माध्यम से वहाँ की गरीबी को मिटाया जाए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। उपाध्याय महोदय, वैसे अपने क्षेत्र की बातें कहना तो ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन समस्या है इसलिये मैं मध्यप्रदेश के रतलाम और झाबुआ क्षेत्रों के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ न पर्याप्त रेलवे लाइनें हैं, न कोई दूसरे उद्योग धंधे हैं। वहाँ पर लोगों को काम धंधा नहीं मिलता। यदि आप उद्योग-धंधों का विस्तार करना चाहते हैं तो क्षेत्रों में उसका विस्तार करें और देहाती लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार दें।

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA (Balasore)
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill brought in by the hon. Shri

Yeshwantrao Chavan. Shri Chavan has been very wise and prudent, keeping in view the feelings of the people, to give a concession of Rs. 15 crores; thereby the deficit has now become Rs. 15 crores also. He has given concessions in direct taxes to those who will travel by air in economy classes. Mr. Chavan has given relief to the Director-employees, bringing them on a par with the employees. Of course, he has also given relief to those who smoke cigars and cheroots. He has also, keeping in view the feelings expressed by the people, given relief to the ready-made garment producers; meaning thereby that there should be no tax on those production-centres which are producing only up to the value of Rs. 5 lakhs. With all this, I have to sound a note of caution also to those of us who are sitting here, at this citadel of socialism. I am expecting a day when this Lok Sabha will be full of persons who are committed to the cause of socialism, and persons who are right reactionarist will not find any place here.

I was listening to the speech of a Maharaja who was saying that this budget is a reactionary budget. I will recall those days when the same Maharaja was going to commit suicide when Valabhbhai Patel was to bring the Maharajas down to the level of the commoners. It may be a matter of history, but I have to recall this.

Our country is on a silent revolution, and is on the threshold of a silent revolution. Never in the history of any socialist country has such a massive mandate been given to any leader who has tried to bring in a new resurgence in society. Call it the USSR; it had to go through a bloody revolution; even Italy,—Garibaldi and Mazzini—had to go through a bloody revolution; call it Germany; for the unification, Bismarck had to proceed through a revolution of blood and iron; See the Chinese history. There was a period of over 30 years during which that country had to make supreme sacrifices to bring in socialism. But our country, under the single leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to bring in a silent revolution through a massive mandate, took only a month's time, and the whole world was awakened to a sense of socialism, realising that here is a nation of 50 crores—the people of India—which has brought in socialism. It is a new change, from dullness to a change which goes towards the fulfilment of the desires of the people.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

I have a feeling that we have adopted an economy which is taking the country towards the goal of socialism. Although I am a committed socialist, I am also a Gandhian. Sometimes I feel like Gandhiji that we should have a decentralised economy in our country. Should we not pause for a moment and think? Side by side with centralised economy we should have decentralised economy. Gandhiji thought of rural economy; he wanted the village to be a self-sufficient unit, so that there will be no unemployment and people will not starve. We should consider whether simultaneously with centralised economy we should also have a decentralised economy in certain sectors.

I must emphasise that in our socialist goals we shall fail miserably if we do not try to control bureaucracy. The sense of socialism generated by the silent revolution should be there. I am a trade unionist; I am the president of one of the biggest unions in India. I know that the technocrats, engineers, IAS and ICS bureaucrats are going to frustrate the tempo which Mrs. Gandhi has generated.

I shall now bring before you the case of HSL. Only a few days back there was a disaster in the Rourkela steel plant and 10,000 sq. metres of ceiling fell down. The hon. Minister made a statement here; I appreciate that statement.

He has told that it was because of the rain water probably that it happened. Will you believe rain water breaking 10,000 sq. meter ceiling? It is a fantastic absurdity. I have gone to the root of the cause. The iron dust which was emanating, from the LD was accumulating day by day, month by month and the pipelines which were meant to carry water from the roof downwards were jammed with iron dust. You can understand the impact of wet iron dust on the ceiling. On the 11th night the ceiling fell down. The technocrats who were there say that it was due to heavy rains. Am I to believe it? I am not a child. If the Minister had gone to the workers or the trade unions, simple workers who are there in the steel and melting shops would have told the Minister that it was not due to that.

[Shri S. S. Mohapatra]

The contractor who was appointed to clean the iron dust did not do it but had the bills fully paid up with the help of the bureaucrats. For months iron dust was accumulating there. Now we have lost about a hundred crores. Let the country know about it. Here is a photograph: which I wanted to demonstrate here. That is the only one which I have got through my own source. You can see iron dust here.

Now there is a committee and I wonder whether the bureaucrats will allow the committee to look into the matter freely.

But this is not the case of HSL alone; it is the case of every sector where we want to bring nationalisation. Take bank nationalisation. I am dealing with bank nationalisation personally in my own district. I know that corruption is writ large in these banks. The agent will take ten per cent discount on every loan; right from the peon and daftry to the manager all involved. What can Shrimati Indira Gandhi do? What can you or I do? The entire apparatus has become corrupt. The country wants an administration of the highest order. Heads will probably roll on the streets and then probably the country will have socialism. Gandhiji taught us non-violence. Shrimati Indira Gandhi is born in that tradition and wanted a silent, non-violent revolution. So constitutionally we are all here; peaceful co-existence between the right reaction and the socialists. If the country is not awakened to the danger of right reaction, probably the revolution is lurking round the corner.

We kill the Naxalites. I never believe in killing people. They are young brilliant boys from the universities. By killing these boys can Naxalism be killed? It is an ideology and has to be fought as such. Even in the days of Gandhiji there were terrorists who wanted to scale the walls.

In fact Gandhiji took up the cause of Bhagat Singh. By killing Naxalites we cannot kill Naxalism.

We have to show the people that there is an alternative. These bureaucrats who are there to execute out plans of socialism are standing in the way, and I will not wonder

if the heads of these bureaucrats one day would roll on the streets through the trade unions.

This Budget is the beginning of the socialist Budgets to come in future years. In Russia there is not hundred per cent socialism even now. Stalin thought of free bread, but today in Russia they do not get free bread. That has yet to come. I do not believe in democratic socialism. I believe in socialist democracy. Democracy and socialism are inherent contradictions. I don't want the greatest good of the greatest number, which is humbug. It should be to each according to his need, from each according to his capacity, the greatest good for everybody, not for the greatest number. I believe Mr. Chavan's Budget is the beginning of the large scale change which is to come.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The Budget proposals have been amply discussed here and I stand here to oppose the Finance Bill. I have heard the speech just now delivered by one of the hon. members who is a firm believer in the Gandhian philosophy and who wants to do away with the bureaucracy which is an obstacle to our society.

The first point that I want to stress is that there is no change in policy so far as the Budget proposals are concerned. The same old policy of not offending the rich and the vested interests is continuing.

This year there is a tax of Rs. 205 crores, and if we add Rs. 26 crores in respect of railway fare and freight increases, it comes to Rs. 231 crores. In 1970-71 a tax to the extent of Rs. 212 crores was imposed. So, in these two years of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's domain, with a massive majority behind her, she has imposed Rs. 443 crores of new taxes on the common people.

But what is the proposal regarding the corporate sector? The corporate sector and the rural rich have escaped the tax net of Mr. Chavan. From calculations it would be evident that the total extra burden on the corporate sector as a result of various proposals would be not more than 4 per cent of what they would have paid under the

current tax laws. Big business and vested interests were all happy, and as such the *Indira Express*, after the Budget proposals, came out with an editorial that the corporate sector had some reason to be satisfied with Mr. Chavan's Budget. The rural sector has been left untouched. The disparity and gap in the earnings of the rural rich and the poor and landless have widened beyond imagination. The green revolution which is talked about so much has fattened the village rich and the feudal remnants. Public money will again be pumped in the name of development of agriculture and the same narrow upper strata will reap the benefit. All talk of land reforms and distribution of surplus and Khas lands is still in the air. Even where the land reforms Act has been passed and land ceiling imposed, it matters little to the land sharks and vested interests. By their economic power they can purchase the Government machinery and evade the ceiling and other land laws.

The imposition of heavy taxes on the commodities used by the common man and the deficit of Rs. 235 crores in the Budget, which is bound to get wider, have resulted in an automatic reaction by way of a serious rise in prices, and there is serious inflationary pressure in all aspects of our economy. The Congress Government is giving all possible help to the rich to become richer and as a result the poor people are becoming poorer.

Has anything been done to realise the income-tax arrears which have reached the figure of Rs. 900 crores? What has been done to punish the criminals who have deprived the government of a large sum of money by evading the payment of tax by giving false assessment returns and other clandestine methods? What positive steps have been taken to unearth the black money, which is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores per year.

If the administration were really looking for money and at the same time did not want to burden the common man with unbearable new taxes and consequent price rise, these were the sources which could provide more than the deficit and the amount which was imposed in the form of indirect taxation.

While increasing the burden of the common man, the government as usual has tried to

protect its class rule by strengthening the oppressive arms of the State. It is worth nothing that the major portion of non-development expenditure was spent on the bureaucracy, police and military. For the military alone the expenditure went up from Rs. 167 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,106 crores in 1970-71. This year the expenditure on military will be Rs. 1,242 crores, an increase of Rs. 59 crores over that of last year. It will be more than one-fifth of the total budget of Rs. 5,983 crores. Over and above this, because of Shrimati Gandhi's craze for control and duplication, apart from police of different States there are Central Reserve Police and various types of Central force. The Central Intelligence Force has also been multiplied. I notice that there is a Central Analytical Research Bureau, I do not know for what reasons. According to authoritative reports this department is being maintained to suppress people's movements in different States. The Central Secretariat expenditure has also been increased beyond proportion. All this has resulted in the sharp and abnormal rise in non-plan expenditure in comparison to development plans.

From authoritative reports it appears that over the last twenty years while development expenditure and capital outlay has increased from Rs. 111 crores to Rs. 1,265 crores, the non-development expenditure rose from Rs. 292 crores to Rs. 2,042 crores. The whole effort of the Congress Government was directed to building up capitalism which means the masses are doomed to poverty. So, all this talk of socialism is bluff and bunkum. The economy is still dependent on foreign aid and loans. The loans have exceeded Rs. 8,000 crores. Even servicing by payment of interest costs the exchequer Rs. 500 crores annually.

Only two or three days back there was a question in Parliament about Firestones. They had a capital of only Rs. 20,000. Within a very short period it went up to Rs. 2 crores. The Coca Cola story is known to all. So, foreign companies are making quite a lot of money by looting our country. Sir, indigenous monopolies also thrive. So much has been talked about the Monopoly Commission and the steps being taken by the Government of India to curb concentration of economic power, but what has happened to Birlas. I know one Mr. Manadalia by

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

name. He was caught but rewarded and sent outside as a member of a committee to find out the scope for further collaboration agreements with the foreign companies.

Sir, more poverty and distress is the lot of the common man as a result of this rule. The so-called progressivism has also been abandoned. The industrial policy has been completely changed. The need-based wage that was talked of has been given up by the Government and now there is talk of wage-freeze and legislation will be brought to make the strike illegal.

Then coming to the question of Centre-State relationship, here one hon. Member from Tamil Nadu while speaking—I heard his speech with rapt attention,—referred to the Rajamanar Committee's report which has clearly indicated that if this relation is not changed and more power and more money is not put at the disposal of the State Government then the matter may take a very serious turn. Sir, West Bengal did not yield to the dictates of the Centre and that is why now so much repression is going on there in West Bengal and, as such, they have engaged C.R.P., Military and the Border Security Force, and all told there will be more than 2 lakh of this repressive armed force personnel which are daily engaged against the people. What is their fault? They have not surrendered to Smt. Indira Gandhi's dictates. They had checked the storm that was created by Smt. Gandhi just on the eve of election all over India. As you go by the railway you will find a river named Barakar on the border of West Bengal. There the Indira storm was stopped and that is the reason why Smt. Gandhi is so furious and so much repression is going on there. So, I appeal that this terror Raj and police Raj should be stopped and all the CRP and the Military should be withdrawn. Immediate announcement for the date of election should be declared here and now and confidence should be brought back in the minds of the people of West Bengal which is at the rear of Bangla Desh. So, if you want to strengthen the cause of Bangla Desh then you must strengthen West Bengal both economically and politically and permanent President's rule should not be there.

In conclusion I may sum up that Centre-State relations have to be changed and Rajamanar Committee Report should be taken into consideration. If you talk of socialism I will say it is not possible under the Congress rule to achieve those ends. I will suggest some measures which will to some extent change the economic condition:

Moratorium on export of profits and repatriation of foreign private capital should be stopped. Nationalise all foreign companies including foreign banks. Nationalise all the big houses and the import-export trade. Impose ceiling on profits and wealth. Have rigorous tax enforcement and deterrent punishment to offenders and corrupt officials. Exempt the basic necessities from taxes. Impose heavier taxes on corporate profits. Cut down defence expenditure and also the expenditure on bureaucracy. This is my humble submission.

AN HON. MEMBER: The CP (M) should be liquidated.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Before that the Congress Party will be liquidated. No power on earth can liquidate the Communist Party. See the position of USA. Nixon had to come down to China.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): You will have to come down to Indira Gandhi.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, the financial proposals have been attacked from two angles—by the capitalists who say that there is overtaxation on the higher income group people, and by others who say that the tax burden is more on the poor.

Taking the first, Shri Salve, who spoke yesterday, quoted from the *Economic Times* that the tax burden on the corporate sector was only 39 per cent. I think, we have not to go far and quote chapter and verse to prove that the tax on the corporate sector is very light. If you see the holdings and capital increase of the big firms within the last 10 or 15 years, you will find that their capital and holding has increased four or five times or more than that. Wherefrom has that

money come if taxation is as astrict as they say? How have they acquired that capital? So, it is very apparent that they are lightly let off and there is scope for more taxation on them.

Now we have to see what the Budget proposals have brought to the country. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech said that there will not be any appreciable price increase. But we find otherwise. Before the Budget proposals, that is, in the week ending May 22, the index was 182; by June 19, it rose to 184.8, that is, 2.7 more than the corresponding figure of last year. This shows the reversal of the declining trend in prices in the early months of this year. In January it stood at 183.4 but in February it went down to 180.6. The hope of the Finance Minister that his Budget proposals would have no impact on the general price level and that the common man would not be hit is going awry. Prices of consumer goods have increased greatly and they are still increasing. Something will have to be done to check these rising prices; otherwise, the poor will suffer.

No doubt, the Finance Minister has made some concessions and has lightened tax burdens on some commodities. But his tax on soap and other domestic consumption goods is very hardly hitting the poor. What will they do? What will be the result? People will use less soap and will be more dirty than before. By this we are increasing dirtiness in this poor country.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): What an argument!

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: If you are buying two cakes now, hereafter you will try to buy only one cake. If you do not understand this, I cannot help. By curtailing 5 per cent tax on air travel, you are not giving any relief to anybody. Those who can travel by air to foreign countries can afford to pay 5 per cent more. If they can pay Rs. 1000, they can also afford to pay Rs. 1050. But if you ask those who spend 4 annas on soap to pay 8 annas, that will be a burden on them. Instead of curtailing tax on foreign travel, you should curtail taxes on soap and such other items. And then you will earn the gratitude of the poor. You have to see which taxes

affect the poor. You may say that you have imposed tax on some varieties of soap. But of other varieties also the prices have gone up. There is no doubt about it. If you want that the people should not be dirtier, you have to curtail tax on soap.

Then, how to bring money in the country and what sources are to be tapped. One of the sources if the public sector undertakings. You have invested more than Rs. 10,000 crores in public sector undertakings. Your income is only Rs. 53 crores. It should be at fast Rs. 250 crores. By prudent management and by avoiding waste, you can have that much amount at least. Sending secretariat people as in-charge of the public sector undertakings is not going to solve the problem of better management. You have to create a special cadre. That has not been done in the last 12 years. You have to think a great deal with a calm mind as to how to do it. If you burden the poor with more taxes, you will have to hear all these criticisms. If your public sector can give you Rs. 250 crores profit, you will not have to worry so much. So, instead of casting your net on poor people, you please take care to see that your public sector undertakings are prudently managed and there is economy. You have just seen that in Rourkela a mishap occurred and that will put you to a loss of crores of rupees. Why did it happen? Because the management or the maintenance was not good. If you had taken care of these things, you would have got more money from the public sector.

I have not much time to go into other details. I just want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the problem of unemployment. An amount of Rs. 25 crores has been earmarked for educated unemployed. But this is only a drop in the ocean. More than 3-4 lakhs of matriculates are still unemployed; more than 2 lakh graduates are unemployed and more than 1 lakh MAs and more than 50,000 Engineers are unemployed. This amount of Rs. 25 crores will not serve the purpose. I request the Finance Minister to make such arrangements that at least one person in every village is employed so that every village may know that the Government has taken some steps to employ educated people in the villages. If the whole employment goes to urban areas, then those

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

educated persons who live in rural areas will be left with no employment opportunity at all. So, you have to see that your scheme touches every village in the country. You have more than 5 lakh villages. You take at least one person from every village and give employment to him. If you cannot take one person from every family, at last you take one educated unemployed from every village and give him employment. This will create an impact. If this unemployment problem is not solved, it is going to kill our democracy. It cannot be saved. Not only Naxalite activity will increase. An idle mind is the devil's workshop. And if all the educated people remain unemployed, what will they do?

Now, I come to two important points. One is about the regional imbalance. There is great disparity between one State and another and there is great disparity even between one part and another part of the same State and this disparity has increased after Independence. You have not taken care to see whether the disparity is narrowing down or the disparity is increasing. The per capita income for the whole country is nearabout Rs. 400. But there are some places where the per capita income is Rs. 125 only. All the States clamour for central grants. They try to take more money from the Centre and when they do not get it, they say that there is discrimination. I would suggest one way out of this and also to solve the regional imbalances. You should call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of all States and put before them the condition of Assam, the condition of Maharashtra, the condition of Tamil Nadu and every State and say which of the States is more backward and ask them to solve this problem and not to blame you for giving less money to them, because if they get more money and the backward States get less money, then the disparity will increase day by day. You are not going to solve it. It would not be good that in one State the per capita income is Rs. 1000/- while in the other it is only Rs. 100. The people of the backward States think that they have been neglected. Till the time they come up on par with the advanced States, you should double the grant to that State even at risk of those States which are well off now. I would request you to avoid all this grumbling of the State Chief Ministers

by calling a meeting of them and tell them that these are the resources, these are the backward States, their income is such and your income is this, and thus try to bring on par those States which are behind the national average.

Now, I come to my State and would seek your indulgence for two or three minutes. There is a region called North Bihar. North Bihar's population is more than 2 crores. It is bigger than Assam, Orissa, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Kerala and is equal to that of Mysore. What is the condition there? The national average consumption of electricity is 86 and in North Bihar it is only 8, ten times less than the average. There is no industry in North Bihar except a few outmoded sugar mills. The population is nearly a thousand per sq mile and their living standard is so low that when you go to the villages there, you will be really surprised how they live and how they maintain themselves. Some special attention should be given to North Bihar, not by appointing any Commission or Committee. You know all that if you have districtwise statistics of per capita income. I want to draw your attention to North Bihar.

Sir, the mainstay of people is Agriculture. The pressure on agricultural land is more than 86 per cent. Even today, in respect of Irrigation, what happens? The Ghandak project which is the best project in India, is languishing for the last 10 or 12 years. That has not been constructed as yet and there is no hope of this being constructed for the next two or three years. I would request the hon. Minister to give special attention to that part of our country. They constitute 1/25th of the whole population and even if they get 1/50th of your income, they will be able to bring themselves on par.

I wish to say one thing more and this is about Floods. Recently some people have criticised the policy of the Government for being soft to rural people. They said that Government is not taxing the agricultural people in the villages. There is already ceiling imposed on the agricultural lands. People will not have more than 10 or 12 acres per family. What do you expect them to get from 15 acres or 10 acres? Can they educate their children in any college? Can they send

their children to town to educate them? We sowed rabi crop. We thought we shall get a bumper crop. Untimely rain came. All our crops were lost. Now we have sown maize. What happened? Heavy rain came again and all the maize crop was destroyed. Wherefrom will the agriculturist pay the tax, Sir? The whole of what he produces is lost, and yet, people say that agricultural people should be taxed more. Wherefrom can he pay, from what source can he pay? They are not getting even the expenditure on the seeds that they have incurred. Even the seed expenditure is not returned to the agriculturist. I wish to make one suggestion and it is this. The Government has to see that proper seeds are supplied to the farmers in proper time. It often happens that Government sends seeds after the sowing season. When the sowing seasons are all over. I would request the hon. Minister to see that timely supply of seeds is sent to those areas affected by untimely rain and also to see that their tax burden is lessened, so that they may be able to maintain themselves for one year more. Then that they may be able to pay your taxes after.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने यहां पर जो फाइनेन्स बिल नं० (2) पेश किया है उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो 500 करोड़ आपका टैक्स का बकाया है उसको वसूल करने के लिए आपने क्या इन्तजाम किया है? आप जनता पर टैक्स लगाते जायें और दूसरी तरफ आपका टैक्स बाकी रहे तो यह बात उचित नहीं है, न्यायसंगत नहीं है। आपका टैक्स वसूल न हो तो यह सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ जाता है और दूसरी तरफ आपके खजाने में भी वह रुपया नहीं पहुंच पाता है। दूसरे आप विधान में भी आपने कहीं-नहीं लिखा है कि बकाया टैक्स की वसूली के लिए आप यह इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने 30 अरब रुपया तो बड़े-बड़े कारखानों पर लगा दिया है, करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया रेलवे पर लगा दिया है और इसी तरह से और

भी बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स आपने चलाए हैं लेकिन जहां तक मैंने समाजवाद पढ़ा है, चाहे वह रूस देश हो, चीन देश हो, वे जो पैसा लगाते हैं उसका रिटर्न भी चाहते हैं। आखिर आपने कोई गोशाला तो खोल नहीं रखी है। आपने लोगों के खाने पीने का इन्तजाम करने के लिए तो वे प्रोजेक्ट्स खोल नहीं रखे हैं कि जहां पर उनको पाला जाये। यह रुपया जो आपने लगाया है वह जनता का पैसा है या जो आपने बाहर से कर्जा लिया है वह पैसा है इसलिए कम से कम इतना तो होना ही चाहिए कि आप जो उस पर सूद देते हैं वह निकले और उसके साथ-साथ हमको भी उसमें कुछ फायदा निकले। इसलिए सरकार को इसकी तरफ बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। यहाँ पर वाजपेयी जी बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि एक डिमांडेशन तो वे कर रहे हैं और इधर से भी डिमांडेशन हो रहा है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों को बन्द किया जाये। अगर डिमांडेशन करना ही है तो दोनों डिमांडेशन्स को एक साथ प्राइम मिनिस्टर से एड्रेस करायें क्योंकि इस समय प्राइम मिनिस्टर की जो नीति है उससे ज्यादा इस देश के हित में कोई दूसरी नीति हो नहीं सकती है। इसलिए कुछ दिनों के लिए आप ऐसे डिमांडेशन्स को बन्द कीजिए और बंगला देश की समस्या का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार के हाथ मजबूत कीजिए। (व्यवधान) आप सुनिए, यहां पर चार्ल्स नेपियर कमांडर इन चीफ थे, उनकी अपने मातहत से पटरी नहीं बैठी तो स्तीफा देकर जब बाम्बे पोर्ट पर गए तो उनको पता चला कि देश में गदर हो गया है तब वे अपने मातहत की मातहती में रहकर और इस देश को गदर से बचाकर तब गए इसलिए हम में भी कुछ देशभक्ति की भावना होनी चाहिए। आज हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर के हाथ मजबूत करें, उनकी जो नीति है उसका समर्थन करें तभी हम बंगला देश की समस्या का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

इसके अतिरिक्त एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आज जो हमारी विदेश नीति है, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसमें कुछ हेर-फेर किया जाये। आज 22 सालों से हमारी जो विदेश नीति रही है, जहां तक मैंने राजशास्त्र पढ़ा है, मैं देखता हूं कि हमारी विदेश नीति कारगर नहीं हुई है। एक बात मैं चव्हाण साहब से और कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेशों में जो हमारे राजदूत हैं, जहां तक मैंने सुना है वे उतने कारगर नहीं हैं। जिन्होंने महाभारत, कौटिल्य और शुक्राचार्य नीति पढ़ी होगी उनको मालूम होगा कि उस जमाने में जो हमारे राजदूत होते थे वे शस्त्र और शास्त्र दोनों साथ में रखते थे—वे लड़ाई भी करना जानते थे और शास्त्र भी जानते थे। हनुमान हमारे राजदूत होकर लंका में गए थे जोकि शस्त्र और शास्त्र दोनों जानते थे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि एक भी हमारा राजदूत शस्त्र और शास्त्र का ज्ञानी नहीं है। इसलिए हमें ऐसे राजदूत नहीं रखने चाहिए जो कि शस्त्र और शास्त्र दोनों को नहीं जानते। एक राजदूत के लिए क्या क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए? जो कौटिल्य ने लिखा है और जो महाभारत में है उसको पढ़ने के बाद मुझे लगता है कि हमारे राजदूतों में एक की भी वह क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त जहां तक हमारी मिलिट्री प्रिपेयर्डनेस का सवाल है उसको पोशीदा रखा गया है। हमारे यहां जो महाभारत का युद्ध हुआ उसमें पहले बतलाया गया दोनों तरफ से कि हमारे पास यह शस्त्र हैं। उससे पहले लोगों को पता होता था जोकि लड़ने जाते थे कि हमारे राजा के पास यह शस्त्र है लेकिन आज कुछ पता ही नहीं चलता है बल्कि हम लोगों के जानने के बजाये जो विदेशी लोग हैं वे जानते हैं कि हमारे पास क्या अस्त्र और शस्त्र हैं। . . .

(व्यवधान) . . . इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार, जो नीति हो उसको भले ही न बताये लेकिन कम से कम जनता को कांफिडेंस में जरूर लेना चाहिए ताकि वे समझ सकें कि

हम लड़ेंगे तो हमारी क्या हालत होगी। इसलिए मिलिट्री प्रिपेयर्डनेस के सम्बन्ध में भी पब्लिक को कुछ बताना चाहिए। मैंने गुंटूर कांग्रेस में कहा था कि एटम बम बनाओ। चीन ने एटम बम बनाया और अब अमरीका से हाथ मिला रहा है। अगर हमारे पास भी एटम बम होता तो हम भी चीन, अमरीका और रूस सभी का मुकाबला कर सकते थे। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अगर बना लिया है तो एक्सप्लोजन क्यों नहीं करते हैं? एक्सप्लोजन के बाद ही उसकी शक्ति का पता लगता है। तो मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आप इस बात को देखेंगे कि जो भी हम से सुपेरियर वीपन लेकर आये हमने उनकी गुलामी की। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार एटम बम बनाये। अगर सरकार नहीं बनाती है तो आप समझ लीजिए यह बंगला देश का मामला कोई सहज मामला नहीं है। इसी मामले को लेकर हमारा बारा न्यारा होने वाला है। जो हमारा सिद्धान्त है वह सब इसके सामने पड़े रह जायेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आप टैंक्स बहुत लगाते हैं। हमारे चव्हाण साहब किसान हैं और किसानों के लिए हर जगह जाने को तैयार रहते हैं। हमारे पटना में भी गए थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि राजभवन से लेकर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर तक कितनी आस्टेरिटी बरती जाती है? आप दूसरों पर टैंक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, दस एकड़ की सीलिंग करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन उसमें कितनी पैदावार होगी और किसान कैसे जिन्दा रहेगा उसपर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आज आप एक मिनिस्टर की हालत देखिए, एक राजदूत की हालत देखिए, गवर्नर की हालत देखिए, अफसरों की हालत देखिए? अगर आप ऐसा कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो आप यह समझिए कि जनता खुद अपने हाथ में अमन चैन का कानून ले लेगी।

गांधीजी किसी भी दुश्मन से बात करते थे, इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है। आप भी नक्सलवादियों से बात कीजिये, उनको समझाईये। आखिर तो

वह भी हमारे देश के ही लोग हैं। हमको सोचना चाहिये यह क्यों पैदा हुए? जो विदेशी कल्ट वाले नक्सलवादी हैं उनसे अलग बात कीजिये। लेकिन जो किसी तकलीफ के कारण नक्सलाइट हो गये हैं, पिस्तौल चलाते हैं, उनसे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री बात करें, आखिर को वे हमारे ही देश के बच्चे हैं, देश के आदमी हैं, जो किसी बजह से गलत रास्ते पर चले गये हैं। उनसे बात करने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

16 hrs

अभी आपने अखबार में देखा होगा कि हजारीबाग जेल से विस्फोट होने को था। जेल में जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। चाणक्य ने जब देखा कि चींटी जा रही है तो उसके भन में यह विचार आया कि कहीं अन्न जरूर है। उसने पता लगाया और अन्न को पकड़ा। इसी तरह आपको भी देखना चाहिये कि इस नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट के पीछे क्या शक्ति है, क्या कारण है।

जो मोटर वसेज के बड़े-बड़े फाइनेंशियर्स हैं ये लोगों को बसेज, ट्रक्स खरीदने के लिये पैसा देते हैं और 18 से 20 प्रतिशत सूद लेते हैं। इनके ऊपर टैक्स का कोई बोझा नहीं है। इन के ऊपर इन्कम टैक्स का बोझा पड़ना चाहिये।

जो अविकसित देश हैं उनकी उन्नति का प्रधान कारण ऐग्रीकल्चर है। इसलिये ऐग्रीकल्चर की तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह दें। जैसा माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा गंडक प्रोजेक्ट बना, एक अरब 6 करोड़ ६० उस पर खर्च हो चुका है। 2 अरब 12 करोड़ ६० उस पर खर्च होने वाला है। आधा काम होने को पड़ा हुआ है। उस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि किसानों को लाभ मिले। जब तक आप ऐग्रीकल्चर की तरक्की नहीं करेंगे तब तक अन्डर-डेवलप्ड कन्ट्री की कमी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। लाख आप जमीन, धन का बटवारा करते रहें उससे कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। जब देश में उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तभी देश में तरक्की हो सकेगी, इसलिये पैदावार ज्यादा होनी चाहिये।

जिन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज की हिस्ट्री पढ़ी है उन्हें मालूम होगा कि लोगों को मारकर खाना कम देकर अपने कन्ट्री को डेवलप किया। रूस और चाइना ने बही किया। लेकिन हम 22 वर्ष में स्टलिन बेलेंस खा गये, और आज 100 अरब ६० का हमारे ऊपर कर्ज है। इसका सूद कहां से देंगे। जो अपना था उसको खा गये, ऊपर से एक करोड़ बंगला देश से शरणार्थी आ गये। देश में कहीं बाढ़ है तो कहीं सूखा है। इसलिये खेती के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिये ताकि ज्यादा पैदावार हो तभी देश तरक्की कर सकता है।

जो सरकार को चलाने वाले हैं, मुझे माफ करें, वे अंग्रेजी भाषा का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आज तक अंग्रेजों से वह ठगे गये, अमरीकन्स से ठगे गये क्योंकि वह अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं। वह क्या बोलते हैं इनकी समझ में नहीं आता। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू अंग्रेजी बोलते थे उनको लार्ड माउन्टबैटन ने ठगा, सरदार पटेल और गांधीजी को उन्होंने ठगा और देश का बटवारा करा दिया। इसलिये हमारे देश के लोग चाहे तमिल भाषा या तेलगू भाषा बोलें, विदेशों से उसी भाषा के जरिये काम करें। क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि 1905 से लेकर, जब से स्वराज्य आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, आज तक जो अंग्रेजी जानने वाले थे उन्होंने हमारे देश को गर्क कर दिया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश का बटवारा हुआ। और आज तक कहीं देश को सफलता नहीं मिली। शिवाजी, अकबर अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते थे, कौटिल्य भी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते थे। लेकिन क्या कोई कह सकता है कि उनमें योग्यता की कमी थी? माओ-त्से-तुंग भी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता हैं, दो बार केवल मास्को गया, लेकिन आज उसने चीन को इतना तगड़ा बना दिया है कि निक्सन साहब वहां मिलने जा रहे हैं, और जो चाइना के आसपास के टापू हैं उनको चाइना को समर्पित करके चले आयेंगे। इसलिये देश की भाषा में काम कीजिये, और जो कहे जाने वाले सोशलिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट देश हैं उनसे जनता को बचाइये। गांधीजी के रास्ते पर चलिये। गांधीजी थे जवाहरलाल जी को बिट्ठी लिखी, उन्होंने कहा यह सोशलिज्म की

[श्री बिजुति बिष्ट]

परिभाषा है आप बताइये आप इसको मानते हैं कि नहीं। गांधीजी के सामने नेहरूजी मत मस्तक हो गये गांधीजी ने कहा कि हम जो कमाये उसको शाम तक जाने के बाद जनता को दान कर दें यही असली समाजवाद है। तो वे सोशलिस्ट नहीं हैं जो किसान को 10 एकड़ रखने के लिये कहते हैं लेकिन खुद जो बिजनेस से कमाते हैं उसको देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। पहले उसका बटवारा होना चाहिये। लेकिन ये बिजनेस मैन सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री हमारे यहां चले और देखें किसान ने बीज डाल दिया, मच्छर काटते हैं, पैरों में जोंक लगती है तब किसान धान की फसल लगाते हैं और आप डंडे के जोर से उसे कहते हैं कि उस धान को 14, 15 स० मन की लैबी में दे दो। लेकिन जो शहर में रहते हैं, एयर कंडीशन्ड इमारतों में रहते हैं, हवाई जहाज पर चलते हैं ये सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाते हैं, तो सुन कर हंसी आती है।

गांधी जी और माओ-त्से-तुंग ने सिद्ध कर दिया कि किसान भी क्रान्ति कर सकते हैं। कार्ल मार्क्स ने लिखा है कि लेबर क्रान्ति कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इसको गांधी जी और माओ-त्से-तुंग ने झूठा साबित कर दिया। मेरा कहना है कि जो नक्सलाइट हैं उनमें ज्यादातर गांव के किसान के बच्चे हैं और वह भी देखना चाहते हैं कि हमारी जिन्दगी कैसे अच्छी होगी। इसलिये माननीय वित्त मंत्री इस के ऊपर ध्यान दें।

वित्त विधेयक पर बहस के समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को सदन में रहना चाहिये और हमारी भावनाओं को सुनना चाहिये। यह देश एक आदमी का नहीं है, बल्कि सबका है। जब मैं राजनीति के क्षेत्र में आया था तो आज जो बहुत से नये नेता दिखाई देते हैं, इनमें से एक भी दिखाई नहीं पड़ता था। इसी दिल्ली जेल में 25 दिनों तक मैं रहा, भीलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज में जो पहले जेल था, उन दिनों इन नये

नेताओं में से किसी का कहीं पता नहीं था। लेकिन आज हमारे यहाँ ऐसे भी लोग मिनिस्टर हो जाते हैं जो उस समय जेल जाने के लिये नहीं आये लेकिन आज लड़कू चबाने के लिये चले आये हैं। कितने ही मिनिस्टर आये और चले गये, लेकिन मैं अपने क्षेत्र से लगातार पांच टर्म से जीत कर आ रहा हूँ। इसलिये आप मेरा मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। आप तो हरे में आये हैं।

मेरा वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति में सुधार होना चाहिये। जब तक हमारी विदेश नीति यही रहेगी तब तक हमको सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। हमको मिलिट्री प्रीप्यरेड-नेस के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहना चाहिये और हमारे देश में शास्त्र और शास्त्र के ज्ञाता होने चाहिये। दुर्योधन शास्त्र और शास्त्र के ज्ञाता थे, भीष्म पितामह शास्त्र और शास्त्र के ज्ञाता थे, राजा युधिष्ठिर शास्त्र और शास्त्र के ज्ञाता थे। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारी कैबिनेट में कितने मिलिट्री ट्रेन्ड आदमी हैं? अगर लड़ाई हो तो यह कहेंगे कि कमांडर के हाथ सौंप दो। लेकिन चर्चिल मिलिट्री ट्रेन्ड आदमी था, वह खुद गाइड करता था। इसलिये ऐसा कमांडर बनाइये जो शास्त्र और शास्त्र दोनों को जानें तभी देश आगे चलेगा। नहीं तो मैं 20 साल से सुन रहा हूँ, जवाहरलाल जी के भाषण पर सारी गैलरीज मर जाती थीं, धक्के लगते थे। आज यह हालत नहीं है यहाँ जवाहरलाल जी कीनी हमले के बाद बेचारे स्वर्गवासी हो गये।

इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार को देश को पूरा समृद्धशाली बनाना चाहिए पूरे देश को उन्नत करना चाहिए और शास्त्रास्त्र की विद्या सबको सिखानी चाहिए।

SHRI YAJNIK (Ahmedabad): Sir, I was very glad to see that some well-to-do members have shown great sympathy with the poor who are supposed to have been hit by the budget. I must confess myself that on being elected on the slogan of Garibi Hatao, I felt my heart sinking within me when I heard the Budget speech in this House. Somehow

I felt that the budget would have a bag of miracles that would help us overcome the scourge of poverty. But I must confess that on better consideration I felt that by and large the Finance Minister had no alternative but to levy the imposts that he has, both by way of direct and indirect taxes.

The whole confusion today stems from the thesis that we are marching towards socialism. Jawaharlalji was a man of great brains and a great heart and he swept the country with enthusiasm for socialism and for socialist construction. And the Congress under his leadership passed resolutions after resolutions for giving a socialist turn to the economy and agriculture. Gandhiji also immediately after the advent of freedom called on the people to work for economic freedom.

Where is the economic freedom today? Nobody need be under the misapprehension that we are marching towards socialism. What happened during Nehru's regime? He naturally tightened the customs barriers and helped the development of consumer industries in the country. He also thought of building up big public undertakings for the production of steel and other basic necessities of the country which would make for its economic independence. But how are these public undertakings managed? Who has been managing the public sector undertakings over the decades? It is only members of the civil service who have been managing it in collusion with big tycoons and big capitalists of the country. Do we call this socialism? Is it mixed economy? Are we marching on the path of socialism when we got a large number of public undertakings? I refuse to accept this definition of socialism. We have no socialism in this country. We have either private capitalism or we have State capitalism, and the State capitalism is also managed by people similar to those who are in charge of private undertakings.

Big plans were made under Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership. The Company Law was completely overhauled to clip the wings of the tycoons. The Company Law has been amended again and again. But when I went through some provisions of the Company Law, I found that there were big gaps and chinks which have been widened by the tycoons, with the result that the shrewd, crafty capitalists and their associates are

running a coach and four through all the provisions of the Companies Act. I was surprised to see that the Companies Act provided for a maximum of 10 per cent of the profits for the Managing Agent or Managing Director. That means lakhs and lakhs of rupees. When I read in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister that he was permitting the employees of companies to draw an income of only Rs. 5,000 per month and Rs. 1,000 as perquisites, I was heartened indeed to see that some limitation was imposed on the income of these Managers. But I wondered if this would also apply to the Managing Directors. I am glad to see that it has also been made applicable to the Managing Directors. But do we think that any restraint has been put on the development of capitalism? (*Time Bell rings*)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: A sham Gandhian gets all the time and a genuine Gandhian does not get time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This type of personal attack, putting one member against another, is not proper.

SHRI YAJNIK: After years and years of these plans, when Pandit Nehru felt that all the benefits of the Plans were not percolating to the common people, he appointed a Commission under the leadership of Prof. Mahalanobis. That Commission unfolded a clear picture of the development of the big monopolists in India who were swallowing a large percentage of the extra wealth that was produced in this country as a result of the Plans. Then a Monopolies Commission has been appointed and the Monopolies Act has been passed. But the operation Commission has been left high and dry without any staff to do any work, with the result that the Monopolies Act has not really come into force, has not been really implemented. And today what is the result? The result is that after 24 years of freedom we have not been able to realise the ideal of Gandhiji of securing economic freedom. We have not been able to secure socialism.

The real meaning of socialism must be clearly understood. It is not a Welfare State, it is not Ram Rajya. It is not merely unselfishness of heart or liberality of mind that

[Shri Yajnik]

makes for socialism. Socialism clearly means that the State, and the society as represented by the State, should control the commanding heights of trade, industry, commerce and agriculture. Have we got the commanding heights of our economy? Who is in charge of our economy in the India of today? Who is responsible for the high prices? Who is responsible for this unemployment? Who is responsible for the exploitation of millions of workers in factories and in industries? It is the captains of industry, the captains of the green revolution. It is they who are responsible for exploitation. Why are they allowed to be responsible for it? In spite of the desires of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, how is it today that we are under the grip of the worst capitalism and monopoly capital today?

As Professor Rao has said, after all these years we have inflation. We have been working with deficit financing which has resulted in black money. By no stretch of imagination could Professor Shenoy be called a socialist. He has gone on record to say that crores have been transferred from the poor to the rich as a result of this terrible inflation. Whether we like it or not this is the position. I would say that in my home town the farm workers and the workers in the factories have all been exploited to the tune of crores of rupees by the machinations, by the policies followed by the masters of industry, the masters of big money.

If the prices have risen, who is responsible for it? Is the Finance Minister responsible for rise in prices? We see that more and more wheat is going into the godowns. Yet the price of wheat is rising. This year we had a bumper crop of groundnut in Gujarat and lot of it was produced. But what did the tycoons do? They sent it to Delhi with the result that there is a large stock of oil in Delhi. So, they have depressed the oil price in Delhi bazar and in Gujarat the oil prices are rising. So, this seesaw is designed and managed by the masters of industry and commerce. There can be no mistake about it.

The Finance Minister and the Government should realise that we are today in the grip of exploitation, and by we I mean the millions

and millions of our people who are working in the factories and farms. They are being terribly exploited by the business tycoons and they are crying for their deliverance.

If I may say so, socialism means economic freedom. Socialism means the deliverance of the poorest of the poor in the land. When is this socialism coming? When is the government going to take steps—not necessarily through the budget, because they cannot be compressed into the budget—to see that the biggest of the tycoons and industrialists are dethroned from power, the biggest of the landlords in this country are deprived of their big land, when farms and factories above a certain limit and all wealth exceeding a certain amount will all be taken over by government? As I said, unless all big industries and all agriculture, at least a large part of big farms, and big means of exchange—we have made a beginning with banks—unless they are vested in government we cannot achieve our goal. If they are all vested in government, then naturally it can regulate the price, regulate the use of wealth, regulate the production of industries, put all people to work and rid our country of unemployment. Today we have no economic power. The economic power in the country is today vested in the captains of industry and commerce. The political power is with this House. The political power is with Indira Gandhi but the economic power is vested in the biggest tycoons who are buttered with black money in the country and they are also assisted by their counterparts in all the capitals of the world. It is big powers you are to fight. Unless you fight them and occupy the commanding heights of industry and commerce there is no salvation for India. Therefore, in pleading for socialism I am pleading for the millions of this country who are crying and shouting at the top of their voice "Oh, when shall we have deliverance."

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill presented by the hon'ble Finance Minister. While presenting his proposals in the Finance Bill the Minister has taken the opportunity to simplify and rationalise the tax structure. Sir, as the economy becomes diversified and more and more complicated

the economic structure also becomes more and more complicated and even educated persons cannot find their way about, without the help of tax consultants whose services are in great demand. It is a happy thing that the Finance Minister has simplified and rationalised some part of the tax structure. The Finance Bill, Sir, gives a concrete shape to the fiscal policy of the State and this Finance Bill is to be welcomed as it makes proposals for mobilising resources for stepping up the rate of investment. Since 1965-66—during the last five years—the real rate of investment in this country has gone down in the public sector. The amount of investment in monetary terms varied from Rs. 2165 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 2448 crores in 1970-71. The gross capital formation as a percentage of gross national product varied from 15.5% in 1966-67 to 12.2% in 1970-71. There was a serious attempt to reverse this trend last year but due to the shortfalls in expenditure this could not be done. This year there is a determined attempt to step up the real rate of investment and unless this is done we cannot possibly increase the rate of growth in the country or increase the per capita income or achieve targets set in the Fourth Plan. The Finance Minister has shown rare courage and boldness in proposing an investment this year which will be Rs. 600 crores more than the actual outlay last year and if he could avoid short-falls in expenditure, I think, it would be a remarkable achievement. To mobilise resources he has proposed some new taxes and increases in some old ones. While making his proposals in the Finance Bill he has also tried to achieve two objectives of our economic and fiscal policy. The first objective is to reduce the serious inequalities of income and wealth and secondly to curb evasion in taxes. As a result of his proposals it may be admitted that the marginal rates of personal taxation have reached perhaps the highest level in the world but combined with the increases in tax on wealth he has succeeded in imposing ceilings on income and wealth.

Naturally, the higher the rates of taxation the greater the tendency towards evasion. To curb this chronic tendency in our country he has made two novel proposals which are yet to receive legislative form. The first is to arm the Government with power to acquire properties at prices that correspond

to those mentioned in the sale deeds. Un-
ervaluation of property is an important means of evading wealth tax, stamp duties and capital gains tax.

The second device proposed by him will have the effect of debarring a person from claiming property which he has put in the name of somebody else. In regard to this proposal it had been said by some critics that the Government is not aware of the realities; even if there are hundred cases of benami transactions, there is not even one case where the matter goes to the court for reclaiming that property—an objection which has been brought forward by Shri Palkhivala. But if such a law is passed, in majority of the cases the benami property will not come back. Perhaps in 99 cases now it comes back, but with this protection to the benami holder, I believe, most of the properties will not come back. Therefore, these radical proposals or innovations will have a powerful effect on curbing the tendency towards tax evasion.

They are noteworthy and distinctive features of our fiscal policy as laid down by the Finance Minister. Needless to say, however, that the success of this fiscal policy will depend on the vigorous and ruthless implementation of these two ideas.

There is one great anomaly or defect in our tax arrangement, namely, that agricultural incomes are not taxed or rather, to be more correct, agriculture is largely untaxed, a feature for which the Finance Minister is not responsible. In 1968-69, for instance, the agricultural sector taxes yielded Rs. 907 crores as against Rs. 2,693 crores realised from taxes on the non-agricultural sector. Taxation accounts, therefore, for 6.6 per cent of the agricultural income whereas non-agricultural incomes or earners have to pay 19.6 per cent of their income by way of taxes.

It is absolutely necessary that we improve our resources position and step up the rate of investment. We have undertaken a vast programme of reconstruction and development. To achieve a higher rate of input or investment and also to impart equity to the tax structure and reduce inequality of incomes in the rural areas which have been increased by the green revolution, it is necessary that the Central Government brings

[Y. S. Mahajan]

pressure on or persuades the Chief Ministers of States to impose a tax on agricultural incomes at least in the higher brackets.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): False slogan of green revolution.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: In this connection, the Finance Minister's statement is as welcome as it is definite, namely, that ultimately the basis of taxes must be income or wealth, whatever its source, whether agriculture or industry.

There has been a considerable misunderstanding about the tax of 20 paise per litre on petrol. The main object of the tax is not revenue though it will yield a good deal of revenue. The main object has been, as he has explained in the Budget proposals, to effect the maximum economy in the utilisation of petrol and petroleum products. During 1968-69 our import bill of petrol and petroleum products amounted to Rs. 136 crores. As a result of increase in the price of crude, it has been estimated by our Government that during this year. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, are ten minutes over?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: May I have another two minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: It has been said that as a result of this Budget, prices are going to rise enormously. An hon. Member on the other side said that the prices would rise by 15 per cent and another speaker on this side said that the rise is going to be frightful. May I say that the rise in wholesale price index so far has been about 1½ to 2 per cent? How much of the price-rise is due to the seasonal factors, how much due to the budgetary factors and how much is due to the cupidity of traders and shopkeepers is difficult to say. So far as the immediate prospects are concerned, during the next

year, there is no ground for fear of run-away prices because at the moment we are poised for a satisfactory rate of growth in the industrial as well as agricultural sector.

As I said just now, the Government has proposed in the public sector an investment of Rs. 600 crores more than that of last year. In the agricultural sector also, the agriculturists have invested more in land and they have borrowed about Rs. 350 crores from the nationalised banks. About the agricultural programme, we propose to bring more land under high-yielding seeds, more land under irrigation, and if monsoons are satisfactory, the prospects are supposed to be good. If our agricultural production yields more and industrial production also responds well, I think, there is no fear of run-away prices during the year.

I would like to say that agricultural prospects are good this year except in one province, namely, Maharashtra. There has been almost a failure of rains for one month. The prospects of cash crops are almost nil and it will be a great thing even if they can get jowar and bajra crops. I hope, the Finance Minister will keep in mind the necessity of going to the help of agriculturists in Maharashtra.

Finally, these Budget proposals have come at a time of the great tragedy of Bangla Desh. The expenditure that the Finance Minister will have to bear will be enormous as compared to what he is going to get as a result of these tax proposals. On behalf of my friends on this side, I assure him that in whatever measures he takes to meet the extra-ordinary expenditure, we shall stand by him and support our Government.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the speech of the hon. Finance Minister and he has very graciously extended more concessions in the Finance Bill in order to remove hardship on the public due to new levies.

At the same time, I have listened to the speeches of the hon. Members from both the sides of the House. Some of them have expressed happiness and some of them have criticised it. Finally, they have also given

some valuable suggestions for facing the economic maladies from which the present-day Indian society has been suffering.

After having all these in mind, still I have doubt in the corner of my heart as to whether all the measures of the Government and the Finance Minister will heal one of the greatest malady and this is, unemployment which in the Indian body-politic has been spreading with a great speed to devoid all the measures of the Government, whether in the form of more financial allocations or in the form of various plans and, that is, in the form of discontentment and also in the form of frustration finally leading to Naxalism.

Why I say so because in spite of our prime objective in our successive Five Year Plans to expand more employment opportunities, the problem has also worsened principally due to the rapid increase in population and this has now assumed an alarming magnitude....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: A few minutes more. This backlog will swell rapidly as the population keeps growing at the rate of approximately 2.5% every year unless the creation of job opportunities keeps pace with the number of entrants to the labour force. Recently, the International Institute for Population Studies has predicted that "the labour force in India is expected to show a sharp upward increase annually by an average of 3.5 million persons, i.e. the annual excess of entrants over withdrawals from the labour force within the period 1966-71....."

The dimension of the problem is no doubt staggering and although there are controversies over the precise nature and size of unemployment and under-employment, the very fact is that the population has far exceeded employment opportunities and unemployment has been on the increase to nullify all the measures of the Government.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain urgent problems of my own State which is unfortunately one of the backward States in India, both, in the sphere of agriculture and industry. So, I request the Centre to come forward and take special and keen interest for its

development by way of assisting it with more funds to the State Plan and making more central allocation so that the State can be put on a par with other States of India.

The foremost problem is that of increasing irrigation facilities with a view to strengthen agricultural production. Now 80 to 85 per cent of the State's population depend on agriculture which means that they depend on the mercies of the rain and thereby on God. Except the Hirakud project there is no other irrigation scheme to cover the vast unirrigated lands of the State. Since in Orissa 45 to 50 per cent of population are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their condition and way of life is very much deplorable and is going from bad to worse, the Centre should come forward to their rescue as they have placed great reliance on the Centre by giving their massive mandate in the mid-term poll. So, at least for providing two square meals a day, the Central Government must include some of the irrigation projects like Anandapur barrage and Indravati (upper) project. Otherwise, Orissa would lag behind in re-organising its agriculture and in enabling its farmers derive the rightful benefit from the green revolution.

I must draw here the attention of the Centre and the Finance Minister that in Orissa, there is a government which is totally opposed to any kind of land reform proposals of the India Government. In that case, the Centre should itself enact laws to deal with the situation there. Otherwise the aspirations of the common people would receive a great shock because those who are now having some acres of land would be landless labourers tomorrow and slaves of the money-lenders the day after.

Another thing of great satisfaction for the people of Orissa is that in spite of serious difficulties and even calamities, Orissa is giving to the Food Corporation of India the necessary quantities of foodgrains that were earmarked for procurement from Orissa. So, in that case, the Centre should provide funds for the establishment of at least some small scale and large scale industries like Vanaspati and jute industries in the coastal belt of Orissa, i.e. mainly in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack which are producing enough jute in the State. In that way also the Centre can solve the present

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

acute problem of unemployment by providing some avenues of employment to the educated young men who are now almost on the point of frustration.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): First, I would like to make a request to Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Aviation, through the Finance Minister to put Gorakhpur on the Air Map of India. About 25 Members of Parliament have to spend 2 days in going to Gorakhpur, to their constituencies, and 2 days in coming back to Delhi. I hope he will consider this suggestion of mine. It is the biggest city of Eastern U.P. At present the Air Service is Delhi-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna-Calcutta. It can easily be made Delhi-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Varanasi-Patna-Calcutta. Gorakhpur will give plenty of traffic, and the service will become more profitable.

Coming to the Budget proper, I fully appreciate the Finance Minister's contention that one Budget cannot bring about Socialism. I also appreciate that he has tried to give a socialist orientation to the Budget. But, he could have easily removed some of the black-spots in the Budget. he should have removed the taxation on petrol, on ready-made garments, on postal and telegraph charges. He should have made up this loss of money by higher taxes on the rich and by collecting the huge arrears of taxes, amounting to over Rs. 500 crores. He should have brought out the black money which is of the order of several hundred crores. He should have done something to stop the under-invoicing and over-invoicing of imports and exports which is costing us over Rs. 500 crores. I hope he will not come before with another Budget for more taxes and that he will try to meet his needs by tapping these sources which I have pointed out, and which can yield more than Rs. 1,000 crores to the Exchequer.

High prices and inflation are our greatest enemies. These can also be fought by increasing industrial production and by tapping the sources which I have pointed out above. He should bring out black-money and stop under-invoicing and over-

invoicing of imports and exports, and collect arrears. In this way he can control prices.

Unemployment is our biggest problem. He has provided Rs. 50 crores in this year's budget to fight it. It is a small sum. I would suggest that it should be increased, but the best way of fighting unemployment is by distribution of land to the landless. In my district there are still former zamindars who singly cultivate 15,000 and 10,000 acres of land. These big holdings of land must be distributed among the landless and no cultivator should be allowed to keep more than 10 acres of land, which should be the highest ceiling. Then alone we can distribute land to the landless people.

The Sugar industry is the biggest industry of Uttar Pradesh. But it is almost on its death-bed. You neither nationalise it nor say you will not nationalise it. The result is that sugar mill-owners are selling all the precious machineries and making the mills completely junk. In a year or two they will not be able to crush sugarcane at all. The Government must therefore either nationalise the sugar industry immediately or say they will not nationalise it so that mill-owners can rehabilitate their mills. The mills have not paid even sugarcane price to the extent of Rs. 53 crores; this must be immediately paid Cane growers.

Regarding the development of Eastern U.P. I would like to request you to harness the Sarju, the Rapti and other great rivers. The Ghandak project should be extended to irrigate Pharenda tehsil as well which it was originally intended to irrigate. Patel Commission's report has not been implemented in Eastern U.P. It should be implemented and Gorakhpur should also be included in it.

Now I come to Bangla Desh. I am ashamed when I find people worried about the visit of Nixon to China and complaining about America's help to Pakistan. I will tell you, you will never become a great power if you look to the assistance of great powers. China was not helped by anybody to become a great power. In fact, America tried to strangle it, but, by its own efforts it has become a great power. We too will have to become a great power by our own effort.

We must increase our army, our navy and our air force and make nuclear bombs and we should not be inferior to China in military power. The late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri knew the secret of our progress when he said: Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan. We must follow his dictum.

The problem of Bangla Desh can be solved only by giving it immediate recognition and giving it all possible help to fight its own battle of independence. Then alone millions of refugees in India will go back to their homes.

श्री रावसहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाँव) : समापति महोदय, मैंने बड़े ध्यान से बड़े-बड़े योग्य संसद सदस्यों के भाषण इस वित्त विधेयक पर सुने और अनेकों प्रकार के विचार सुन कर मैं कुछ भ्रम में पड़ गया हूँ। कोई समाजवाद की बात कहता है, कोई उत्पादकों की बात कहता है, कोई गरीबी हटाओ की बात कहता है और इन सब के उपक्रम भी बताते हैं। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस मामले में मेरा कोई भ्रम नहीं है—एज-ए-सेंस आफ पार्टीसिपेशन, एक पेट्रियोटिक कांसस के साथ सारा मुक्त जुट जाय, तब कहीं गरीबी दूर होगी। जितनी मिनिस्ट्रियों की डिमण्ड्स यहां पर आई, अन्त में उनका कहना यही था कि हमारे पास बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। जितने संसद सदस्य हैं—अन्ततोगत्वा उनका ध्यान सब कुछ कहने के बाद एक ओर जाता है कि पैसा दीजिये। यदि आप बन्हाण साहब को इंगित करते हुए और इनके माध्यम से यह चाहते हुए कि जितनी सीमित धनराशि इनके पास है वार्षिक, जिसके व्यय के सम्बन्ध में इनका लेखा-जोखा है, आप यह आशा करें कि हर मर्ज की यही घंटा है, समाजवाद यही सायेब और गरीबी यही हटायेंगे तो फिर आपको बड़ी निराशा होगी क्योंकि जब तक पार्टीसिपेशन, कांससेन्स और वास्तव का निर्वाह द्रुत गति के नहीं होगा, शक्ति और धन से नहीं होगा तब तक यह गरीबी कभी दूर नहीं होगी। समाजवाद एक शायमी मंत्र की तरह होगा जिसका आप पाठ करेंगे लेकिन व्यवहार में उसका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलेगा। इस देश का दुर्भाग्य

है कि जो भ्रम करता है वह भूखा है और जो धनी है वह आराम करता है। इस स्थिति को समाप्त करना होगा। योजना बनाने वाले विश्वकर्माओं से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—सुनता हूँ विश्वकर्मा एक दिन में, एक रात में भवन बनाते हैं—इसीलिए मैं इन विश्वकर्माओं से कहता हूँ कि आप आवश्यकता को देखकर प्रापर्टी फिक्स करें। उस दिन जैसा मैंने कहा था कि इस घरती पर तीन हजार मिलियन एकड़ फीट नैसर्गिक पानी इन्द्र भगवान से हमको मिलता है जिसमें से 1350 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी नदियों में बहता है लेकिन इसमें से हम केवल 150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी ही सिचाई के काम में प्रयोग करते हैं। इतना अधिक पानी बरसता है और इतने कम पानी का प्रयोग हम करते हैं। अभी आप डा० के० एल० राव से पूछिये तो पैसा नहीं है। फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब से पूछिये तो पैसा नहीं है। सब जगह यही त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है कि पैसा नहीं है। इस पैसे को कैसे जेनरेट किया जायेगा? हम उसको नासिक में छाप सकते हैं लेकिन फिर डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की बात आ जायेगी। इसलिए जहाँ सम्पत्ति का उद्गम है, जहाँ भ्रम है, जहाँ किसान है, जहाँ घरती है, जहाँ उसका पार्टीसिपेशन है, आप प्रापर्टी यहीं फिक्स कीजिए।... (व्यवधान)... वहाँ पैसा नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर भ्रम है, भ्रम में शक्ति है, घरती के साथ उनका स्वामित्व है और घरती से सम्पत्ति पैदा होती है। सम्पत्ति के अर्थ में पहले भोजन आता है। भोजन सारे देश को देना है।

बहुत से संसद सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारा देश गरीब है। हमारे देश के आंकड़े इस प्रकार से हैं कि हमारे देश के 100 आदमियों में 10 अमीर हैं, 30 गरीब हैं और 60 भूखे हैं। गरीबी और भूखापन एक अलग माप्य है। लेकिन आज 100 में 60 आदमी स्टार्ब्ड हैं, भूखे हैं। और गरीबी तो आजकल बड़ी स्टैंडर्डाइज्ड हो चुकी है। आज के आधुनिक जीवन में, आज के माडर्न टाइम में गरीबी का एक स्तर बना दिया गया

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

है कि गरीब होते हुए भी उसको इतना खाना मिलेगा, इतना रहने के लिए मकान मिलेगा और इतनी पेंशन मिलेगी। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि यहां पहले गरीबी का नहीं बल्कि स्टार्वेशन, भुखमरी का सवाल है क्योंकि 100 में से 60 आदमी भूखे हैं और 30 आदमी गरीब हैं। सारी सम्पत्ति का जहां केन्द्रीयकरण है, जिनके पास तिजोरियां हैं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं, रूरल एरिया से खिंच करके सारा धन अरबन एरिया में चला गया है, शहरों में चला गया है और वहां पर बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। जहां पर पैसे का केन्द्रीयकरण हो गया है उनकी संख्या केवल 10 है।

दूसरी तरफ आप देखिए कि धरती की क्या स्थिति है। 450 मिलियन एकड़ धरती हमारे हमारे पास है लेकिन उसका बटवारा कैसा है? 100 में 60 के पास एक एकड़ से तीन एकड़ तक, 100 में 10 के पास तीन एकड़ से दस एकड़ तक और 100 में 10 के पास दस एकड़ से ज्यादा धरती है और 100 में बीस के पास एक इंच भी धरती नहीं है। इस प्रकार से धरती का बटवारा है।

सम्पात्ति महोदय : आप अपनी बात पर आ जाइये।

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : मेरा कहना है कि आप सिंचाई को प्रायर्टी दीजिए। जबतक धरती प्यासी है आपका समाज भूखा रहने वाला है और आगे भी आप भूखे ही पैदा करते चला जायेंगे। इसलिए आप सबसे पहले धरती की प्यास बुझाइये। जब अनाज पैदा होगा तो आप सभी को खाना दे सकेंगे। गरीबी दूर करने के पहले भुखमरी दूर करने का सवाल पहले हल हो जाना चाहिए। भुखमरी जब दूर हो जायेगी और जब सभी को अनाज मिलने लगेगा तो गरीबी दूर करने के जो आधुनिक उपकरण हैं उनसे हम गरीबी भी दूर करेंगे।

बड़े-बड़े शहरों में मकानों पर जो पूंजी लगाई जाती है उसको आप बन्द कर दीजिए।

जब तक गांवों में एप्रोच रोड्स न बन जायें, मार्केटिंग फैसिलिटीज न हो जायें और उत्पादन के साथ-साथ क्रय-विक्रय के साधन न उपलब्ध हो जायें और तब तक के लिए आप इसको बन्द कर दीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह शहरों में हाउसिंग पर जो कंपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसको आप बन्द करके प्रायर्टी गांवों में फिक्स कीजिए। आपने बैंक नेशनलाइज किए, बहुत ठीक किया लेकिन आप उसका जायजा लीजिए क्योंकि आज जहां श्रम है वहां पैसा नहीं है। मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में राजनाथ गांव में किसानों ने मुझ से शिकायत की कि उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह से आपके बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का उद्देश्य ही डिफोट हो जाता है। इसलिए आपको उसका जायजा लेना चाहिए। आप इस देश के वित्त मंत्री हैं, वित्त मंत्री के साथ-साथ बड़े नेता हैं और आप समाजवादी भी हैं। आप बहुत कुछ करना भी चाहते हैं, दायित्व भी आप पर है और आपको राष्ट्र की सारी पूंजी समर्पित कर दी गई है, उसके केन्द्रीयकरण के स्थान पर विकेन्द्रीयकरण हो। जो पैसा शहरों की तरफ खिंच रहा है वह देहातों की तरफ जाये। उद्योग धंधे बढ़ रहे हैं उनकी मार्केटिंग पर कंट्रोल हो।

एक बात अन्त में कह देता हूं जिसका मुझ से भी सम्बन्ध है। जितनी हाउसहोल्ड कमोडिटीज हैं, घर में खर्च होने वाली, जिनका सम्बन्ध हाउस-बाइड्रज से है, यानी जो चीजें का खर्चा है उसपर सौ में से 70 रुपया खर्च हो जाता है लेकिन संसार के अन्य देशों में सौ में तीस रुपया ही खर्च होता है। इसलिए आप ऐंसेचियल कमोडिटीज को कंट्रोल कीजिए। इसमें कपड़ा, अनाज या जो भी सामग्री आती है नमक से लेकर भोजन तक और भोजन से लेकर कपड़ा तक, उनपर कंट्रोल करने के लिए किसी एजेन्सी का निर्माण कीजिए ताकि यह लिबिंग इन्डेक्स जो ऊपर नीचे होता रहता है और प्राइवेट हाथों में जो ये चीजें डील होती हैं जिसमें प्राफिटियरिंग होती है, ब्लेक-मार्केटिंग होती है उसको

बन्द किया जा सके। अगर एक सैच बाक्स पांच पैसे की जगह 6 पैसे में मिलती है तो मेरी बीबी ही मुझे डाटती है कि तुम्हारी कैसी सरकार है। एक पैसा बढ़ने का मतलब है 20 परसेन्ट बढ़ गया। तो ऐसॅशियल कमोडिटीज की जो प्राइसेज बढ़ रही है उनको रोकिए। मैं रेफीजरेटर की बात नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन ऐसॅशियल कमोडिटीज की प्राइसेज को आप कन्ट्रोल कीजिए और पर्पेचुअल कन्ट्रोल रखिए ताकि कम से कम जो सामान घर में खर्च हो, चौके में खर्च हो वह तो सस्ता मिले। कम से कम चौके में ही समाजवाद आ जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the primary aim of a Finance Bill is to ensure the achievement of the twin objective of social justice and planned economic development in the country. After a thorough analysis of the various provisions contained. In the Finance Bill now under discussion, I have come to the painful conclusion that it has belied the hopes of all us in so far as the realisation of the fundamental objectives I have referred to initially is concerned.

Sir, it is an acknowledged fiscal policy, whether it is a developing country or economically advanced country, that the ratio between direct taxes and indirect taxes should be 50:50. But in India indirect taxes account for 81% of the total taxation proposals and the direct taxes only 19%. All of us are aware that the poor people, who form the bulk of Indian society, will only be hard hit by indirect taxes. Will such a taxation policy, leaning heavily on indirect taxes, lead to dispensation of social justice?

As compared to last year, we find that in this year both the revenue receipts and the civil expenditure have gone up. The civil expenditure is more by Rs. 200 crores than last year. There has been an increase of 15.17% in the administrative expenditure. Similarly, the amount of loan and the interest that we have to repay this year has gone up by 8%. The Defence expenditure has registered an increase of Rs. 39 crores this year.

The allocation for planned development schemes has gone down by Rs. 126 crores. If the capital investment in developmental schemes is reduced by Rs. 126 crores, how can we dream of achieving planned economic progress in the country? I am afraid that instead of achieving economic development we will be landing ourselves in economic decay.

17 hrs.

The only assured way for ushering in era of social justice and economic equality is to have all the instruments of production in the public sector. In the year 1962-63, out of the total investments made, 20% went to the public sector. But in the year 1970-71 the public sector gets only 11.7% investment. The public sector undertakings have 66% of the total capital outlay of the country. We are dismayed to discover that gradually every year the investment in public sector is getting less and less. With such a callous attitude towards the public sector, I wonder how the Government hope to achieve planned economic progress in the country.

During 1970-71, we raised internal loans to the tune of Rs. 562 crores and we obtained foreign loans to the extent of 451 crores, totalling a sum of Rs. 1013 crores. In the year 1971-72 the overall indebtedness of the country has reached the staggering figure of Rs. 15,056 crores. To this, if you add the sums accumulated in Small Savings, Provident Fund, PL 480 and the Reserve Funds from which also money has been utilised, the total indebtedness will be the frightening figure of Rs. 20,246 crores. One shivers in his sleeves to think that our indebtedness accounts for 58.4% of the total national wealth.

Sir, you will not dispute the necessity of our leaders setting up an example to the people of the country in austere and unostentatious living. The public men in power are persistent in proclaiming to the world at large that they are the successors to the heritage of Mahatma Gandhi, who took the solemn oath of remaining half-clad so long as the agriculturists in the country were exposed to near nakedness. Sir, if you go through the July 18th issue of Illustrated Weekly of India, you will have an idea of the extra-

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vagant living or our leaders. The President of India, who often swears by the lofty principles of Mahatma Gandhi, gets a salary of Rs. 10000 a month and in addition he is entitled to Rs. 15 lakhs as allowance. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs is spent on the maintenance of his retinue and his residence, Rashtrapati Bhavan. The Government do not hesitate to spend enormous amounts on the pompous living of 19 Governors in the States. Now, you take the Council of Ministers in the Centre. You will find that on each Cabinet Minister a sum of Rs. 1,13,000 is spent every year. On each Minister of State the expenditure per annum comes to Rs. 75,000 and for a Deputy Minister the amount of expenses comes to Rs. 45,000 per annum. You will be surprised to know that even this colossal amount does not include travelling allowance, conveyance allowance and medical expenses. If you take the administrative hierarchy, you will find that the pre-1931 ICS Secretary gets a salary of Rs. 4000 per month and the Joint Secretary is given a salary of Rs. 3,500. The salary range of other Senior Officers in the Government is between Rs. 2500 and Rs. 3000.

As a contrast, you take the case of peons and Class IV employees in the Government. A peon gets a gross salary, including all allowance like House Rent, City Compensatory, etc. of Rs. 200 a month. A Lower Division Clerk is getting Rs. 300 per mensem and an Upper Division Clerk Rs. 400 per month. These figures will show you the glaring gap of difference in the incomes of a Minister and the lowest paid employee in the Government. A Minister gets 60 times more than a peon, 33 times more than a Lower Division Clerk and 25 times more than an Upper Division Clerk. I don't know whether the Government will ever take any effective step to end this obnoxious disparity in the incomes of men in power and the people in service.

The hon. Minister of Finance has no doubt announced certain tax concessions, which I welcome so long as they go to relieve the distress of the poor people. But, I would like to point out that he has not raised the incometax exemption limit to Rs. 7500. You are aware, Sir, that there are nearly 30 lakhs of assesseees under this Group from whom

the annual incometax turnover is about Rs. 13 crores. The expenditure involved in collecting this paltry sum is highly disproportionate. If the incometax exemption limit is raised to Rs. 7500, the Government will be in a better position to divert their energies in investigating effectively the higher-income assesseees, which will bring in additional tax revenue of Rs. 300 crores. As the Government are now frittering away their manpower in the multitude of minor assesseees, they are not able to concentrate on the major assesseees. This point has been stressed greatly in the Report of Bhoothalingam Committee submitted to the Government as early as 1967. I would therefore request the hon. Minister of Finance to raise the incometax exemption limit to Rs. 7500.

I would submit that 25% of the users of Pressure Cooker belong to Defence Service Personnel and the rest 75% ordinary middle class families. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Finance that the proposed levy on the Pressure Cooker should be withdrawn. The Finance Minister announced yesterday granting exemption to the Readymade Garments manufacturers producing garments to the value of Rs. 5 lakhs. I am afraid that even the manufacturers producing terrylen and terrycol garments may try to take shelter under this exemption. I want to point out here that the cotton bush shirt which I am wearing will cost me tomorrow Rs. 21 though I have paid only Rs. 16 before the imposition of the levy. It would have been better if the Finance Minister had made a distinction while announcing his exemption between the manufacturers producing cotton readymade garments and those producing costly synthetic fibre products. The withdrawal of tax on coarse cloth has been nullified by not giving exemption to cotton readymade garments which are generally purchased by common people.

In the end, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should confine the Excise Duty on cotton yarn for counts more than 60. This would be encouraging and giving protection to the handloom weavers who consume mostly 60 counts or less cotton yarn. I would also take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister of Finance that he should take steps to reserve the production

of coloured cotton saris exclusively to the handloom sector.

Finally, looking at the alarming rate of influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, I am afraid that the maintenance expenditure on them would be as much as the allocation for Defence. It is time that we accord our recognition to Bangla Desh so that we can fruitfully spend our money. You are likely to bring forward a supplementary Grants to meet the growing needs of the Bangla Desh development. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, in the meanwhile, to take stringent measures to recover the arrears of income tax and in this connection officials, who are not efficient and prompt in collecting such arrears, should be at least not given any promotion, if not punished.

With these few words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I have heard this debate for the last seven or eight hours and I must say that it dealt with substantially the same points and perhaps in the same style, as were dealt with at the time of general discussion on the Budget. I therefore do not propose to give any detailed reply. I shall merely take some general headlines, if I can put it that way, some general subjects which need to be referred to, and particularly mention some of the aspects which specifically deal with the Finance Bill as such. We shall have an opportunity to go into more details at the stage of clause-by-clause discussion. There are a number of amendments which will have to be carefully considered.

One criticism which an hon. Member made was that this was a sort of a traditional Budget. I really do not know what he means by an untraditional Budget. A traditional Budget means a form of Budget which seeks to raise more resources; that is supposed to be the major objective of any Budget and this Budget also tries to do so. I do not know what else I could have done. Does he mean by untraditional Budget, —a Budget which does not raise any resources when they are necessary? Nobody tries to raise resources when they are unnecessary. I can understand if one says; you are going in a new direction. The Budget policies seek to achieve certain

socio economic objectives. As I have claimed before we have taken some very positive measures in the Budget. Of course I had to resort to certain taxation measures. I know that taxation measures naturally create some sort of an atmosphere of discomfort. Nobody likes taxation; I too do not like taxation.

There were complaints about prices. I also hear some lectures in my house because the question of prices is one which affects every household. Let me concede that it is certainly a disquietening question. But as responsible legislators we shall have to consider how to deal with the question of prices. There is a normal price rise in the slack season every year. What happened unfortunately this year is that the normal slack season rise has coincided with the impact of budget levies on items. Because of the election this year the Budget proposals came at the beginning of the slack season and therefore both these have coincided. If we analyse the price trend we see a very interesting feature, a rather irrational trend. I can understand the rise in prices of those commodities which are taxed. I am prepared to plead guilty for them. One can understand the rise in the price of petrol or other articles on which we have put some additional tax. But what about the price of those things which are not taxed? I can understand the rise in the price of cigarettes. But come Members say that there is a rise in the price of bidi also which is exempted because it is supposed to cater to the smoking habit of the poor man. We had not touched it. There is some sort of irrational atmosphere in the country. Everybody tries to take advantage of the Budget so that somebody can be whipped for it and it is the poor Finance Minister who is a very easy target for them.

We shall have to go into the reasons and find out why it is happening in regard to prices. Now what are the suggestions? The suggestions are: we should have some sort of a price control system. We know that. We have in fact price control on many commodities. I need not go into details. There are many commodities where we have introduced price control as such, for instance drugs, motor cars and ordinary cloth. In some cases there is some informal price control.

The other method of controlling prices is to see that the production of certain important

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commodities is increased. Therefore, our major effort in the last five to ten years was in the direction of production of foodgrains, and we have achieved substantial progress I should say. As somebody said, there is a sort of break-through in the production of wheat and at present we have got a record of 8.5 million tonnes of foodgrains in the country. It is very interesting to see that with all this general rising trend of prices in the country, there is a fall in the price of wheat. It shows that production effort is the right effort. I entirely agree with my hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey, who gave his lecture and left the House, about this aspect.

Where there are shortfalls in industrial raw materials like cotton, oilseeds etc., the only thing that we can do is to import them, so that our production machine goes on, because ultimately we must not allow our production machine or production potential to remain idle. In this matter we did make an effort at the cost of very vital foreign exchange import cotton and oilseeds, and we have tried to control the prices that way also. Even then there is a trend of rise in prices and I think we will have to think of further measures.

It is said that we have to think in terms of having some sort of physical control on certain other essential commodities. One will have to think about it, but our experience of physical control in this country is not very happy. It gives rise to corruption and harassment of the consumers and poorer classes and so many other things. But even then we will have to see what we can do about it.

I must say that to oppose and resist this irrational rise in prices, what is more important is a consciousness on the part of the consumer and the consumers' movement must be strengthened. I think this should be a part of the *garibi hatao* movement. Unless we create this atmosphere in the country, it will be very difficult because you cannot put a policeman behind every person who puts up the price and in order to check the corruption of that policeman you have to put another policeman. Somebody may say that it is a very easy way for the Finance Minister to shirk his responsibility. I am only indicating a direction. That will go a long way to help arrest this irrational trend.

As far as administrative steps, economic policies and financial and monetary policies are concerned, we have taken necessary steps in this direction. One of the reasons why prices were increasing was that there was increased money supply. We have taken steps to see that it is controlled and it has given us results. There was a sudden spurt in prices in November last year and they went on increasing. Therefore, we had to raise the Bank rate in January of this year, and it has given us some good results.

Regarding fiscal policies, on the one hand I am blamed that I have gone in for very heavy taxation in certain respects, but if I had left this entire deficit uncovered, there would have been tremendous and terrible pressure of inflation which would certainly have pushed the prices further ahead.

Now we have got this problem of refugees in this country. Our economy has to face this huge problem. As a nation we must consciously observe some economic discipline and we must be prepared to go in for more sacrifices. I must make a mention of this matter here.

On the question of prices I do not think I need go beyond this at this stage. As a matter of fact, I am prepared to take the responsibility for the rise in prices where it is due to our going in for a additional taxation. So far as price rise due to other factors is concerned, we have to go into the basic reasons and try to remove them.

The question of the development rebate was referred to. Some hon. Members of the opposition and one or two hon. Members from this side asked why we have tried to withdraw the development rebate. This development rebate is in existence for the last seventeen years. We have given them this concession for these years. This concession had full play for the last seventeen years and it will be there in future for three years more. I am sure it will have some effect even after the statutory period of three years, because the way the concessions under Development Rebate accrue, there will be some spill over for a few more years.

This idea of development rebate has a very chequered career. This idea arose out of the

recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission in 1953-54. It was introduced at that stage. Then it was found that it was abused. So, it was again modified. Then it was further modified. At present the rates in respect of new ships are 40 per cent and on new machinery or plant installed in a priority industry as also in approved hotels and for scientific research 35 per cent up to 31st March, 1970 and 25 per cent from the 1st April, 1970; in the case of others it is 20 per cent up to 31st March, 1970 and 15 per cent from 1st April, 1970.

This particular measure has done us service in a way. For a certain time it was necessary. When we wanted to diversify our industrial base, deepen our industrial base, it was necessary. During the last twenty years it has certainly done good. But a certain facility is given, or an incentive is given, to start a thing, to encourage a thing and to consolidate a thing. If it becomes a permanent feature then it ceases to be an incentive. Ultimately, it becomes a privilege to some and a disprivilege to others.

There are three reasons why we thought that we should reconsider this. One argument is that development rebate contains a built in bias in favour of established concerns *vis-a-vis* new industrial undertakings. This bias arises out of the fact that an established concern is able to avail of the tax benefit through development rebate at once because this benefit gets set off against the tax payable by the concern arising out of its existing profits whereas a new concern has to wait for a few years for a vailing of the same benefit as it necessarily has to reach a stage for making clear profits before it can avail of the tax benefit of the development rebate. So, it has a bias in favour of the established concerns.

The second argument is that it is an incentive for the growth of capital-intensive industries. Capital intensive industries were necessary and will be necessary. But I think they now have a firm base. Now if we have to solve the problem of unemployment in this country we will have to think in terms of giving incentives to labour-intensive industries. As I have said while moving this Bill, possibly we will have to give some new thought to this matter. We will have to study this subject in depth to find out new areas

where new incentives will be necessary, as far as small-scale industries are concerned, as far as backward areas are concerned. Some Members did raise a question about the regional imbalances *eg.* backward areas like North Bihar, backward areas of Orissa, backward area of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P., etc. I tell you in every State there are backward areas. Don't say one State is wholly advanced and the other State is wholly backward. In every State there are areas which are as backward as in any other State. So, we should not think in terms of advance State and advance area. It is a question of advanced regions and backward regions because poverty is, there in all the States. I do not want to go into this particular matter and certainly this question has to be looked into. Government have identified the backward regions and industrially backward regions in the country. Different State Governments and the Government of India have given a number of concessions to see that new industries are started. Possibly, we can certainly think of this development rebate also in this context.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): In this context I would like to submit two points, one is that we have development rebate for the already established industries and secondly there is the question of development rebate for the new industries. I would appeal that the development rebate should be considered for the new industries who are not part of the old industries.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is what I have said. There is another point. This development rebate which is a part of our fiscal policy in really speaking becoming very prohibitively costly because a recent study shows that the estimated cost of the development rebate was as high as Rs. 74 crores during 1970-71 and it is likely to rise to about Rs. 85 crores by the year 1973-74. This is a very costly affair. I do not mean that this Rs. 74 crores should be saved for the Government. If it can be saved for the Government it is good. But really speaking it can be made use of for giving incentive to the industries in the backward regions or in some other selective sectors. One needs, more study in depth in this matter and I would certainly welcome considered suggestions from the hon. Members. But some people just come and tell me as if with the development rebate withdrawn the sky has

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fallen or the growth has stopped. I heard yesterday an interesting speeches from Mr. Desai and Mr. Virendra Agrawal. The speech was in a telegraphic style which, contained all the adjectives used in a negative political philosophy. It was in a really telegraphic style but, he has collected all the adjectives. If anybody wants to understand the *status quo* political philosophy and reactionary political philosophy they should get all the adjectives from him and study them. They will know what a reactionary political philosophy can be. Really speaking when we have withdrawn the development rebate it means that we want to make selective use of it. Sir, it is merely an instrument to help growth in the right direction. If you give crutches to a man to help him to walk and if the man wants the crutches all the time it is not a help to the man. When he is able to walk the crutches must be allowed to be removed from him. Really speaking by removing the development rebate we are trying to make these industries stand on their own legs and make progress on their own so that this aid can be made use of for further development as such. This is as far as the development rebate matter is concerned.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): You have not said that this development rebate if used in backward areas will not be withdrawn.

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have said whatever the incentives are given to the backward areas they are not withdrawn.

SHRI R. V. BADE: You have not said that if this development rebate is used for backward areas it will not be withdrawn.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am saying so. You are not listening to what I am saying.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Today you are saying so.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I said it when I moved the Finance Bill. I have said that we will have to make a study in depth of this matter and we have to consider how we can help the industries in the backward regions etc. I have also said that I want suggestions in regard to this. Unfortunately, Members do not very carefully see

what the Government has to say about it. I would repeat, we want some good helpful suggestions in regard to this matter because the development rebate continues for three years more. What can I do? There is a provision in the Act that three years' notice is necessary for discontinuing it. So, for three years it has to continue and we will study this question and come with fresh proposals.

on the question of arrears of income-tax, I think, the criticism of the House was very valid. Of course, the amount was rather exaggerated. I have got certain information and would like to give some more information about this matter. It is not Rs. 700 crores as some Members have said but it is certainly quite a large sum. The amount of the arrears comes to about Rs. 565 crores net. It is not a small amount.

Its break-down is also very interesting. Arrears of 1960-61 and earlier years, that is, over ten years, are about Rs. 60 crores; arrears for 1961-62 to 1968-69 are about Rs. 285 crores and arrears for 1969-70, that is, one year old, are about Rs. 155 crores. I am not yet prepared to call the arrears for 1970-71 as arrears because there are claims still pending. So, I will have to take that out from this amount. So, it really comes to about Rs. 500 crores.

I think, very, very drastic steps are necessary to recover these arrears. So, I have decided to make a very, very strict drive to achieve it. Let us see what happens. I hope, I succeed in this matter. In this Finance Bill you must have seen that I have made a provision for five additional recovery commissioners. Their main job will be to look into this particular aspect only. We have given them a number of officers. We would give them certain targets and would judge them by their performance in this direction. I know, the question cannot be solved in one year, but I want the collection machinery to be conscious of this matter. If we can make some good progress in this particular aspect, possibly many of our troubles will at least be less severe than they seem to be at the present moment.

So, I would merely assure the House that I am quite conscious about this matter. I

have had discussions with senior officers of the tax machinery and I have tried to convey to them the anger of Parliament as far as I could. I propose to pursue this matter further. This is all that I can assure the House at this stage.

SHRI N. K. SANOHI: The administration is doing its best to recover these arrears but somehow or the other Members of Parliament have a feeling that the administration is not coming to the point of efficiency which is required. Therefore, what I suggest is that cases of Rs. 25 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs, which are in arrears for a long period of time, may be given to the Public Accounts Committee or another committee of Parliament so that we may ourselves look into the matter and see what really is the difficulty.

THRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Please do not interrupt me. You can prepare a sort of register of your suggestions and give it to me. Giving it to the Public Accounts Committee may provide food for a very interesting debate in Parliament but that will not solve this problem; rather, that will be postponing the issue. . . . (Interruption). I will have my method; I cannot have your method.

Then, some hon. Members made a suggestion that the crash programme will be a failure. They said that the crash programme will crash because it will be merely a sort of dole. Our idea is not to make it a sort of dole. Our idea is to create work so that there will be certain assets created in the local areas. Having an approach road in a village is an asset in the rural area. It certainly links up with the market; it certainly links them up with the banking place and it certainly links up economic activity all around. So, having an approach road is an asset. Naturally, we will have to see how actually the State administration draws up the programme. Of course, there is the danger of wasteful expenditure. I am prepared to take your criticism as a sort of warning. We will have to see that ultimately it does not become a wasteful expenditure. That we will have to see. But the idea was conceived in terms of creating certain assets, certain developmental assets, in the rural areas and in terms of giving employment to the poor who have got

no other source of income. That is, really speaking, our idea. I am merely explaining the idea. Unfortunately, some people are in the habit of starting with a negative approach that everything is going to fail. That sort of negative approach is not going to help anybody.

About the arrears of income-tax, I have referred to it. Then, about the prices, I have referred to it. About the Plan outlays, some hon. Members made a special mention of West Bengal. They said that West Bengal was being ignored. The hon. Member who spoke on behalf of the C.P.I. said it. That is not true. I am mentioning about West Bengal because West Bengal is certainly a major problem before the Government today. When I say about West Bengal, it does not mean that the problems of other backward areas are not important. Somebody made a special mention of West Bengal. I say, that is not true. I can give some details about it. I know that more needs to be done about West Bengal; I do not deny that. To achieve that the people of Bengal and other political parties will have to cooperate and create a new atmosphere. At the present moment, there is an atmosphere of violence in West Bengal.

We have, however, initiated many developmental activities. The share of West Bengal in regard to Central taxes, etc. during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 297 crores as compared to Rs. 197 crores recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission for 1966-67. Out of the total devolutions to all States during the Fourth Plan, the share of West Bengal is 8.6 per cent as compared to 6.8 per cent now awarded by the Fourth Finance Commission. The share of devolutions is increasing. We have allotted Central assistance of Rs. 221 crores to West Bengal Plan of Rs. 320 crores which is almost 69 per cent. For all the States taken together the proportion of Central Assistance to the size of the State Plans is less than 53%. Developmental activity in West Bengal is not confined to State Plan alone. Outside the State Plan, a very ambitious programme is already being implemented in the Calcutta Metropolitan area. The total outlay for this area during the Fourth Plan period will be nearly as big as Rs. 145 crores.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Then, recently, we have started the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation to provide loans and capital on soft terms for the revival of sick and closed industrial units. It is certainly a beginning in the right direction. There is an atmosphere of violence and there is closure of mills and there is a flight of capital because of certain political reasons. But we are taking initiative to start building up the economy on stronger basis. So, this criticism was rather unfair. This is all I can say in respect of West Bengal. *(Interruption)*

AN HON. MEMBER: How can the CMDA solve that problem?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Why not because the living conditions in Calcutta is a major problem. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I must say that some of the points made by Mr. Salve are very very telling points and I now realise that I was a little less severe on the corporate sector. I thought this can possibly wait for some time more. At the same time, although we have not taxed the corporate sector heavily, the most vocal and the most critical sector I find is the corporate sector. Really speaking, one should have done something more about it. Here I agree with Mr. Salve. They are the most vocal raising a hue and cry that 'Everything is bad. There is no hope for progress, I share his criticism about it. Really speaking, we could have done more about that matter.

One or two points Mr. Salve has made. One was about the retrospective effect of the wealth tax on the ornaments etc, and the other point he made which I would like to deal with, is rather a technical point.

Shri Salve made the point that the change in the rate schedule of wealth-tax has resulted in a dis-proportionate increase in the incidence of tax at lower levels of net wealth as compared to the increase in the incidence at higher levels. To illustrate, he stated that the increase in the incidence of the tax on a net wealth of Rs. 5 lakhs was 25% over the existing tax whereas at the level of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, it is as much as 300% of the existing tax.

Under the Bill, it is proposed to charge wealth-tax on the whole of the net wealth

without any exempt slab, as hitherto, in all cases where the net wealth exceeds the exemption limit of Rs. 1 lakh in the case of an individual or Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of a Hindu undivided family. This means that in the case of an individual, there will be an increase of Rs. 1,000 (i.e. 1% of 1,00,000) in the wealth-tax payable whatever be the quantum of the net wealth. At lower levels of net wealth, the wealth-tax payable being already comparatively lower than at higher levels, the amount of the increase of Rs. 1,000 works out to a much larger proportion of the existing tax liability than at a higher level of net wealth. This does not mean that the progressiveness of the rate schedule is impaired. This is because the rates of wealth-tax on successive slabs of net wealth steadily increase from 1% in the initial slab upto Rs. 5 lakhs to 2% and 3% in the next two slabs of Rs. 5 lakhs each and to a maximum rate of 8% on net wealth over Rs. 15 lakhs. Hence, the apparent regressiveness in the increase in the incidence of wealth-tax due to the proposed change does not detract from the progressiveness of the rate schedule. Apart from this, it is also to be kept in view that the net wealth is computed after excluding wealth which is specifically exempt from tax, namely, investments in specified financial assets upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs, investment in one house property (whether owner-occupied or let out on rent) upto Rs. 1 lakh, agricultural land upto Rs. 1,50,000 or Rs. 0.5 lakhs (where the tax-payer has a house property in an urban area on which he claims exemption upto Rs. 1 lakh), conveyances and other vehicles upto Rs. 25,000, besides furniture, household articles, wearing apparel, etc. without limit.

The next argument was about retrospectiveness. I would like to go into a little more detail about this matter because there are certain amendments on this aspect I need not then make any lengthy speech at the time of their consideration and I would refer then to my speech now.

Under the Bill, it is proposed to exclude jewellery from the purview of the exemption from wealth-tax retrospectively from 1-4-1963. This is being done in order to overcome the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Commissioner of Wealth-tax vs.

Mrs. Arundhati Balakrishna, where the Supreme Court held that jewellery held for the personal or household use of the assessee was exempt from wealth-tax without limit as it was covered by the expression "other articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee" in section 5(1) (viii) of the Wealth-tax Act. As it was the intention of Government to subject jewellery to wealth-tax without any exemption from the assessment year 1963-64, this intention is now sought to be given effect to by a retrospective amendment.

In assessments made over the past several years since 1963-64, jewellery has not been allowed exemption from wealth-tax. If the amendment is not given retrospective effect, then, it would become necessary to revise all these assessments and allow the exemption and grant refund of tax already collected. Hence, it is not correct to say that retrospective amendment would generate more work in revision of assessments; rather, it would save work which would otherwise be inescapable and which would also result in refund of tax already collected. This particular aspect should be borne in mind.

It is, no doubt, true that in some cases, especially in Gujarat, exemption, was allowed in respect of jewellery on the basis of the decision of the Gujarat High Court in the same case and these cases will have now to be revised so as to collect the further tax due. However, the work involved in revising these cases would be far less than the work that would have been involved if no retrospective effect is given.

The Bill also seeks to give an extended meaning to the term "jewellery" so as to include—

"ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel."

It is also being provided that exemption from wealth-tax would not be available in respect of—

"furniture, utensils or other articles which are made wholly or partly of or which contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise) gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals,"

The extended meaning of the term 'jewellery' as explained above, as also the provision for exclusion of furniture, utensils and other articles falling under the categories mentioned above are both being made operative prospectively, and will apply for and from the assessment year 1972-73. For assessment years upto and including the assessment year 1971-72, the term 'jewellery' will have the meaning ordinarily applicable to it and furniture etc. would not be excluded from the scope of the exemption even if they incorporate precious metals or alloys.

In giving an extended meaning to the term 'jewellery' and excluding furniture, utensils and other articles falling under the categories described above from the scope of the exemption, it is not the intention to enter into pettifoggery enquiries into the details of such articles so as to cause embarrassment or harassment to taxpayers. This will be secured through suitable administrative instructions. Without the extended meaning of the term 'jewellery' and the special provision for including furniture, etc. which incorporate precious metals in their construction, there will be left a big loophole for tax evasion, as wealthy persons could then convert their wealth into such assets which, in the ultimate analysis, do not add to the productive potential of the country.

This is as far as the retrospective part of this provision is concerned.

Sir, some Members particularly made a mention about the black-money. It is one of our very biggest problems, sensitive complex and difficult problems. It is true that it is not merely a black-money, but it is a black economy that is functioning in our country; it is a parallel economy. Some Members have mentioned demonetisation as a sort of panacea for this. Sir, I must say that Government have no such proposals of demonetisation at the present moment before it.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Even if you had it, you would not announce it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If he knows that, then why should he ask me?

Well, Sir, I agree with Mr. Rao—I was not present when he spoke; I have got his speech with me. He analysed the problem properly. He asked: What is it due to? How this black-money is created? We have to deal with those reasons which are generating the black-money. It is, that which we have to look to. One source is tax evasion. Tax evasion also has many aspects, one of which we are trying to deal with by means of a Bill which I shall introduce in this session. That is under-estimation of values of properties, which has to be dealt with. We are taking that up. The next source is benami. We are trying to cover both these items in a Bill which I propose to introduce in this session.

Then, as he has said, in addition to evasion of tax in sale and purchase of houses and estates, the manner in which the controlled commodities like steel and other articles are sold at exorbitant prices is also another source of tax evasion. Then, he has mentioned the taking of fees in cash by professional people such as doctors and lawyers.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): And chartered accountants.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is also true, and we shall try to find out ways how we can deal with this matter.

In this respect, as I have said, the one course open to us is to tighten the tax collection machinery, which I shall try to do, but I do not know with what success. But as I have said, as far as the arrears are concerned, we are taking some other steps also and I hope that we shall be able to make some progress.

He has made another very interesting suggestion. I have not gone into the implications of it. He has suggested that like a share market there should be a sort of a house market or housing market. It is a new term which I am hearing for the first time. . .

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It is not practical at all.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Therefore, I do not want to make any comment on it. The hon. Member may make his comment, but I cannot afford to make that comment. I personally do not know. . .

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: He knows surely what is going on in the share market.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, I know about the share market; possibly, it will become another fish market. But he is a very reputed economist, and when he has made the suggestion, I do not want to just dismiss it like that unless I study the implications of the house market which he has suggested. He has also made certain other suggestions. I shall go into them. This is all that I can say about black money. Really speaking, if at all we have to deal with this black money, we shall have to go into the basic causes which generate this black money and there will have to be an attack on all fronts in this matter.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Under-invoicing and over-invoicing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have already mentioned that. We are waiting for the report of the committee which has been appointed to go into the question of tax evasion, which is presided over by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. The step that we have taken in regard to sale and purchase of houses etc. at under-estimated values is also as a result of one of the recommendations of that committee. We had also appointed another committee to study this question of under-invoicing and over-invoicing. The report has been received, and we are considering the report, and I think that it is necessary that we shall have to have another legislation to plug loopholes in foreign exchange control which is also another source of black money.

These are the general headlines which I have tried to deal with, because I said I would like to deal mainly with the general headlines. There are some other Members who have made some suggestions and some points, but I do not want to go into those details, because once I start going into them, I would

again be taking more time of the House I shall only say that I have taken note of the many suggestions that hon. Members have made, because I see the force of the criticism that some of the tax proposals are likely to affect the small industries. It is not our intention to affect the small-scale industries. I have in fact made many concessions in the case of small industries. Therefore, I can say that we have made that effort which was necessary.

I think that tax effort in this country is necessary even to carry on the *garibi hatao* campaign. Unless we get resources, we cannot implement this programme of *garibi hatao*. *Garibi hatao* programme in a sense means going to the priority sector, to the lower sections of the people and creating opportunities for employment for them. The creation of these employment opportunities is possible only if we have new resources. Therefore, one has to do that. Unfortunately, the tax system that we have inherited depends more on indirect taxes. Therefore, one gets this sort of atmosphere that when one tries to touch one item, it touches some more items and immediately somebody asks why that is happening. For instance, I tried to protect soap which is a matter of consumption by the smaller people. But I could not help it. Similarly, I am sorry I have had to tax the pressure cooker. I know that the middle class housewife will be a little more angry about it. But I think I will have to put up with that anger because if I have to have more resources, I cannot help it. Large number of people go without pressure cooker. A very small fraction of people use it. I know the lower middle class is affected. Some families are affected. I know the earning housewives use it. But at least they are earning members and so they can afford it and contribute something to the exchequer.

I do not want to go into more details. I had to make this effort. But I think there was no other alternative but to making this effort.

I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Govern-

ment for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause 2. There are no amendments moved. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Members who have amendments are not present just now because they never knew that the Finance Minister would finish his speech so early.

Clause 5—(Amendment of section 11)

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I beg to move:*

Page 6, line 13,—for "the new" substitute "another" (44)

Page 6, line 16,—for "the new" substitute "another" (45)

Page 6, line 29,—for "the new" substitute "another" (46)

Page 6, line 34,—for "the new" substitute "another" (47)

This is a very small amendment by way of clarification. Part (a) reads:

"where a capital asset, being property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes, is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be so held. . . ."

Here the words 'another' has been used. Whenever a charitable trust has a property and it is sold by that trust and if the trust purchases another capital asset, then it will be allowed as part consideration and will not be treated as capital gains. But in the subsequent paragraphs in lines 13, 16, 29 and 34 the word 'new' has been used. When a charitable trust sells a property and buys a house, a property or a share, it may not be a new house, new property or new share. It

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

will be another house, property or share. This amendment will only clarify the basic meaning Government have in mind. By substituting the word 'another', it would render the clause more clarificatory or create less difficulty.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I know the hon. member merely wants to substitute 'another' for 'new'. Presumably he wants to obviate any implication that the capital so achieved out of the sale proceeds of capital assets will be new. I did consider it. I thought, as it appeared to be such a simple thing, whether I should accept it or not. I have gone into the details, and it is not acceptable to me. The term "new capital asset" occurring in the clause has to be read in its context and it merely means the capital asset which was acquired out of the sale proceeds of the existing capital assets. So, the proposed change is not necessary. His fears are unnecessary.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I appeal to you; I would like to have a clarification from you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have clarified it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put all the amendments together.

Amendments Nos. 44 to 47 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 13)

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: I am not moving my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: H. M. Patel, P. K. Deo,—absent. I shall put the clause. The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 16)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Laxminarayan Pandey, Shri Phool Chand Verma, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Virendra Agarwal, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri H. M. Patel, Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Damani—all absent.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: I am not moving my amendment.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I move:*

Page 7,

after line 18, insert—

'(a) in sub-clause (a) for the entry "Rs. 200" the entry "Rs. 250" shall be substituted;' (48)

Page 7, line 20,—

for "Rs. 75" substitute "Rs. 100" (49)

Page 7, line 22,—

for "Rs. 50" substitute "Rs. 90" (50)

Page 7, line 22,—

for "Rs. 50" substitute "Rs. 75" (103)

Now, clause 7 is with regard to certain rebates to people who go for work. (Interruption) I appeal to you; it is now 6 p. m. It is better we take it up tomorrow, so that this clause be thoroughly discussed. This would be completed in another two minutes. I see we take it up tomorrow. It is a major clause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak them. Please start your speech.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I am thankful to the Finance Minister for this increase in—

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may come tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHU)
Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 29,
1971/Sravana 8, 1893 (Saka).*

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.